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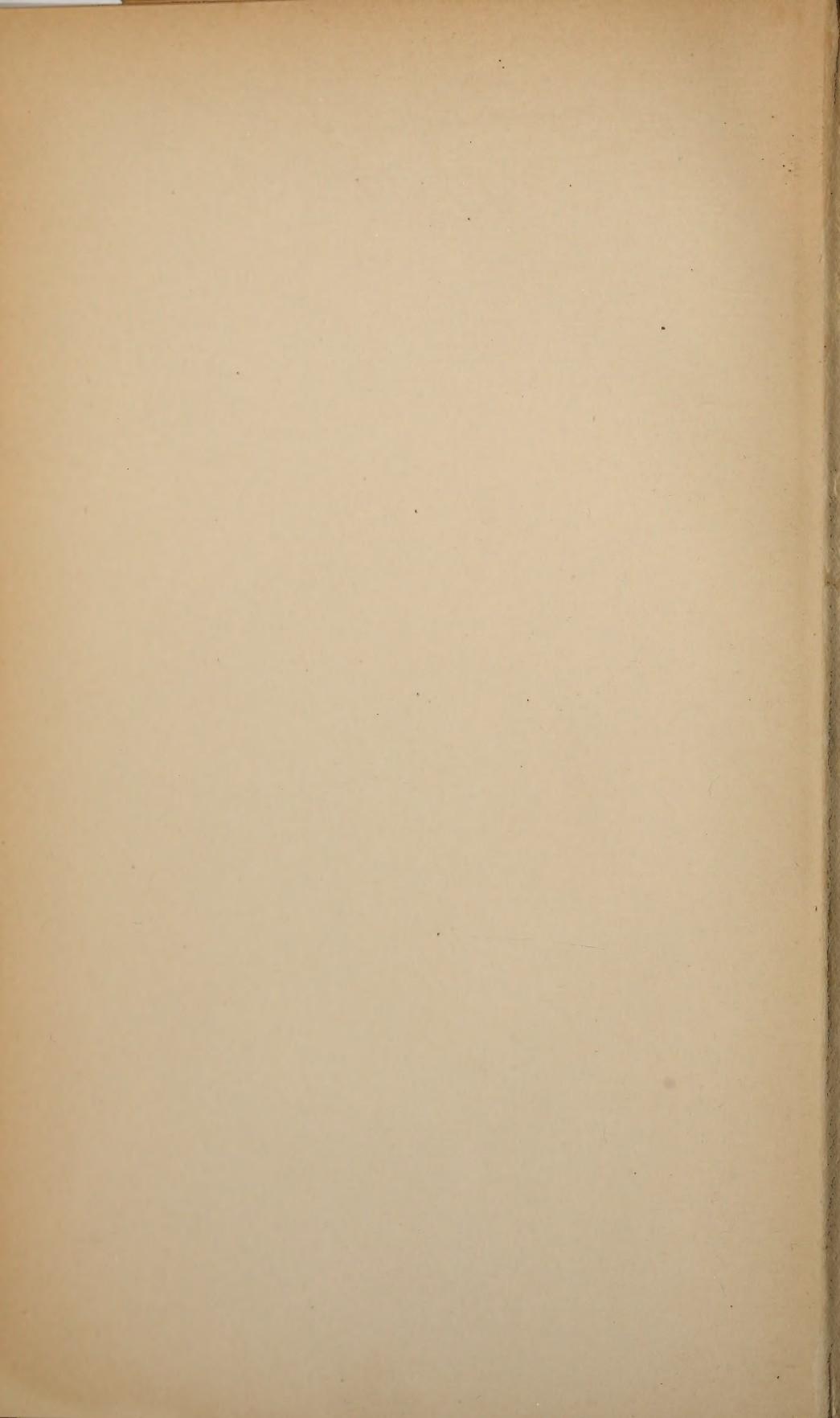
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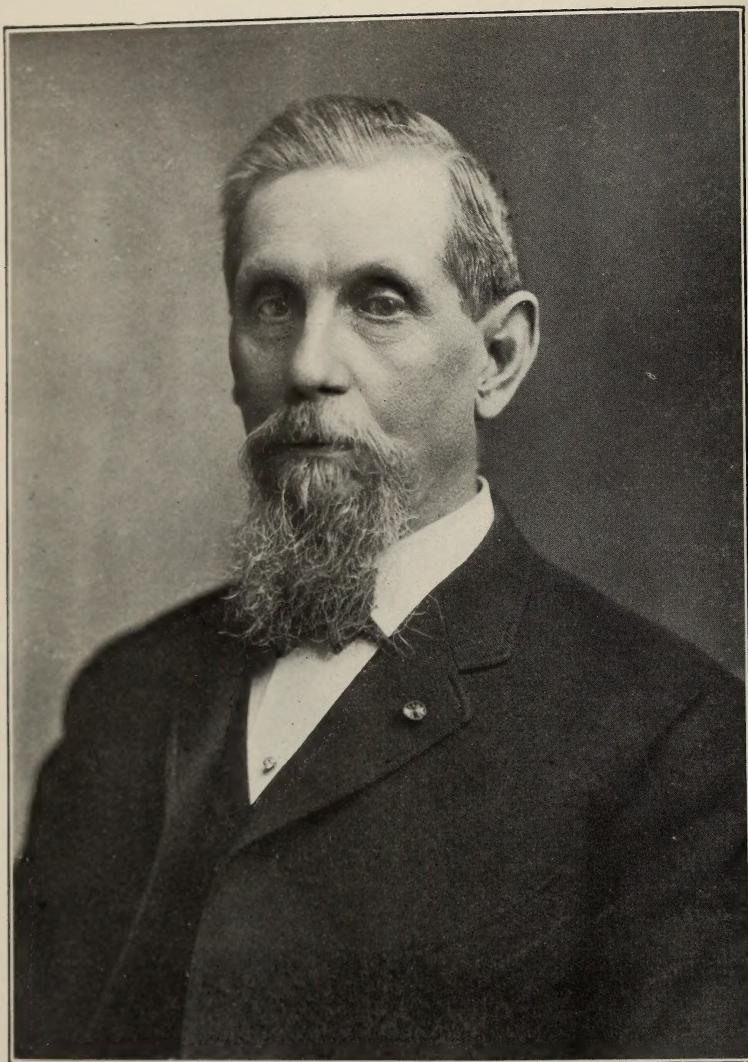
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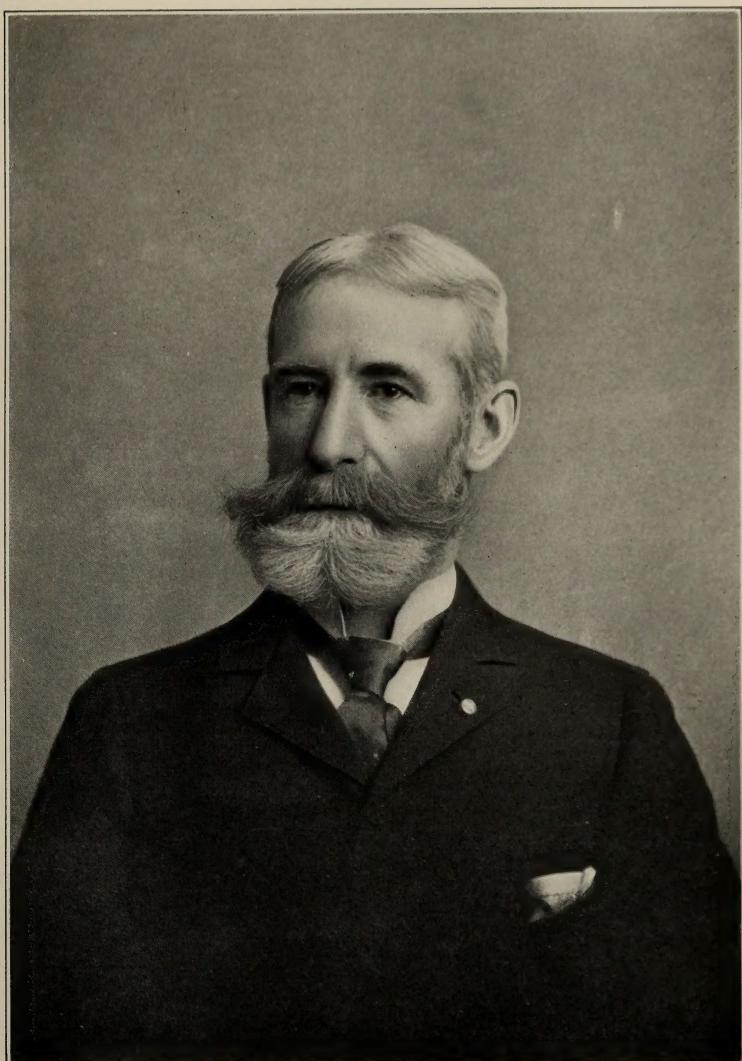




GEN. EDWIN S. GREELEY.

President General National Society S. A. R.

1903-4.



JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

President Connecticut Society S. A. R.

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YEAR-BOOK OF THE
CONNECTICUT SOCIETY
OF THE SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
FOR 1900-1901-1902 AND
1903

Publication Committee

HOBART LEGRAND HOTCHKISS
FRANK BUTLER GAY
EDWIN SENECA GREELEY

FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE.



PRINTED IN NEW HAVEN FOR THE SOCIETY IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED
AND FOUR AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE ONE HUNDRED AND
TWENTY-EIGHTH

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BY

THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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It was at first proposed to have this book cover the proceedings of the Society for the three years from May 10, 1900, to May 10, 1903, but the many projects carried on by the Society rendered it inadvisable to issue the book last year. It was thereupon decided to include the membership roll up to May 10, 1904.

The total number of members admitted up to and including May 10, 1904, was sixteen hundred and fifty-one, an increase of two hundred and seventy-six since the last book was issued. Active work in the preparation was begun in November, 1903, and has been carried on with constant attention by the Registrar and other members of the committee since that date. Credit should also be given for the painstaking assistance of Miss A. C. Roehner, stenographer. The vast amount of detail connected with the applications necessitated great care, while the changes by death, resignations, demittals and suspensions, required a constant revision of the contents; and although most of the matter has been read several times errors have already been discovered.

Interesting addresses and papers, as well as a number of pertinent illustrations, are included, a reference to which will be found in the index.

It is hoped that the book will prove acceptable to the members, as well as of historical value.

HOBART L. HOTCHKISS,
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SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.



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1903.

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This branch has elected no officers since the list reported in the last Year Book. The only active officer is the Secretary, Charles A. Quintard.

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1900.

President,	.	.	Ernest E. Rogers.
Vice-President,	.	.	Dr. Edward Prentis.
Secretary,	.	.	Carl Jay Viets.
Treasurer,	.	.	W. S. Chappell.
Historian,	.	.	J. Lawrence Chew.

1901-1902.

President,	.	.	Dr. Edward Prentis.
Vice-President,	.	.	John G. Stanton, M.D.
Secretary,	.	.	Carl J. Viets.
Treasurer,	.	.	Alfred Coit.
Historian,	.	.	J. Lawrence Chew.

1903.

President,	.	.	John G. Stanton, M.D.
Vice-President,	.	.	P. Leroy Harwood.
Secretary,	.	.	Carl J. Viets.
Treasurer,	.	.	Alfred Coit.
Historian,	.	.	J. Lawrence Chew.



CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Society shall be the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

ARTICLE II.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

This Society is a part of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. It recognizes all State Societies of Sons of the American Revolution as co-equal and entitled to receive from this Society such assistance and information as may best promote the objects for which these societies have been organized.

ARTICLE III.

OBJECTS.

The objects of this Society are to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men who achieved American Independence; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to preserve documents, relics, and records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots; to mark, by appropriate monuments, historic places within this State; to promote the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, and by these and similar means to impress upon the present and future generations the patriotic spirit which actuated our ancestors and established the Republic of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Any man not less than twenty-one years of age, who is descended from an ancestor who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence in the War of the American Revolution, either as a military or naval officer, sailor, soldier, or official in the service of any of the original thirteen Colonies or States, or Vermont, or as a recognized patriot whose services are of public record, shall be eligible for membership in this Society, if found worthy.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

SECTION 2. Women may be admitted as honorary members, subject to the conditions as to age and descent established in the case of active members.

APPLICATIONS.

SECTION 3. All applications for membership in this Society shall be made in duplicate, upon blank forms furnished by the Society. They shall be signed with the full name and address of the applicant, and shall also be signed by at least one member of the Society nominating and recommending the applicant.

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, a Historian, and a Chaplain, who shall be elected by ballot for the term of one year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Managers whose duty it shall be to conduct the affairs of the Society, which Board shall consist of the officers of this Society, the delegates to the National Society, the Secretaries of the several branches of this Society *ex-officio*, and fifteen others.

SECTION 2. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring among the officers of the Society, the members of the Board, or delegates to the National Society.

ARTICLE VII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. A meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business shall be held annually, in the City of Hartford, on the 10th day of May (the anniversary of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by a Connecticut expedition), or if said day falls on Sunday, then on the following day; and a meeting for social purposes shall be held annually at such time and place as the Board of Managers may determine. At each annual meeting there shall be elected, in addition to the officers provided for in Article V, fifteen members of the Board of Managers, one delegate at large, and one delegate for each one hundred or fraction of one hundred exceeding fifty members; said delegates, together with such officers as are provided for by the Constitution of that body, shall represent this Society in all meetings of the National Society.

SECTION 2. Ten members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of this Society.

SECTION 3. The hour for holding the annual meeting shall be 12 o'clock—noon—and the time and place for holding any special meeting shall be designated by the Board of Managers.

SECTION 4. Special meetings of the Society shall be called by the President, when directed so to do by the Board of Managers, or whenever requested in writing by fifteen or more members, on giving fifteen days' notice, specifying the time and place of such meeting and the business to be transacted.

SECTION 5. Special meetings of the Board of Managers may be called by the President at any time, and shall be called upon the request of five members of the Board, made in writing. Five members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board.

SECTION 6. General business may be transacted at any special meeting of the Board of Managers or of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

BRANCHES.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

SECTION 1. Twenty-five members of this Society residing in any town or county of this State may send a written request to the Board of Managers, asking authority to associate as a Branch of this Society in such town or county; and the Board of Managers may grant such request.

NAME.

SECTION 2. Local Branches shall be known as The Branch of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, No.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 3. Each Branch may have a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as the by-laws of the Branch may determine.

MEMBERS.

SECTION 4. No person shall be admitted into a Branch, as a member, until after his admission into the State Society in the manner provided by the Constitution and Laws of this Society, and until he has paid the annual dues and fees as provided by said Laws. And any member suspended or expelled, or in any way losing his membership in the State Society, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Branch.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 5. Each Branch may make by-laws, rules, and regulations for its government so long as such by-laws, rules, and regulations do not conflict with the Constitution and Laws of this Society, or with the Constitution and Laws of the National Society.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended or repealed, provided written resolutions to that effect are first presented to, and approved by, a majority of the Board of Managers present at any meeting of said Board; provided said amendments are subsequently approved by a majority of the members present at any meeting of the Society; and, provided further, that whenever this Constitution is to be amended, repealed, or in any way changed, notice thereof, specifying said changes in full, shall be sent to each member of the Society at least ten days before such action is to be taken.



BY-LAWS.

FEES AND DUES.

SECTION I. Applicants elected by the Board of Managers shall become members of this Society upon payment of the membership fee and dues for one year. For active members, the membership fee shall be three dollars and the annual dues two dollars. For honorary members, the membership fee shall be fifty cents and the annual dues fifty cents. The payment of thirty dollars by an active member or of five dollars by an honorary member at any one time shall constitute the person paying such sum a life member, and such person shall thereafter be exempt from payment of annual dues.

Annual dues shall be payable to the Secretary by enrolled members on the 10th day of May in each year, but new members qualifying between the beginning of the calendar year and the date of the annual meeting shall not be liable for the payment of dues during the next succeeding society year.

A member who shall remain in arrears for dues for three months after notice of his indebtedness has been mailed to him directed to his last known residence, may be dropped from the rolls by the Board of Managers, and may be reinstated in his membership by said Board upon the payment of his indebtedness to the Society.

Applications for membership shall be accompanied by the membership fee and one year's dues; which sum shall be refunded in case the application shall not be approved, or the applicant shall fail of election.

PERMANENT FUNDS.

SECTION 2. All receipts from life membership shall be set aside and invested under the direction of the Board of Managers as a permanent fund, of which only the income shall be used for the payment of ordinary expenses.

MEMORIAL FUND.

SECTION 3. There shall be a Memorial Fund to be used for the preservation of graves and monuments of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots; the marking of historic spots; and the purchase of historic places and buildings. This fund shall consist of all receipts from bequests, special subscriptions, and any regular funds of the Society, voted by the Board of Managers.

SOCIAL MEETINGS.

SECTION 4. The Society shall hold an annual meeting for the purpose of celebrating some event in Revolutionary history, the time and place of holding such meeting to be determined by the Board of Managers; and said Board shall also determine the manner of such celebration.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SECTION 5. The regular meetings of the Board of Managers shall be held on the third Tuesday of April and October in each year.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

SECTION 6. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in their absence a chairman *pro tem.*, shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers, and shall have a casting vote. The presiding officer shall preserve order and shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the meeting.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

SECTION 7. The President shall be the official head of the Society. He shall perform such duties as usually pertain to that office and as are designated in these By-Laws.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

SECTION 8. The Secretary shall receive all money from the members, and shall pay it over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same. He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society; shall notify members of their election and of such other matters as the Society may direct. He shall have charge of the seal, and of such records of the Society as are not herein given especially in charge of other officers of the Society; and, together with the presiding officer, he shall certify all acts and orders of the Society. He shall, under direction of the President or acting President, give notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers, and shall give such notices of the votes, orders, and proceedings of the Society as the Society or Board of Managers may direct.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

SECTION 9. The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the Society; he shall receive all money from the Secretary, and give his receipt for the same, which money he shall deposit in the name of the Society, and shall pay out for the benefit of the Society only, in such sums as the Society or Board of Managers may direct, and upon the order of the Secretary, countersigned by the President. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and disbursements, and at each annual meeting shall make a full report to the Society. The books of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be open to the inspection of the President and Board of Managers at all times.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

SECTION 10. The Registrar shall receive all applications and proofs of membership. He shall examine the same and report his opinion thereon to the Board of Managers. Imperfect and incorrect applications may be returned to the applicant by the Registrar for correction or completion. After applications have been passed upon by the Board of

Managers, he shall, if the applicant is accepted, forward one copy to the Registrar-General of the National Society, and shall make a record of such parts of said application as he deems necessary, in a book of forms prepared for that purpose. The original application with the accompanying proofs shall be kept on file. He shall also have the custody of all historical, geographical, and genealogical books, papers, manuscripts, and relics of which the Society may become possessed. He shall receive twenty-five cents for recording each accepted application, and shall make a report in writing at each annual meeting.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SECTION 11. The Board of Managers shall judge of the qualifications of applicants for membership, and shall have control of the affairs of the Society. They shall appoint an auditing committee and a committee on necrology. They shall have power to suspend or expel any member of the Society for sufficient cause, by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board present at any regular or special meeting; provided, that at least two weeks' notice of such proposed action shall have been given to such member by notice mailed to him at his last known address. A member so suspended or expelled shall have the right to appeal to a meeting of the Society from the action of the Board of Managers.

DUTIES OF THE HISTORIAN.

SECTION 12. The Historian shall keep a record of all facts in connection with the Society which he may judge to be of historic value, and shall make a report in writing at each annual meeting.

DUTIES OF THE CHAPLAIN.

SECTION 13. The Chaplain shall perform such devotional and religious duties as may be called for by the Board of Managers in the course of business or exercises of the Society.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 14. These By-Laws shall not be altered, amended, or repealed unless such alteration or amendment shall have been proposed in writing at a previous meeting of the Board of Managers and entered upon the records, with the name of the member proposing the change, and also adopted by a majority of the members present at a regular meeting of the Society, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

CERTIFICATES. INSIGNIA.

Certificates of Membership are issued to members of the Society by the National Society, and will be mailed by the Secretary upon receipt from the National Society.

The cross of the Society is made by the firm of J. E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, in two different combinations, and sold to the members of the Society at the following prices:

CEREMONIAL BADGE:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (1) Eagle and front and back of 14 kt. gold, | . . \$20.00 |
| (2) Entirely of gilded silver and enamel, | . . 9.00 |

MINIATURE BADGE:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (1) Eagle and front and back of 14 kt. gold, | . . \$10.00 |
| (2) Entirely of gilded silver and enamel, | . . 5.00 |

These badges can be obtained upon presentation of an order from the Registrar of the National Society, which can be obtained of the Secretary of the State Society. As there is sometimes delay in the registry of names with the National Society, it is necessary to wait a few weeks after election before these orders for badges can be supplied.

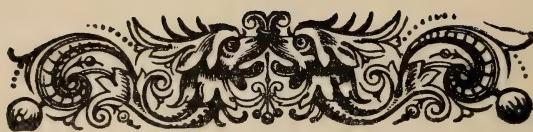
APPLICATIONS.

Application blanks may be obtained of the Secretary or the Registrar of the State Society, or of any of the Secretaries of the local branches.

Applications should be filled out strictly in accordance with the directions given on the blanks, and care should be exercised to state as fully as possible references to authorities quoted for the service of ancestors. Discretion should be used in making statement of the services of ancestors to get a few facts which can be authenticated, rather than to make a voluminous presentation of services which the Registrar cannot readily verify. The burden of proof of eligibility lies with the applicant, and not with the Registrar.

Applications after being properly filled out should be forwarded to the Registrar, with five dollars to cover the fee for admission and dues for one year. (See By-Laws, Section 1.)



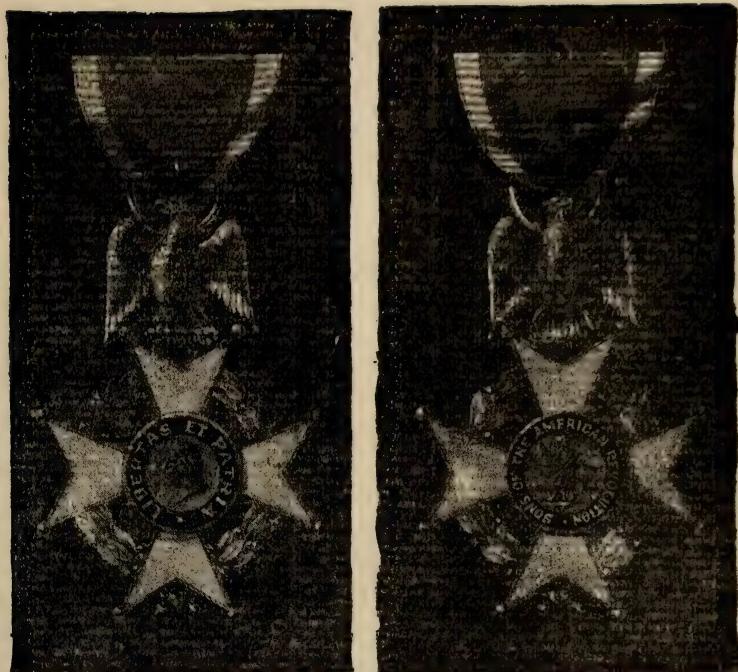


INSIGNIA.



SEAL.

The seal of the Society is one and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and consists of the figure of a minute-man standing by the side of a plough, holding in his right hand a musket, and enveloped by thirteen stars; the whole encircled by a band three-eighths of an inch wide, upon which appears the legend in raised letters: "Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Organized April 2, 1889."



THE CROSS.

Description:—Obverse: A cross of four arms and eight points, same size as the Chevalier's Cross of the Legion of Honor of France; arms enamelled white. In the centre a gold medallion, bearing bust of General George Washington in profile, surrounded by a ribbon in blue enamel, on which, in gold letters, is the legend: "*Libertas et Patria*,"—the motto of the Society. A laurel wreath in gold and blue enamel encircles the medallion, midway between it and the points of the cross. Reverse: Same as obverse, except that the medallion bears the figure of a Continental soldier, and is surrounded by a blue enamelled ribbon, inscribed in letters of gold, "Sons of the American Revolution."

The cross is surmounted by an eagle in gold, the whole decoration being suspended from the collar or left breast by

a ribbon of blue silk with white edges, and is intended to be worn on all ceremonial occasions at which the Society may assist or be present, on national occasions when in full dress, or (optionally) when the officer or member is in uniform.

The following is from a "Study of the Insignia," submitted by Major Goldsmith Bernard West, Vice-President of the Society for Alabama, by whom the design was proposed.

"The cross of four arms and eight points, enamelled in white, is drawn from the cross of the ancient chivalric Order of St. Louis of France; but the monarchial lilies which were placed between the arms have been left out. In their place we surround them with the laurel wreath of Republican victory. There are two good reasons for selecting the form of the cross of St. Louis as the groundwork for our decoration. It was the Grand Master of that Order, Louis XVI, who lent to America the aid she so badly needed to win the fight for national independence, and nearly all of the gallant French officers who personally fought with and for the Colonies were Chevaliers of the Order. It is intended as a recognition of them and their services, and is a compliment to their country and their descendants that we propose, in some part, the form of the historic Cross of St. Louis.

"The medallion in gold, which forms the centre of the cross on its obverse side and bears the bust and profile of Washington, appears too appropriate to demand explanation or argument. The legend surrounding it in letters of gold on a ribbon of blue enamel, '*Libertus et Patria*', appears at once in keeping with the general design and in harmony with the principles and purposes of the Order. It has since been adopted as the motto of the S. A. R.

"The reverse side of the cross is like the obverse, except that the reverse bears on the gold medallion the figure of a 'Minute-man,' a type of those old Continental soldiers who

'Left their plowshares in the mold,
Their flocks and herds without a fold,'

and rushed to the defense of liberty and country at the first sound of the gun, the echo of which was 'heard around the world.'

"The legend on the ribbon surmounting it is the full title of the Order. Surmounting the cross is the American eagle in gold.

"The whole decoration is suspended from the left breast, or collar, by a blue ribbon with white edges. These colors of the Order are selected because of their signification, and because blue was the color of the uniforms of Washington's staff. Taken altogether the colors of the ribbon and decoration are the national colors--red, white, and blue."

THE ROSETTE.

The rosette is in the form of a button with a raised cup, made from the ribbon forming a part of the principal decoration. It is to be worn in the upper left-hand button-hole of the coat on all occasions, at discretion, when the cross of the Society is not worn.

The insignia may be obtained by Connecticut members on application to the Secretary of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at Hartford. The cross will be supplied at \$9.00. The cost of the rosette is 25 cents.



ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 10, 1900.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Hartford, May 10, 1900.

The meeting was called to order at 12.05 by President Trumbull, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dryden W. Phelps.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following reports were read, accepted and ordered placed on file.

Report of President Trumbull (see page 38).

Report of the Secretary (see page 43).

Report of the Treasurer (see page 45).

Report of the Registrar (see page 49).

For the Historian's report see page 54.

A verbal report was given by the Necrologist. For reports of branches see page 51.

On motion it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report nominations for officers for the ensuing year, which committee was as follows: Messrs. Gen. E. S. Greeley, Salmon Goodsell, L. Wheeler Beecher, Rufus E. Holmes, Frederick A. Spencer and Charles G. Stone.

General Greeley then gave an interesting account of the doings of the National Congress held at New York, May 1, 1900, at which the Connecticut Society was represented by the following delegates: Messrs. Greeley, Stone, Hotchkiss, Beardsley, Williams, Coe, Lord, Chandler, Heminway, Hart, Daskam, Spencer, and Holmes.

An invitation was received and accepted from President Morgan G. Bulkeley for the Society to attend the exercises in East Haddam, June 6, when the New York Society, Sons of the Revolution will present to the Connecticut Society, of which Mr. Bulkeley is President, the Nathan Hale school-house there.

It was voted to take a recess (for lunch), subject to the call of the chair.

The President called the meeting to order at 2.30 p. m.

Secretary Stone of the Nominating Committee reported the following nominations :

President, Jonathan Trumbull, Norwich.

Vice-President, Edwin S. Greeley, New Haven.

Secretary, Charles G. Stone, Hartford.

Treasurer, John C. Hollister, New Haven.

Registrar, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, New Haven.

Historian, Joseph G. Woodward, Hartford.

Chaplain, Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D., New Haven.

Necrologist, Henry R. Jones, New Hartford.

Board of Managers :

Sylvester C. Dunham,	.	.	Hartford.
Frank B. Gay,	.	.	Hartford.
Henry B. Simonds,	.	.	Bridgeport.
H. Wales Lines,	.	.	Meriden.
Eli C. Birdsey,	.	.	Meriden.
Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.,	.	.	New Haven.
F. St. John Lockwood,	.	.	Norwalk.
Bela P. Learned,	.	.	Norwich.
George E. Judd,	.	.	Waterbury.
Zalmon Goodsell,	.	.	Bridgeport.
Henry C. Sherwood,	.	.	Bridgeport.
Louis R. Cheney,	.	.	Hartford.
John Spencer Camp,	.	.	Hartford.
Henry Woodward,	.	.	Middletown.
John W. Brooks,	.	.	Torrington.

Delegates to the National Congress:

Morris B. Beardsley (at large),	Bridgeport.
Charles Hopkins Clark,	Hartford.
Dr. George C. F. Williams,	Hartford.
Edgar J. Doolittle,	Meriden.
Levi E. Coe,	Meriden.
Charles F. Brooker,	Ansonia.
Rufus E. Holmes,	Winsted.
Col. Samuel Daskam,	Norwalk.
L. Wheeler Beecher,	Westville.
Merritt Heminway,	Watertown.
Robert W. Hill,	Waterbury.
William E. Chandler,	New Haven.
Everett E. Lord,	New Haven.
Franklin H. Hart,	New Haven.
George H. Ford,	New Haven.
Thomas P. Taylor,	Bridgeport.
*William H. Marigold,	Bridgeport.
Leverett Belknap,	Hartford.
Walter Hubbard,	Meriden.
Ernest E. Rogers,	New London.
Frederick A. Spencer,	Waterbury.

The Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the nominations as reported. The Secretary cast such a ballot and the candidates were duly declared elected.

The report of the Secretary of General David Humphreys Branch, of New Haven, was received, read and ordered on file. (See page 51).

On motion of Hobart L. Hotchkiss the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, The project of purchasing the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse at New London has progressed to a point where it would be neither for the interest nor credit of the Society to have it abandoned, therefore,

*Not a member.

Voted: That the Board of Managers be and they are hereby authorized and directed to take all necessary steps to secure the acquisition of the said Nathan Hale Schoolhouse at New London, and to that end to appropriate a reasonable amount of the surplus funds of the Society, and until such time as the balance necessary can be raised, to borrow any sum necessary and pledge the credit of the Society therefor.

Voted: That the matter of perfecting State Records of Revolutionary soldiers be referred to the Board of Managers with full power.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 3 p. m.

Attest,

CHARLES G. STONE,

Secretary.





PRESIDENT TRUMBULL'S ADDRESS.

Beginning, as we do to-day, the twelfth year of our existence as a society, it is well for us to consider our present position, both in the light of our eleven years' experience and in the promise of the future. The early years of our Society showed a growth in membership and an interest in the aims and purposes of our organization which exceeded our expectations. During those early years, the causes which might operate to check this growth did not enter into our calculations. Many of these causes are, however, certain factors in checking the growth and even in diminishing the membership of any society like ours. The increase in the death rate as our Society grows older is inevitable and steady. The fixed rule of dropping from our rolls members who are delinquent in the payment of dues has also been rigidly applied by the Board of Managers. It has also been the custom of the Board to accept the resignations of any members in good standing whenever such resignations are offered. Although cases of this kind are comparatively rare, it is believed that membership in such a Society as ours should be voluntary, and that a smaller and thoroughly loyal Society is preferable to a larger one of forced growth.

It must be remembered too, that during the past decade a remarkably large number of other hereditary and patriotic societies have sprung into existence, as the result of an interest in our country and its history which it is believed was first awakened by the formation of our own general Society. Such an interest is a most hopeful sign of the times; but so far as these other societies cover the same conditions of eligibility which our own Society covers as a pioneer in the field, they must, to some extent, dissipate energies which can only reach their most effective results under a single organization.

We must also consider that our Society is no longer a novelty and has lost whatever attractiveness it may have had in its early days which resulted from that cause. We have learned during these eleven years that the stability of the organization rests on no such insecure foundation as the charm of novelty. Loyal membership requires sacrifices of time, money and gratuitous work as the basis of our stability and as a test of the reasons for our existence. Never in our history has this test been so forcibly applied as in the past two years. The war with Spain and the subsequent revival of business activities have naturally drawn upon the energies of our members in a way to prevent many of them from active participation in our affairs.

With these various adverse influences steadily working upon us, we may well congratulate ourselves that we have held our own in membership and continued the customary active work of our Society.

But still more may we congratulate ourselves that during the past year we have undertaken a work which, for the amount of money it involves, the difficulties which it presents, and the important character which it bears, surpasses anything which we have yet undertaken. That work is the purchase and preservation of the old Nathan Hale school-house at New London. The particulars of this undertaking have been already so fully reported to you by circulars that it is unnecessary to repeat them. It is, however, incumbent upon us as a matter of simple justice to recognize the fact that we are largely indebted to the Daughters of the American Revolution not only for the encouragement which they gave us at the outset to undertake this work, but also for the material aid which they have given by means of their own contributions.

The work of raising the sum needed for this object has now been in progress for more than six months. With but few exceptions we have relied on voluntary responses to circulars which have been issued to each of our members, soliciting funds for the object. In New Haven, organized solicitation resulted in a handsome contribution as the result

of the work of the General David Humphreys Branch. The Nathan Hale Branch, of New London, has also undertaken similar work with good results; and there is no reason to doubt that if it had been possible to organize work for personal solicitation in a number of our larger cities, the full amount needed would have been raised within the limit of time. Our option for taking the building at the stipulated price, \$4,000, will expire on the 15th of the present month.

In addition to the difficulty of a deficiency in the amount of money already pledged, an unforeseen difficulty presents itself. We have been unable to secure from the city of New London authority to locate the building on public ground. Although it was believed by competent authorities that a site could be granted on the old burial ground of New London, it was decided by the city attorney that it would be necessary for the city to apply to the Legislature for permission to grant this site, and for this reason the common council refused to give the needed permission, but recommended a site in the public park of New London. When this question came to a vote in the common council, it was found that some citizens were so much opposed to granting this location that our second attempt also failed. It was then voted that permission be given to locate the building on the grounds of the new Nathan Hale Grammar School at New London; but a city meeting at New London opposed this plan, and thus our third attempt to secure a site in New London was defeated by a vote of the citizens. At this same city meeting, it was also voted that the city should apply to the Legislature at its next session for permission to grant to our Society a site on the old burial ground, which is generally considered to be the most suitable location on account of its prominent position. Such permission, however, could not be obtained from the Legislature until long after our option of taking the building at the stipulated price will have expired.

It therefore becomes necessary for our Society to take action on this matter which will meet the situation. To carry out our original design, it will be necessary to enter

into an obligation to take the building from the present owner at the stipulated price, subject to the permission of the Legislature to allow the city of New London to grant the site in question. It is believed that such permission will be readily granted by the Legislature. Before entering into such an obligation on the part of our Society, it will be necessary, of course, to secure the consent of the owner of the building and to make him a party to the transaction. It is believed that if such a proposition as has been suggested be made to him by vote of the Society, he will consent to a sale of the building on the conditions indicated.

It is recommended that the course indicated be adopted by vote of the Society. The work which we have undertaken is too important to be abandoned, and the progress we have made towards its completion is so encouraging that it leaves no doubt that we shall finally succeed if terms can be arranged with the owner of the building to conform to present conditions.

Our Society has never yet abandoned work of this kind which it has undertaken, and the present instance should not form an exception to this honorable record, until it can be said that all means to accomplish the result have been exhausted. It should be added that we only lack about one-fourth of the sum needed to purchase the building, to which it will be necessary to add, during the year, a sum sufficient to cover the cost of removal to the site which may be granted, and the expense of placing the building in its new location.

With the exception of this important undertaking, the affairs of our Society have gone on much as usual. The annual dinner and reunion was held in the city of Hartford on the 22d of February, and brought together a large number of our members. Much credit is due to the Hartford committee for the admirable arrangements for this important event, which arrangements were most effectively carried out.

The arduous work of preparing our Year Book has been in the hands of our Registrar, who has devoted to this

publication an amount of time and energy which can only be fully appreciated by those who have a practical knowledge of the nature of such work. His own report will describe to you this publication in detail. I will only add that the Society is under unbounded obligations to him for the largest and most valuable book we have yet issued.

Let me state in closing, that the difficulties and impediments in the way of our growth and progress as a Society, to which I have called your attention so much more freely than usual, are not mentioned in any spirit of discouragement or in any sense as indicating a falling off in our progress. On the contrary, few, if any, years of our history show a record of so much work actually completed or in progress. It is particularly gratifying to know that all this has been accomplished in the face of the difficulties which, in the nature of the case, confront us. The number of graves of Revolutionary soldiers which we have marked this year, exceeds, I believe, the record of all former years in this important work. Our field day at Groton and New London, on September 6, came at a time when it was impossible for a large number of our members throughout the State to be present, but the gathering was quite large for the season and awakened an interest in our objects and purposes which has produced good results in calling our attention to the graves of the heroes of Fort Griswold, and to the Nathan Hale schoolhouse. The renewed activity of the Nathan Hale Branch, of New London, which now shows a most creditable record for the past year, is directly traceable to this event.

Once more, let me thank you all for the active support you have given me in all that tends to the welfare of our Society. The field for our work broadens as our Society grows older, and we may well be proud of our record and look with renewed confidence to the future.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1900.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1900.

Our Society to-day numbers 998 active and 41 honorary members, making a total of 1,039, the third largest in the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

We have lost during the past year seventeen by death, three of them being original sons, five by resignation, and one by demittal to the Washington, D. C., Society. We have added to our roll of membership forty-one new names, four of them being original sons. While this increase shows continued interest in the work of the Society, it is hoped in the coming year that we shall be able to add 141 new names, and the only way is for each member to be appointed a committee of one to stir up interest in patriotic subjects among his intimate friends. We must have at least 5,000 eligible applicants living in Connecticut.

The applications for 302 grave markers have been examined and approved, and markers placed on the graves of revolutionary soldiers.

Two thousand, one hundred and fourteen dollars has been collected for fees, dues, and rosettes, and the money deposited with the Treasurer.

The Lafayette Memorial Committee has collected \$650.50 and forwarded same to the Treasurer-General. We may feel very proud of this amount, as it is larger than the total amount reported by all other state societies.

A most interesting exercise at our annual banquet held on Washington's birthday, was the presentation of war medals to twenty-one of our members who served in the War with Spain. At the National Congress held May 1,

it was voted to present war medals to all new members who had served in the War with Spain, or in the Philippine Islands. We hope this will bring many new members into the Society.

Our President will report on the progress in raising funds to purchase the Nathan Hale schoolhouse.

The school children throughout the state still take great interest in the competition for the prizes offered by the Society for the best essays on historic subjects. The Field Day of the Society was held in New London September 6, 1899, and the interesting exercises were greatly enjoyed by those who were present.

The officers of the Society feel encouraged as to the outlook for the coming year and hope for increased interest in the patriotic work of our grand Society.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. STONE,

Secretary.





TREASURER'S REPORT.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1900.

JOHN C. HOLLISTER, TREASURER, *in account with* THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1899.

	DR.
May 10, Balance from old account,	\$1,703.11
June 30, Charles G. Stone, Secretary, dues, etc.,	1,200.00
Sept. 2, Ernest E. Rogers, Hale Schoolhouse Fund,	20.00
22, Wilson H. Lee, Treasurer Committee on Lafayette Memorial,	650.50
29, C. G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	250.00
Nov. 28, Lyman A. Mills, Hale Schoolhouse Fund,	10.00
29, Timothy Parker, " " " . .	2.00
Dec. 1, T. S. Gold, " " " . .	5.00
7, S. H. Williams, " " " . .	2.00
9, S. E. Merwin, " " " . .	25.00
James Shepard, " " " " . .	1.00
W. A. Whittlesey, Pittsfield, Mass., Hale Schoolhouse Fund,	5.00
16, G. W. Moore, Hale Schoolhouse Fund,	2.00
19, C. G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	350.00

1900.

Jan. 6, R. E. Holmes,	Hale Schoolhouse Fund,	\$25.00
16, Franklin Murphy,	" " "	50.00
Dec. 4, W. H. Richmond,	" " "	10.00
Feb. 3, Rutherford Trowbridge,	" " "	50.00
E. S. Greeley,	" " "	25.00
C. S. Morehouse,	" " "	25.00
E. B. Beecher,	" " "	25.00
L. Wheeler Beecher,	" " "	25.00
Eli Whitney,	" " "	5.00
John C. Hollister,	" " "	10.00
14, Dr. C. C. Barker, Meriden,	" " "	1.00

Mar. 7,	Charles P. Cooley, Hartford Subscription, Hale Schoolhouse Fund,	\$ 46.70
26,	Roland G. Curtis, Hale Schoolhouse Fund .	2.00
	L. Wheeler Beecher, 2d pledge, " "	25.00
	E. B. Beecher, 2d pledge, " "	25.00
	Henry P. Stagg, Hale Schoolhouse Fund, .	5.00
27,	Benjamin F. Hoyt, " " "	1.00
	S. P. Storrs, " " "	2.00
	E. B. Foote, " " "	5.00
	F. A. Spencer, " " "	10.00
	James Shepard, " " "	3.00
29,	Louis R. Cheney, " " "	25.00
30,	A. F. Corbin, " " "	5.00
April 5,	Edwin Hallock, " " "	5.00
6,	William H. Gladden, " " "	5.00
7,	George W. Moore, South Meriden, " "	5.00
10,	A. S. Comstock, New Canaan, " "	5.00
12,	Percy C. Eggleston, New London, " "	5.00
16,	Richard L. James, " " "	1.00
	William Ward, Naugatuck, " " "	2.00
19,	James B. Williams, Glastonbury, " "	25.00
May 4,	C. G. Stone, fees and dues,	314.00
8,	R. E. Holmes, Hale Schoolhouse Fund,	75.00
9,	Hartford, 2d subscription, Hale Schoolhouse Fund,	73.00
		<hr/>
		\$5,146.31

1899.

		Cr.
May 12,	C. W. Haskins, certificates,	\$ 5.00
15,	Jonathan Trumbull, expenses,	20.07
19,	Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.,	13.75
June 5,	C. G. Stone, Secretary, expenses,	53.34
12,	Lafayette Memorial, expense,	91.85
July 7,	Insurance on War Office,	22.50
24,	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.,	10.40
Aug. 19,	Checks for High and Grammar School Prize Essays, Nos. 259-272,	100.00
22,	Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.,	8.50
	Henry Barnard Bronze Co.,	250.00
31,	E. N. Emmons, engrossing diplomas,	5.50
Sept. 2,	C. W. Haskins, Treasurer General, certificates,	13.00
12,	A. S. Gardner & Co., rosettes,	18.00
	F. E. Parker, lunches, etc., Groton,	41.50
	C. M. Brocksieper, use of hall, etc.,	10.00

Sept. 18,	Edward Prentiss, two books for Registrar,	\$ 4.00
	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.,	5.75
20,	F. M. & G. L. Sherman,	8.11
	Marquardt Bros., stage, Groton,	10.90
	T. F. Dorsey, band, Groton,	24.30
	C. J. Viets, programs, etc., Groton,	32.09
	Peconic Bay Steamboat Co.,	20.00
23,	C. W. Haskins, Treasurer General, Lafayette Memorial,	650.50
Oct. 23,	Belknap & Warfield, books for Registrar,	7.75
31,	C. G. Stone, Secretary, salary and expenses,	91.55
Dec. 5,	Miss A. C. Roehner, Registrar, expense,	15.13
13,	Treasurer General for 14 certificates,	14.00
	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.,	3.75
26,	The Day Publishing Co., % Hale Schoolhouse,	8.75
	The Telegraph Co., " "	7.25
	Nathan Hale Schoolhouse Com., "	7.44
	C. J. Viets, "	2.35
Feb. 12,	The George H. Ford Co., paper, etc.,	5.50
	Error in deposit Dec. 7 as to pledge by W. H. Richmond,	10.00
20,	Belknap & Warfield, History Windham County,	5.00
Mar. 7,	C. G. Stone, expenses,	63.67
9,	Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., printing,	193.20
16,	F. A. Sedgwick, orchestra at dinner,	113.00
19,	C. W. Haskins, Treasurer General, annual dues,	247.00
	C. G. Stone, report of speeches at dinner,	18.00
	Check book, 50 stamps,	1.00
20,	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, expenses,	19.65
	Hoggson & Robinson,	4.00
23,	A. S. Gardner & Co., rosettes,	18.00
23,	Foot Guard Armory, rent, etc., balance for banquet,	30.00
April 16,	C. W. Haskins, Treasurer General,	18.00
19,	C. G. Stone, Secretary, salary and expenses,	83.35
	Jonathan Trumbull, expenses,	28.62
26,	Stoddard Engraving Co.,	22.77
	Price, Lee & Adkins,	800.00
May 4.	Postage,	1.20
5,	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, Registrar, salary,	150.00
	Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor,	43.40
	Katherine Dunn,	8.00
	Jennie W. Purcell,	10.60
	Balance to new account,	1,675.32
		<hr/>
		\$5,146.31

TRUMBULL TOMB TRUST FUND.

Amount reported May 10, 1899,	.	.	.	\$203.67
Interest on deposits,	.	.	.	8.20
				<hr/>
1900.				

May 10, Amount on deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, \$211.87

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount reported May 10, 1899,	.	.	.	\$241.90
Interest on deposits,	.	.	.	9.74
				<hr/>
1900.				

May 10, Amount on deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, \$251.64

Audited and found correct,

FRANKLIN H. HART,

HOBART L. HOTCHKISS,

Auditors.





REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1900.

The number of admissions to the Society during the past year has been forty-one, an increase of sixteen over the previous year, though not as large as in some previous years. Of these four are actual sons, namely: Selden Philo Sears, of West Hartford (since deceased), son of Willard Sears, of Chatham, a private soldier and pensioner, who died in 1838. William Henry Burbeck, of New London, son of General Henry Burbeck, of Boston, Mass., who served through the war, and died at New London in 1848. Beriah Safford Rathbun, of Norwich, son of Nathan Rathbun, of Exeter, Rhode Island, a private soldier, who died in 1841; and Asa Lyman Gallup, of Norwich, son of Andrew Gallup, of Groton, who was at the battle of Groton Heights, was wounded, received a pension, and died in 1853. Pictures of seven actual sons, members of this Society, will be found in the Year Book.

The highest State number one year ago was 1,375; the highest State number at this date is 1,416.

The anticipations of the Registrar in his last report regarding the Year Book, have not been realized, in that it was not published as soon as he then expected. It is now in press, and will be issued within two weeks. It proved an arduous task, occupying the evenings of months in preparation, with the assistance of stenographer and proof-reader. Even now, the first copy being issued, it has been discovered that, notwithstanding the greatest care, certain errors have crept in, which it is hoped will not be deemed important.

It is in no spirit of complaint that the Registrar reports that the duties of the office are getting beyond the limits of time which a business man can well devote to them. In addition to the examination of the applications for membership (many of which had to be returned for corrections and further proof), there have been examined and approved three hundred and two applications for grave markers, for use in various parts of the State. A number of others have been examined and suspended for further proof, and a large number are now waiting examination. The total number of grave markers issued to date is four hundred and twenty-eight; a list of the Revolutionary soldiers and patriots at whose graves markers have been placed appearing in the Year Book.

Again credit should be given to the women, many of them members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who, in a majority of instances have examined the head stones, and secured the data, which formed the proof upon which the grave markers were issued.

Several books, papers and pamphlets have been added to the archives in possession of the Registrar by gift and purchase, and a number of boxes for the preservation of applications have been secured. The Society is again under obligations to the Hon. William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for additional volumes of the valuable list of soldiers and sailors from that State in service in the Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

HOBART L. HOTCHKISS,

Registrar.



REPORT OF THE GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH, No. 1.

*Mr. President and Members of the Connecticut Society Sons
of the American Revolution:*

The net membership of General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1, C. S. S. A. R., as per report of the secretary, May 1, 1899, was 138

Gains for the year ending May 1, 1900.

New members,	. . . . .	6
Re-instatements,	. . . . .	1
Total,	. . . . .	145

Losses for the year ending May 1, 1900.

Dropped by State Society,	. . . . .	3
Removed to New York, Rhode Island and elsewhere,	. . . . .	3
Died (G. W. Quinley),	. . . . .	1
		7

Net membership May 1, 1900, 138

You will observe, Mr. President, that our Branch has kept its membership total intact, notwithstanding the losses. We regret to report no gain, but you may be assured none from New Haven who have joined the state society since our last annual meeting, have escaped the secretary of the Branch. He don't intend that any shall get away.

During the year we have held two special meetings besides our annual meeting, which was held on the evening of May

4, 1899. Our first special meeting was on Monday evening, December 11, when Compatriot F. S. Cogswell read an interesting paper on Nathan Hale.* President Trumbull was present at this meeting, and in his after-dinner remarks spoke of Mr. Cogswell's excellent paper and of the desirability of purchasing the old Nathan Hale schoolhouse in New London, and keeping it on Connecticut soil. He also spoke of the efforts being made by the state society to raise the \$5,000 necessary to purchase, remove and refit this monument to the "Patriot Spy." After speeches along the same line by President Hart and General Greeley, \$300 was pledged on the spot toward the \$5,000 fund. Subsequent pledges raised the amount to \$500. We submit that we have done our duty in this matter, and we will step one side if any other Branch can beat our record.

The second special meeting was on Tuesday evening, March 27, when Compatriot Charles E. Hart read a paper on Governor Buckingham, which was pronounced to be one of the best ever read before the Branch. The noble and patriotic qualities, which adorned the character of Connecticut's great war governor, were vividly portrayed by Compatriot Hart, and at the conclusion of the paper, he received a unanimous rising vote of thanks. The members of the Branch were then entertained with two songs by Compatriot F. S. Ward, and a fine program of Pianola music rendered by Mr. Fred Steinert of M. Steinert & Sons Co., who kindly furnished the instrument free of charge. The meeting closed with a supper.

The annual custom of decorating the graves of Revolutionary patriots in Grove Street Cemetery, June 17, was observed as usual. Last summer the Branch erected in Allingtown a post with guide boards giving directions to the Campbell monument. The expense was about \$18.00. Washington's birthday is annually celebrated in Music Hall under the auspices of all the patriotic organizations in the city. A general committee is formed of delegates from

*Printed in last Year Book.

each organization. The program consists of addresses, vocal and instrumental music, etc. Two of our young members were for a second time placed as chairmen on the two most important committees,—the committee on programs for general exercises, Mr. E. S. Pickett, and the finance committee, Mr. James E. English. The work of these young men was so satisfactory last year that the general committee desired their services again this year.

In conclusion we express the wish that more Branches might be organized and that branch work might be pushed more vigorously. We believe they can be made a more potent factor in upbuilding and strengthening the state society.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Secretary.

NEW HAVEN, May 1, 1900.





REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

FIELD DAY AT GROTON AND NEW LONDON.

The anniversary of the Battle of Groton Heights and the burning of New London, September 6, 1781, was observed by this Society, September 6, 1899, under the auspices of the Nathan Hale Branch.

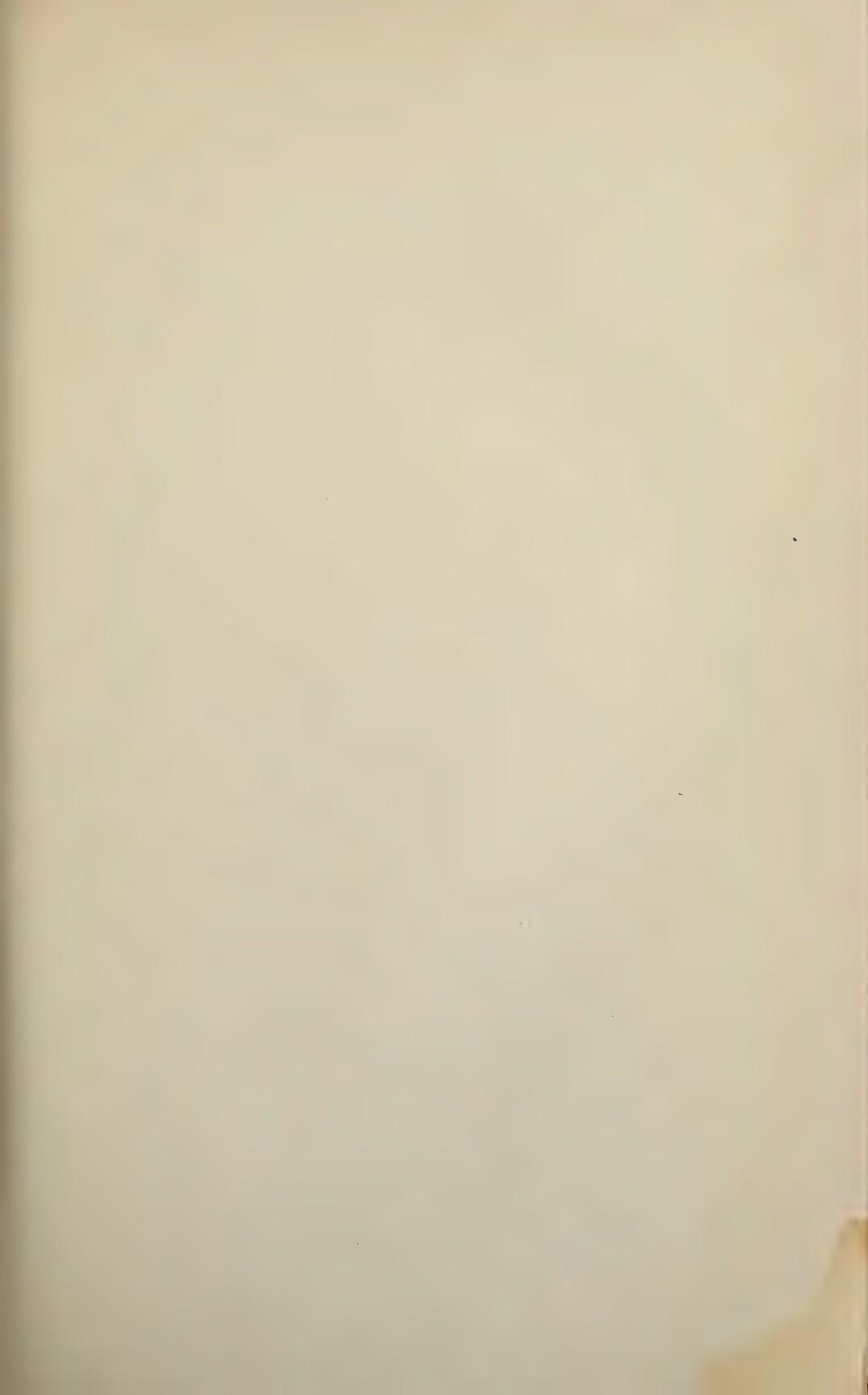
The committee in charge consisted of Messrs. C. F. Chaney, Richard B. Smith, Carl J. Viets, and Jonathan Trumbull.

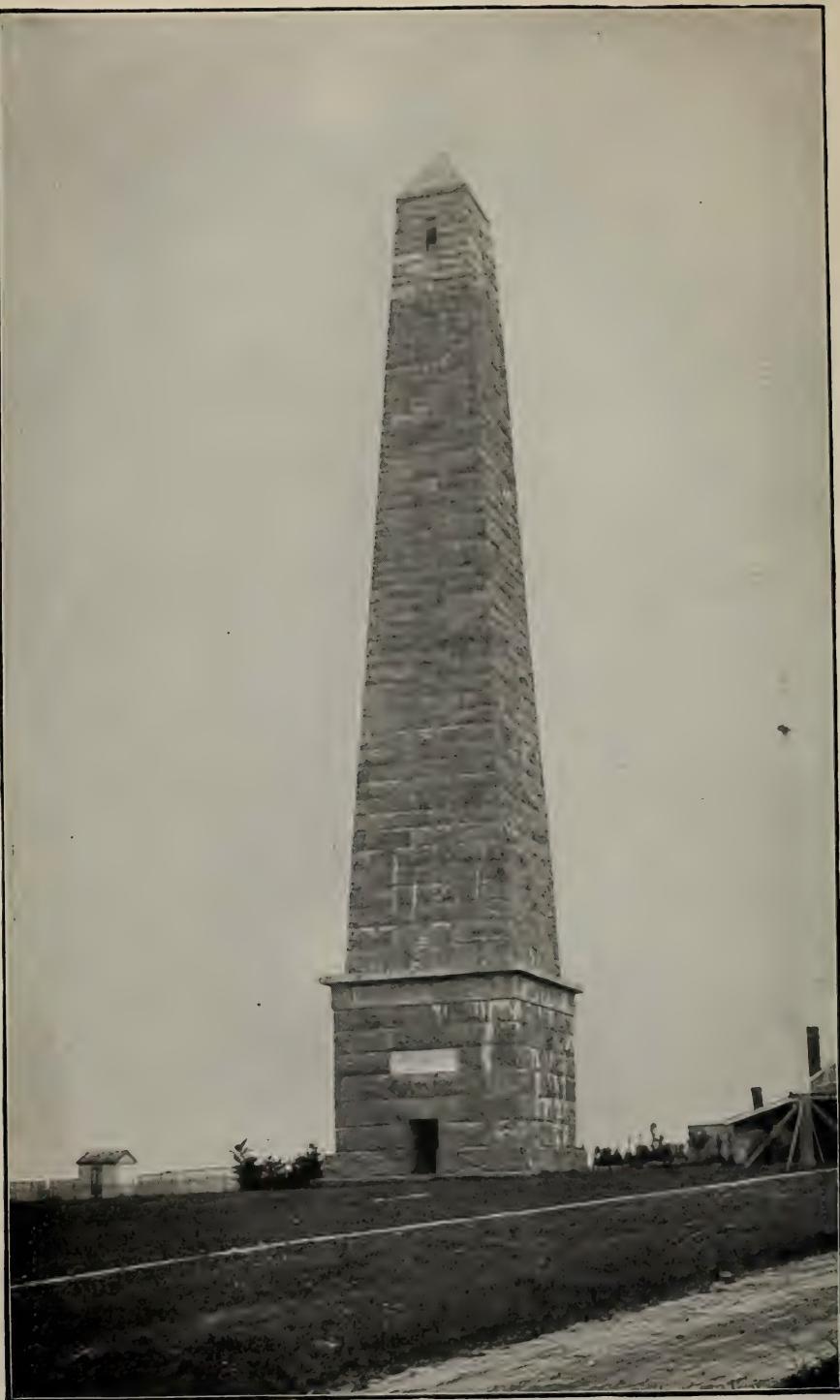
A procession was formed at Lyric Hall, New London, and headed by the band of the Fourth United States Artillery marched to the ferry for Groton, where the exercises of the morning were held inside the old fort. — The speakers' platform was but a short distance from the granite slab that marks the spot where Ledyard fell pierced by his own sword after his surrender.

In the absence of the president of the Nathan Hale Branch, Mr. Carl J. Viets presided.

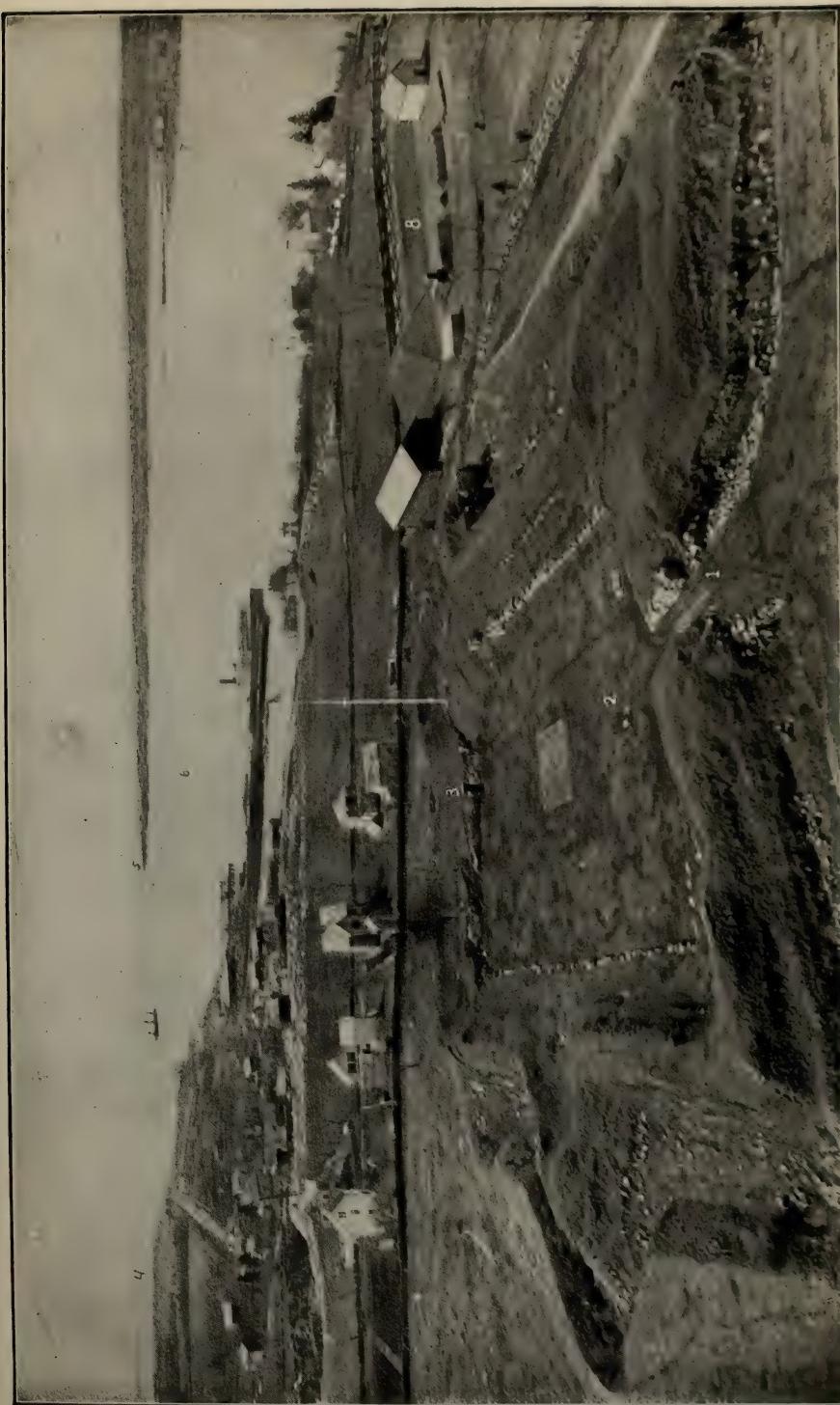
Prayer was offered by the Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D., chaplain of the society.

Mr. Viets introduced Mr. Trumbull.





THE GROTON MONUMENT.



FORT GRISWOLD—GROTON HEIGHTS.
Ceded by the United States to Connecticut. See Special Acts, General Assembly, 1890.

ADDRESS OF MR. TRUMBULL.

We are assembled to-day, on this soil hallowed by the blood of patriots, to honor the memory of those who fell and those who risked their lives in the defense of their homes, their liberty and our liberty. In a spirit of filial reverence, we place upon their graves the emblem of our society, marking the last resting places of the heroes of Groton Heights, and of other heroes of the Revolution. It is an humble and unpretentious, but none the less significant tribute to their memory. These mute symbols mean something which the words of the orator or the pen of the poet will always leave unsaid. That inarticulate meaning is felt in the quickening pulses of the patriotic heart as we tread this hallowed soil. The tongue refuses to speak a sentiment which the heart so sacredly cherishes.

And yet, under the solemn inspiration of this spot, in the presence of the graves of the murdered Ledyard and his gallant band, I ask you, Sons and Daughters, Children of the American Revolution, and fellow citizens to join in our celebration of the victory of Groton Heights, rather than in a lament over the defeat of our arms in a brutal massacre which would be impossible in the warfare of to-day.

Yes, the battle of Groton Heights was a glorious victory for the American cause. From the days of Thermopylae to the days of Bunker Hill, it has never been the immediate success or failure of an effort which has marked its importance and significance in history. So far as we can trace or conjecture any purpose on the part of the British in the attack on Fort Griswold, that purpose was utterly and doubly defeated. If the object was to gain a strategic military position, we have only to point to the fact that the fort was taken in the afternoon, and was ours again the same evening. If the object was to intimidate the men of Connecticut and to break their patriotic spirit, we have only to look at the gallant defense of the works, and the gathering of men from all quarters, in a land already nearly stripped of her fighting men who were facing the enemy in legitimate warfare at the seat of war. And if the object was to draw off detachments from the main force for our defense, it needs but little reading of history to show how Washington, sad as was his great heart at our misfortunes, clung steadfastly to his main purpose, which resulted, six weeks later, in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

So let us add, as well we may, the laurel of victory to the chaplets which already crown the brows of Ledyard and his gallant band; and while we honor the memory of martyrs, let us rejoice that their lives were not sacrificed in vain.

The next speaker was Mr. Ernest E. Rogers, of New London, secretary of the Nathan Hale Branch, who delivered the

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Compatriots: We are convened on this sacred spot to honor not the living, but the dead. It is not essential to their undying fame that we assemble to recall their mighty deeds of valor, but it is necessary that we of the present generation meet to pay the debt of gratitude that we owe our faithful ancestors who in this place heroically fought and died for liberty, country and sacred trust. They died unconscious of the emoluments of fame and but partially conscious of the fatal work they were doing. They sleep where many brave men sleep, near Groton Heights. May their names, already linked with time and cherished by three generations, be spoken to-day by us in love and veneration, realizing that this is the most historic shrine of the illustrious dead in our liberty-loving commonwealth. These eminences, this partially decayed fort, that classic monumental shaft are ever present memorials of those days of terror and treason and heroic patriotism, and are to us an historical legacy.

Above us proudly wave the stars and stripes. Proudly they have waved over this fortification since their adoption, June 14, 1777. They have never been struck, although mingled for a few hours in the blood of our fathers on that eventful day one hundred and eighteen years ago, when the halyards were shot away by a British musket ball, but the flag was upheld on a pike so long as any lived to sustain it. Who can look on this flag and stand on this ground unmoved?

With the deeds enacted here, and which comprised the most important military engagement which ever took place in this grand old "Provision State" of the Revolution, some of us are familiar, for we have been born within sight of this stern granite monument, towering to 135 feet, and viewed from our youth its outline in bold relief against the ever changeful sky, surrounded in the early morning by a halo of glory as Aurora comes forth over the eastern hills, and made radiant by the setting sun as he disappears beyond the river's placid tide. Many of you residing under its immediate shadow bear the honored names of those who here freely gave up their lives that their country might live, and from generation to generation the narratives have been repeated. But others of this patriotic concourse are from different sections of the State and will be interested to read the monumental inscriptions of the massacre and observe on that marble slab the names of the slain. On what

more illustrious roll of honor could one desire to have his name inscribed?

"Posterity delights in details," said John Quincy Adams, and we of the present generation, interested in acquiring and preserving the records of the services of the patriots from this vicinity in the war, are gratified to find so great a wealth of material. The records are ample, but the time allowed me permits only of an epitome of the celebrations here held; the sudden rise and permanent organization of our own society, the Sons of the American Revolution; the causes of the invasion and the storming of Fort Griswold; the spirit of the times that led up to such an heroic sacrifice; and a few lessons of patriotism suggested therefrom.

Miss Caulkins (our historian of cherished memory) in her history of New London says: "The anniversary of the massacre at Groton Fort was celebrated for many years with sad solemnity. Within the enclosure of the old wall of the fortress where the victims had been heaped up and the blood flowed around in rivulets, sermons were annually preached and all the details of the terrible event rehearsed. In the year 1789 Rev. Henry Channing of New London delivered the annual sermon. His text was: 'If thine enemy hunger give him bread to eat, if he thirst give him drink.' Unlike the usual tone of such discourses which had served to keep alive the remembrance of the country's wrongs, the speaker recommended forgiveness, peace and reconciliation. Through the effect of this sermon or the diversion of public sentiment from some other source, the celebrations were discontinued for many years." However, in due time it was announced that a general feeling existed to erect an enduring memorial of the heroism of the patriot victims. A celebration was held on the anniversary day in 1825 with military pomp. The legislature granted a lottery for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. The monument was completed in 1830, the corner stone having been laid September 6, 1826. Subsequent to the erection of the monument the anniversary days have usually been noticed by individuals only. Jonathan Brooks' fidelity to these occasions was in his life-time and to-day is proverbial. However, an exception was the largely attended celebration September 6, 1853, when Robert C. Winthrop of Boston was the orator.

In 1880 the Groton Monument Association took active steps towards a grand celebration for a Centennial day in 1881. Congress was memorialized and granted \$5,000 for repairs to the monument and \$5,000 for a celebration fund in a manner befitting the garrison's heroic devotion to duty and the present peace, prosperity and greatness of the commonwealth. Under the auspices of the association addresses were delivered on the 99th anniversary and a military parade held. The Centennial was a prominent landmark in

Connecticut history. Many of us here to-day were present. These hills and the streets of New London were thronged with people. The most conservative estimate placed on the attending multitude was 30,000. The sham fight in which the entire force of Connecticut militia was engaged shed new light upon the onslaught of battle. It was affirmed by the press that no one person in the fort saw all the fighting on account of smoke and attendant duties, which explains in some measure the differences in the few narratives of the original survivors.

Our society is the outgrowth of those revolutionary centennials that swept over our country, commencing at Lexington in 1875 and culminating in the great celebration of the inauguration of George Washington that took place in New York in 1889. Our state society was organized on the 2d of April, 1889, and now numbers 1,000.

"The objects of this society are to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men who achieved American Independence; to encourage historical research in relation to the American revolution; to preserve documents, relics and records of the individual services of revolutionary soldiers and patriots; to mark, by appropriate monuments, historic places within this State; to promote the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, and by these and similar means to impress upon the present and future generations the patriotic spirit which actuated our ancestors and established the Republic of the United States of America."

It is eminently fitting that the object referring to the acquiring and preserving of relics and landmarks should be emphasized at this point, for our president, ascertaining that the land on which the building in which Nathan Hale (the martyr hero of the revolution) taught the union grammar school in New London will be utilized soon for manufacturing purposes, has taken prompt steps to take the building, as he expressed it, "out of the market as an article of merchandise and place it where it will be permanently honored as an historic shrine." May this be accomplished successfully, and the building be made a center for the teaching of American history and the principles of good citizenship, for in Nathan Hale these principles attained their highest perfection. Surely our president, Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, is as alert and active in the interests of the society, as was his distinguished ancestor, "Brother Jonathan," in the interests of his country, and upon whose death Washington wrote, "A long and well spent life in the service of his country, places Governor Trumbull among the first of patriots."

Before we turn our thoughts to the Battle of Groton Heights, let us take one glance at the importance of New London during

the revolutionary period. To the inquiry proposed by his Majesty's secretary of state to the colony of Connecticut, "What forts and places of defense are there within your government, and in what condition?" Governor Trumbull replied in 1774, "A small battery at New London consisting of nine guns built and supported at the colony's expense." This fort was situated on the Parade, the present site of the soldiers' and sailors' monument. This statement indicates the strategic and commercial importance of New London, possessing a harbor second to none on the Atlantic coast and situated on the gateway of a vast commerce. The fortifications now in process of construction by the national government on Fishers, Gull and Plum Islands were thus referred to by Admiral Bunce in his address to the Army and Navy Club a few weeks ago, at the Fort Griswold House: "Within ten miles will be waged the conflict decisive of a war in case of a foreign invasion." Forts Trumbull and Griswold were named in honor of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

The chief pursuits of the inhabitants were in shipping and a large West India trade was carried on. The privateers built in neighboring waters were brought to this port to be fitted out and cleared. Here was the home of Nathaniel Shaw, marine agent for the Continental congress for prizes and prisoners, and it is a matter of record that 803 prizes were brought to New London during the war. The ship *Hannah* lay at Mr. Shaw's wharf with a cargo valued at \$400,000, and was the richest prize taken during the war. It is no doubt that one of the objects of the attack on New London was the securing of large quantities of plunder with which the ships and warehouses were filled to overflowing. New London, by reason of its geographical situation, has been one of the first places on the coast to be approached by hostile fleets, and it is surprising that during the revolutionary period it was not attacked until so late a date.

The first naval expedition under the authority of Congress was fitted out at New London in January, 1776. Commodore Hopkins was given command and sailed on to victory. The brave and daring sailors of New London and Groton were in ships that swept every sea, and were engaged in the most heroic conflicts, usually against superior numbers. Great Britain time and again experienced the metal of the American sailor, but it was not until within a few weeks that the First Lord of Admiralty practically admitted, "That for its size, the American navy is as fine a navy as ever existed, and much could be learned from it."

It is the common view that Arnold's expedition was sent to New London by Clinton to divert Washington in his descent on Corn-

wallis. Another view is that the expedition was made so as to check reinforcements from Connecticut and New England to aid in the supposed attack on New York, for, on the second of September, Clinton reported that he is not certain of the change of Washington's plans, and on the sixth, since it is no longer a secret, he embarked 4,000 troops for Cornwallis. Arnold sailed for New London from Long Island on the eve of the fifth, and no doubt it took him several days to prepare the expedition, therefore it can be supposed that this expedition was in harmony with the instructions of Lord Germain in 1779, "Keep the coasts of the enemy constantly alarmed, destroy their ships and magazines."

This infamous expedition consisting of thirty-two vessels arrived off our "Faire Harbour" at one o'clock in the morning, and but for the fact that the wind suddenly shifted to the northward, the garrisons, the inhabitants, the valuable shipping would have fallen an easy prey to the marauding fleet. The enemy was discovered at the coming of dawn by the alert Rufus Avery on guard at Fort Griswold. This fort was the key of control of the harbor, the city, and the river. Soon afterwards Colonel Ledyard arrived and ordered an alarm to be fired to arouse the surrounding country. The alarm consisted of two heavy guns. However, these were soon followed by a third gun from the enemy's fleet, and as three guns indicated the arrival of a prize ship, the neighboring militia companies were thrown into much uncertainty. Col. William Ledyard was the military commander of the district which comprised the two forts and the towns of New London and Groton. About 800 troops were landed on the Groton side under command of Colonel Eyre, and about 1,000 on the New London shore under the immediate command of General Arnold. Colonel Eyre's troops, composed of the Fortieth and Fifty-fourth regiments of trained and veteran men, soon appeared in sight of the fort and sent a flag with the demand for surrender. The reply went back, "We shall not surrender, let the consequences be what they may." While the flags were passing between the combatants, the garrison in this fort were keeping a constant fire on the troops on the New London side. Arnold advanced toward the city, took Fort Nonsense, with its eight cannon, situated on Town Hill, where the Alger house now stands; then took Fort Trumbull, which was but a river battery with three sides, opened to the rear, and garrisoned by twenty-three men, most of whom succeeded in joining the garrison here; and then proceeded to burn the city. Solid shot were thrown easily from here into Fort Trumbull after it was taken by the British, but the enemy were unable to return the fire on account of the great elevation, for this eminence is situated over 132 feet above the sea. In the meantime the division

under Colonel Eyre advanced towards the south and west walls of the fort while Major Montgomery's inclined to the north and east. The hardest fighting was done in the southeast and southwest bastions. Captain Halsey of a privateer brig lying in the harbor and a volunteer in Fort Griswold trained the first gun to do execution. The two bags of grapeshot cleared a wide space in the enemy's column and killed or wounded twenty men. Twice were the enemy repulsed with great slaughter, but as at Bunker Hill, gathering their forces for the third and final onset, they rushed upon the garrison with overwhelming numbers and carried the fort, as stated in Sir Henry Clinton's dispatch to England, by *coup de main*. On that southern rampart the brave Montgomery fell while entering the fort at the head of his division. Up to this time only six of the garrison had been killed and twenty wounded. The intrepid Ledyard upon the demand of a British officer, "Who commands this fort?" replied, "I did, sir, but you do now," and presented his sword, which the officer received and plunged to the hilt in the owner's bosom, the most inhuman act of the revolution. At that spot this unshaken patriot fell in the service of his country, fearless of death and prepared to die. The victorious troops rushed over the ramparts, through the gates and commenced an unmerciful massacre, with the result that eighty-eight were killed, many wounded, others taken prisoners, and but few escaped. At the time of the invasion the fort was garrisoned only by twenty or thirty of the State troops, but before the hour of the attack the number had been augmented to 150, the majority of whom were the minute men, the farmers of Groton. The garrison were nearly all young men. Ledyard was forty-three years of age and only sixteen were over forty. But enough of the battle's wrath. The temptation is great to speak of the individual heroism of Captains William Latham, Peter Richards, Amos Stanton, Adam Shapley, Lieutenant Richard Chapman, the Averys and many others, but I must not exceed my privilege.

"Yet I should be remiss in my duty if I did not give two words of tribute to the two negroes who jeopardized their lives unto death and performed yeoman service. From the time the first negro landed in Jamestown he has been an important factor in the history of the country. It is the name of Crispus Attucks, a colored man, which stands uppermost of the four names on the monument on Boston Common erected to the memory of the men slain in the Boston massacre of 1770. The names of the colored men, Lambert Latham and Jordan Freeman, appear at the foot of the eighty-four names of those slain in the massacre of Fort Griswold, so near the close of the war. These two men, slaves in the free chartered

government of Connecticut, fell fighting for the liberty of their masters. Nevertheless, the debt was fully paid by the grandsons of the fathers who went forth from these historic fields and generously laid down their lives in the war between the states "which kept the Union whole, destroyed slavery and maintained the Constitution."

Possibly it has escaped my observation, but nowhere have I seen a word of tribute to the Pequot Indian wounded in the fight. Thomas Wansuc came from the last retreat of his tribe in yonder fastnesses of Lantern Hill, and offered his services to assist in repelling the sword of tyranny and oppression suspended over the very race that so nearly made an end of the Pequot name and nation in early colonial history, and in whose conquered territory we are now assembled.

Naturally we ask what was the spirit of those times that caused Ledyard and his men so valiantly to die? Patrick Henry, that broad-minded statesman, sounded the tocsin of the revolution in May, 1765. I believe it was the spirit evinced by Henry and culminating in his memorable speech delivered in March, 1775, before a shot had been fired, wherein he said, "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death." It was the spirit of those organizations of the Sons of Liberty existing in nearly every town during the revolution, and the decade previous. Nevertheless, while under the British flag these societies raised in the town squares and on the village greens lofty poles bearing at the top the word Liberty. It was my privilege a few days ago to read at Lexington the words of Captain Parker to his men: "Stand your ground; don't fire unless fired upon; but if they mean to have a war let it begin here." And on the pedestal of the bronze minute man at Concord Bridge:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

Was not the same spirit manifested here at Fort Griswold but a few days before the surrender of Cornwallis, the closing act of the war, when over two-thirds of this garrison were the minute men, the farmers residing within sight of the fort, as that spirit demonstrated at Lexington and Concord when the first shots were fired? It was the same spirit that inspired Nathan Hale, who so early in the war laid down his young life, to say, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Surely it was the spirit

possessed by Stephen Hempstead, a veteran of the war, who did not flinch at his post of duty. Hempstead was the one who accompanied Hale as he started for the British camp and received from him his accoutrements and the last hand grasp. Hempstead, in his narrative of the battle of Groton Heights, wrote: "Never, for a moment, have I regretted the share I had in it. I would for an equal degree of honor, and the prosperity which has resulted to my country from the revolution, be willing, if possible, to suffer it again." Was not here exhibited by Ledyard that invincible spirit of determination, characteristic of the Revolution, when he said, "If to-day I must lose honor or life, you who know me can tell which it will be."

"Ledyard! thy morning thought was brave,
To fight, to conquer, and to save,
Or fearlessly to die;
Well didst thou hold that feeling true,
Didst well that purpose bold pursue
Till death closed down thine eye."

He evinced what neither Jay, nor Livingstone, nor the Adamses did evince, a determined resolution to stake his reputation and his life on the issue of arms. Here every man was a hero from Commander to Thomas Avery, aged seventeen, who fought by the side of his father. Before he fell, his father finding the battle growing hot, turned and said, "Tom, my son, do your duty." "Never fear, father," was the reply, and the next minute he was stretched upon the ground. These are examples of the spirit that inspired our ancestors to establish the Republic of the United States of America.

I am sensible of the fact that speakers often err in delivering an uncritical panegyric on whatever subject presented, but I cannot to-day do otherwise. Every member of this garrison knew when that gateway was barred that his life was hazarded, and circumstances might require that he should die for his country, and he who survived the battle as well as he who fell, is entitled to the same exceptional and worthy inscription on his tombstone as appears on that of Adam Shapley: "Shapley, thy deeds reverse the common doom and make thy name immortal in the tomb."

A Philadelphia editor a few months ago wrote that the genuine Connecticut Yankee was fast disappearing, and lamented what seemed to him the fact, that he would soon be extinct. It would be necessary only for that editor to stand with me this morning and look into the intelligent faces of this typical Yankee audience

to be convinced of the opposite. The large representations present from our local hereditary patriotic organizations, especially the children's societies, are representative of a hopeful patriotism of the future. Let me give the names of these societies bearing the honored names of their patriotic forefathers.

- Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, D. A. R.
- Lucretia Shaw Chapter, D. A. R.
- Fanny Ledyard Chapter, D. A. R.
- Thomas Avery Society, C. A. R.
- Jonathan Brooks Society, C. A. R.
- Stephen Hempstead Society, C. A. R.
- Belton Allyn Society, C. A. R.
- Colonel William Ledyard Society, C. A. R.
- Isaac Wheeler Society, C. A. R.
- William Latham, Jr., Powder Monkeys.
- Nathan Hale Branch, S. A. R.

I feel that there is little need to appeal to the youth before me, members of these children's societies, for a more lofty patriotism, by reason of the fact that under the shadow of this monument is the home of Mrs. Slocomb, state director of the children's societies of Connecticut and to whom your present enthusiasm and success are largely due.

However, we can all receive a lesson from the life of Benedict Arnold. The daring, bravery and sagacity of Arnold as a successful military leader are unquestionable and his services in the interests of his country were signally important. His bravery at Quebec was unsurpassed, his impetuous and successful military tactics won the day at Saratoga, and he was the most popular officer in the northern army under Gates. John Fiske in his history of the Revolution thus writes of Arnold at Saratoga at the moment of victory. "Just at this moment, a wounded German soldier, lying on the ground, took aim at Arnold and slew his horse, while the ball passed through the general's left leg, that had been wounded at Quebec, and fractured the bone a little above the knee. As Arnold fell, one of his men rushed up to bayonet the wounded soldier who had shot him, when the prostrate general cried, 'Don't hurt him, he's a fine fellow!' The poor German was saved, and it has been well said that this was the hour when Benedict Arnold should have died."

Although a courageous soldier yet he allowed his jealousy of other officers, the apparently withheld praise of his success, and the rebuke of his love of display, to let him betray the interests of his

cause and country into the hands of the enemy and indelibly record his name as the most infamous traitor in all military history. He could burn a city but was not able to rule his own spirit. Read on many of the gravestones in this vicinity, so near his native home, the words, "slain by Traitor Arnold's murdering corps." Look at the inscription over the portal of the monument and consider how a rash act can transfer one's name from a lofty pedestal of fame to an everlasting memorial of dishonor. This atrocious invasion ends the record of Arnold's military history.

Only recently at the beginning of the Hispano-American war our coasts were threatened by invasion. This harbor was mined and the lower battery garrisoned. May the day never come when the clash of arms shall resound on these shores of New England! To this end we must look to arbitration. Although the peace conference took no action toward disarmament, yet it was not held in vain. Will not the recognition of the action in favor of a higher tribunal exercise a powerful moral influence on the nations concerned?

To-day you have ascended these Heights to appropriately mark the graves of revolutionary patriots and to recall to mind the faithfulness to duty of those who lie buried here. Sons of Connecticut, receive a fresh inspiration to patriotism as you look again upon these endeared hills!

" And who hath older hills and seas?
 See how the white sails take the breeze!
 This bay! these shores! they left us these
 When Arnold burnt the town."

Our country saved from oppression by enemies without, more strongly cemented by dissensions within, and now journeying on to a still greater destiny of peace, carrying in her hands liberty to the islands of the sea, is in as great need to-day as before of true, incorruptible and fearless patriots. Such men are needed in politics and statemanship, in private, civic, state and national life. Whatever our sphere in life, let us in these days of peace, like this heroic garrison in time of war, first discern our duty and then with God's help to it be true.

After Mr. Rogers' address the roll of honor was read, giving the names of the patriots who lie in the Groton Cemetery.

The exercises of the morning closed with the benediction.

In New London at 2.30 p. m., in the "Towne's Antientest Burial Ground" there was a second gathering. The speakers' stand was erected south of the Jonathan Brooks tomb, and directly over the spot from which, it is said, that Arnold watched the battle at Groton and the burning of the town.

After music by the band of the Fourth United States Artillery, prayer was offered by the Rev. S. L. Blake, Chaplain of the Nathan Hale Branch.

The Hon. Cyrus G. Beckwith, Mayor of New London, then welcomed the visitors to the city.

THE MAYOR SAID:

Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution: It has become my pleasing duty to welcome you to this historic city. No city in the state, no city in New England, with the exception perhaps of Boston, possesses so many objects of historic interest. The very place where we have met together this beautiful September afternoon is holy ground. Beneath this turf mingled with its mother earth is the dust of governors, statesmen, merchants, soldiers and heroes. The forefathers of the hamlet lie silent here, awaiting the sound of the trump of the resurrection. It was originally set apart for a burial place by the founders of the town in 1653. In the quaint language of those God-fearing settlers, it was dedicated to pious uses by the single sentence: "It shall ever bee for a common buriall place and never be impropriated by any." And though various attempts have been made from time to time to convert it to some more utilitarian use, the consecration of the fathers still hovers over it and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution will see that in the coming future it will never be "impropriated" by any for a baser use.

We stand within the "God's-acre" attached to the first meeting house which was erected in 1652 on the very site now occupied by that beautiful stone schoolhouse with its Norman towers. The first burial in this plot was that of Jarvis Mudge in 1652, prior to its formal dedication. Then came, year after year in mournful procession the original settlers and the new colonists in that innumerable caravan which is forever marching onward to the mysterious realm.

All the earliest traditions, all the most inspiring memories of the town, are consecrated here. In the neighboring meeting house

John Winthrop, the founder, and the little band he led from the Old Bay Colony, were wont to meet to give thanks to the Almighty, with Bible in one hand to resist the devil and in the other the old flint lock musket to fight the Indians.

Here gathered from time to time those solemn assemblages of the living who came to pay the last sad honors to the great and heroic departed.

What a spectacle must that have been, when in 1724, this very month—Governor Saltonstall, that stout old Puritan Covenanter, was borne to yonder tomb beneath which he now lies awaiting the morning of the Resurrection!

"The horse and foot," says the historian, "marched in four files. Drums, colors, halberts and hilts of swords were covered in black. Twenty cannon fired at half minute distances. Then after the body had been laid in its last resting place, the military companies—first the troop, then the foot, marched past in single file and discharged their pieces over the grave."

We uncover our heads this beautiful September afternoon in honor of the memory of that old priest, statesman, governor and politician, who never looked into the face of mortal man and was afraid.

What a scene too was that enacted here on the 6th of September—just 118 years ago—when Benedict Arnold, the Judas Iscariot of the Revolution, directly beneath this platform sat on horseback, and watched the burning of the city, and the assault of 800 Hessians and their Tory allies, on the embattled farmers and fishermen, who on yonder heights, showed Americans for all coming generations, how sweet a thing it is to die for their country.

Yonder is the grave of Captain Adam Shapley, the hero who crossed the river in an open boat to receive his death wound in that slaughter-pen at Fort Griswold.

On the simple stone erected to his memory—now almost illegible beneath the tooth of time—is engraved this epitaph:

"Shapeley thy deeds reverse the common doom
And make thy name immortal in the tomb."

Not far off are the graves of Lieutenant Richard Chapman, of John Holt and many others who offered their lives for their country on yonder hillside.

The remains of Captains William Coit and James Chapman also lie buried here—those gallant sons of New London who led two companies of New London soldiers to Boston—and by forced marches arrived in time to take their part in the historic battle of Bunker Hill.

My time will not allow me to point out in detail the many other interesting features of this historic spot—the tomb and beautiful tablets to John Gardiner, lord of the Isle of Wight—that quaint and precious memorial to Captain Richard Lord—“The bright starre of our cavallrie,” who was to the state a “counsellor full deare;” the tablets to “the Christophers,” direct descendants from that Elder Brewster who landed from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock; and to “the Deshons,” those French Huguenots, who were driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. Puritan escaping from the king of England, Huguenot fleeing from the king of France, and now sleeping side by side awaiting the judgment of “the King of Kings.”

Towering above all is the Winthrop family tomb, as the character and services of John Winthrop, the founder, the physician, the statesman, the governor, the counselor, the friend and citizen, towers above that of all his contemporaries. He is the one grand, unique, majestic, unapproachable figure in the early history of the colony, and he is the peculiar pride, founder and treasure of New London. His daily walk was around and near the spot where we now are gathered, his chosen home was just below this hillside, in plain view from the spot where we now stand. The old Winthrop Town Mill, built in 1650, still stands in all its primitive beauty and simplicity as his monument. One can hear, if he but listen attentively, the dash of the waters over its ponderous overshot wheel as it was heard by Winthrop himself more than 250 years ago.

But aside from this consecrated spot, New London has other inestimable historic memorials.

It was from this city that the heroic Colonel Ledyard went forth to die within that bloody mound on Groton Heights with the memorable farewell utterance: “If I am to lose life, or honor, this day, you who know me best know well which of the two I will choose.”

It was from this city that Nathan Hale, the schoolmaster, patriot and martyr, went forth to die, grieving only “that he had but one life to offer up for his country.” The schoolhouse where he taught the youth of the town these priceless principles, is still preserved. And no work is more fitting for the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, in my judgment, than to inaugurate appropriate steps for its removal.

And what spot I venture to suggest could be more appropriate than that portion of this “ancientest” God’s acre, which has never yet been otherwise “impropriated.”

One of the objects of historic interest is the old Shaw house on lower Bank street, fronting the harbor, built by Capt. Nathaniel

Shaw in 1734 from granite excavated from the lot on which it stands, and which was occupied by Washington, by Lafayette and other distinguished visitors in their early visits to New London.

Another is the old Hempstead house, the most ancient edifice now standing in the city and one of the oldest in the state. It was built somewhere about 1673 by Robert Hempstead, one of the earliest settlers. In it Mary Hempstead, his daughter, was born—the first child born in the town of Nameaug, the Indian name for this fair city by the sea.

But time does not permit me to point to you the many other objects of historic interest. You are doubtless familiar with most of them, and are welcome—thrice welcome to visit them all.

It is for you—and those associated with you in the loving and gracious work—to preserve and care for these inestimable memories of the ancient times. To your organization this generation already owes a debt of gratitude for the preservation of many valuable relics of a former generation, and a revived interest in the characters and events of the earlier American history.

You are welcome now and will always be welcome to this beautiful city—which occupied so large a space in the early history of the colony—which has produced such distinguished soldiers and statesmen in the later events of the French war, of the American Revolution and of that civil war within our recent memory—the result of which was the emancipation of the slave and the preservation of the constitution and union of the fathers.

President Trumbull made a graceful response to the welcome of the Mayor and introduced Major Hadlai A. Hull, of Stonington, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAJOR HULL.

The event which we celebrate to-day holds an inconspicuous place in the annals of history, but as an exhibition of those qualities which have commanded the respect and admiration of mankind in all times no stronger example has been chronicled. Let us look briefly at the framework of events in which the picture is set.

A long, stubborn and bloody conflict in resistance to tyranny was soon to close in the complete triumph of freedom. Government of intelligent people not only without the consent of the governed but in spite of their protest must fail. A resolution of independence passed by a Connecticut assembly June 14th, 1775, was a precursor of the Declaration of Independence of July 4,

1776. The character of the people who had carried the torch of civilization westward across the ocean had made its imprint upon the history of the world. The anxious doubts and fears of an heroic people were about to be supplanted by success and exultation. The lurid glare of the invaders' torch was to fade before the light of the fires kindled upon the hills of a free land. The time was nearly full when a nation should be born to christendom; part and parcel of the nations of the earth but unlike any of them, "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh" but like none of them. A tripartite government was established after a model first conceived and fashioned in Connecticut.

The constitutional trinity, legislature, judiciary and executive was the first tenet of the new governmental creed. In a few short days, Yorktown was written into the column of climacteric events of history. In the closing scenes of that great struggle New London received her baptism of fire and blood. Stranger than fiction are the records of fact. A man whose childhood and youth were begun and passed in the quiet of a neighboring town, directed the movements of the soldiers, tories, adventurers and hirelings that landed upon either side of the fair harbor at the mouth of the river Thames. Sitting upon his horse in this city of the dead that then lay upon the skirt of the city of the living, this unnatural monster fed fat his grudge. An audacious youth, previously a deserter from the army, not without suspicion of dishonesty in business, with the price of his honor in his pocket, holding a British commission, not the first or only one conferred upon a traitor to his kin and neighbor, Benedict Arnold at New London performed the crowning act of ignominy of his life. Whether his heart beat quicker as he looked upon the heroic defence by the handful of men who chose with Colonel Ledyard between "life and honor" conjecture only can answer. If his cheek mantled with shame as he thought of the despicable part he was taking in this tragedy, it soon paled as he began to frame the false dispatches he sent to his chief in which he stated that Fort Griswold was "carried by the superior bravery and perseverance of the battalions." Superior numbers, not superior bravery, prevailed on that day and Arnold saw and knew it. Two regiments and a battalion, eight hundred men in the aggregate, with as many more on the west side of the river ready to reinforce them, surrounded and crushed a hundred and fifty. The besiegers were armed, trained and inured to the terrors of battle. They were men of military age and endurance and had engaged before in such scenes of desolation. When Arnold looked upon Groton Heights bathed in sunlight and silence he took it to be a portentious silence of confident and

fearless men ready to meet his battalions then lying under cover south and east of the heights. His confidence in their bravery and perseverance was not strong enough to prevent him from dispatching an order countermanding the order to attack Fort Griswold. He knew the men of Connecticut.

The memory of the martyrdom of the New London schoolmaster must have stung him. In his boyhood he had heard the tramp of soldiers when over thirty thousand men marched from Connecticut to serve on nearly every battlefield from Quebec to Cuba. He knew that three thousand Connecticut men had been at Bunker Hill. He knew that more than three-fourths of the men of Connecticut of military age and capacity had gone to the field. He knew that from Connecticut had come to champion independence more men proportionally than had come from any other colony. He knew that the old men and boys and others who could endure the hardships of campaigning were organized into militia companies. Whether the ruse of firing the third gun had succeeded in disconcerting the local militiamen and had led them to believe that the "larum" was a signal announcing the success of some new pelagic adventure he did not know. Neither was he sure that the order of Lord George Germain to Sir Henry Clinton to "keep the coasts of the enemy constantly alarmed and destroy their ships and magazines" had led to the maintenance of a considerable garrison at Fort Griswold. He did have reason to believe that the people of New London knew his desperate hatred and the satanic work he had been commissioned to do in other parts of the country and that they had been dominated "the most detestable nest of pirates on the continent."

He, no doubt, thought that his coming had been anticipated and that the rich reprisals daring sailors had brought to New London harbor were not left unprotected. Certain it is, the order he sent to Colonel Eyre which fortunately for him was sent too late, would not have been sent if he had known the true condition of the defenders of the fort, small in numbers but great in courage and patriotism. "Conscience does make cowards of us all." What considerations operated on the mind and conscience of Arnold as he saw the women and children hurrying from homes that would soon be in ashes, leaving fathers, husbands and brothers to a doubtful fate, can be better imagined than told. Not boastful but proud and defiant, was the reply of the commander of Fort Griswold to Colonel Eyre's threat to enforce "the martial law," whatever that might mean, if immediate surrender were refused. Out from their cover and up the hill moved the battalions and soon the seismic tragedy began. Clouds of smoke enveloped the hill,

tongues of fire licked the greensward, and the blood of the invader and patriot stood in pools and mingled in the soil.

To the last desperate extremity, the courage of the defense was sustained. That little band of patriots could have fled at any time before the command of Major Montgomery had entered the trenches upon the east and north sides of the fort. The flag that floated over the fort, though shot down, was again remounted, but upon a pike pole. It was never hauled down as a signal of surrender.

The fierce struggle was not a whit abated till the fort was actually crowded with the enemy and wrested by overwhelming numbers from the very hands of the defenders. The courage of no man in that fort was left in doubt and Groton Heights was blazed upon the pages of history with Thermopylæ. If great daring by a small opponent can provoke barbarous cruelty on the part of a conqueror of vastly superior physical power, it may account for the fact that then was outraged the universal sense of honor that stays the uplifted hand and shields a fallen foe. The savage work of extermination begun by some British officer, probably Major Bloomfield, whose identity no British authority has seen fit to disclose, raged after the fort was surrendered till about a third of the garrison had been butchered. This officer seems to have been conscious of his ultimate destiny; for, after he had murdered Colonel Ledyard, who had surrendered his arms and the fort to him, discovering a squad of men firing at wounded and dying heroes at the door of the magazine, he shouted: "Stop or you will send us all to hell." Not a sensibility of honorable warfare such as had been exhibited by the colonies on other fields, not a sense of pity or shame, but a spasm of horror forced from a British officer the cry: "Stop, Stop! In the name of heaven, stop! My soul can't bear it."

Added to the carnage was robbery of the bodies of the dead and dying. "War is hell," and the expedients of war are barbarous and satanic, but a traitor will "out-Herod Herod." Whether he inspired it or not, that bloody act deepens the scarlet dye upon the name of this "man of Kerioth" who never attempted to return the pieces of silver and who lacked the courage or conscience to hang himself. That cowardice in times like those was utterly detestable and in the sight of these patriotic men a crime to be surely punished, the searching examinations of the court martial that followed fully attest. The fair name of every true man should be kept free from aspersion and his good faith established by full, fair trial, but the faithless should be exposed. The achievement of human liberty has been at incalculable cost. The only currency tyranny has been pleased to accept in recompense for the relinquishment of his sov-

ereignty has been blood. Freely has the price been paid and with the purest coin. Heaven had not escaped from this inexorable law; hence the liberty with which its Prince has set us free.

The participants and witnesses who survived the scenes of September 6, 1781, have long since been gathered to their fathers and their children have followed them. The hills and valleys through which echoed the roar of cannon and rattle of musketry bear to-day but little resemblance to those of one hundred and eighteen years ago. Homes, churches and schoolhouses which the founders planted here have multiplied till they have covered these hills like a mantle. Through Water street in which raged the fires kindled by the despoiler, lies the iron pathway of commerce which interlaces the continent from ocean to ocean and on which great engines pass that would astound James Watt who was then dreaming the dreams of dynamics which have been realized ten thousand times over. On huge poles are looped the strands of copper and iron through which that subtle fluid which Franklin saw and which cleaves the heavens and smites mountains, obeys the beckoning of the hand of man. More than fifty years elapsed after the burning of New London before electricity submitted to the control of man so that space was eliminated and continent was tied to continent. At the wharves of the city and in the harbor lie floating palaces of which no man dreamed for decades. Across the river is thrown a monument to the triumph of human skill as proud as that which on Groton Heights attests the glory of human courage. Up and down the valley is heard the tramp of time's procession of busy men whose cunning and skill are on constant exhibition, evidences of which appear in the unparalleled number of patents accredited to the genius of Connecticut. Since the event which we commemorate to-day, notwithstanding timidity and conservatism, from a small territory bordering on the Atlantic, we have expanded till, on the western continent, we are scarcely confined by the forbidding chill of the north or the febrile breath of the torrid south and the oceans on the east and west.

The recent vicarious sacrifice in behalf of Cuba and Porto Rico has, perhaps by divine intervention, forced upon us the question of expansion beyond the limits of the hemisphere. As we stand to-day on this historic soil in the presence of the ashes and memories of the men who builded in the fear of God and "better than they knew" and look back over the intervening years we see the sons upon whose shoulders fell their mantles in the courage and spirit of their sires determine in the court of last resort, the battle field, that property in human beings could not exist in a free country and that this should not only be a free country but an undivided country.

To-day the national ensign, with its bars of white emblematic of purity of purpose, its stripes of red typical of the streams of blood which have flowed across a hundred fields in defense of human rights, and its azure field of stars, a little piece of the canopy of heaven proclaiming the rightful universality of freedom, floats over a prosperous, enlightened and united self-governing people.

Not heeding the bluster of partisanship or the grimaces or croaking of pessimists and dyspeptics, the American republic will advance in the fulfillment of its high destiny and to the accomplishment of greater glory under the guidance and power of Almighty God.

With the singing of America and the benediction the ceremonies of the day were ended.



THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER.

The eleventh celebration of Washington's birthday, by this Society, was held in Foot Guard Armory at Hartford, February 22, 1900. The committees in charge were constituted as follows:

General Committee, Louis R. Cheney, Chairman; Charles G. Stone, Secretary; Leverett Belknap, Treasurer; Jonathan Trumbull, Charles P. Cooley, Sylvester C. Dunham, Joseph G. Woodward, Dr. George C. F. Williams; Reception, John M. Holcombe, Chairman; Speakers and Toasts, Charles Hopkins Clark, Chairman; Music, John Spencer Camp, Chairman; Decorations, Frank B. Gay, Chairman; Dinner, Dr. Phineas H. Ingalls, Chairman; Finance, Leverett Belknap, Chairman; Seating, Charles G. Stone, Chairman; Transportation, Dwight Chapman, Chairman.

Red, white and blue streamers, hanging from the center of the hall, formed a dome-like canopy over the tables, where about two hundred and twenty-five members of the Society were seated, and the platform was set with palms and ferns, disclosing a portrait of Washington in the center.

Many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution adorned the galleries.

Grace was said by the Reverend Chaplain Edwin S. Lines, D.D., of New Haven.

The Menu.

BLUE POINTS ON HALF SHELL.

SALTINES.

LEMON.

OLIVES.

INDIAN PICKLES.

CREAM OF CELERY.

CROUTE DORÉES.

BOILED SALMON WITH ANCHOVY SAUCE.

PARISIENNE POTATOES.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES.

FRENCH PEAS.

FILET DE BOEUF.

STRING BEANS.

MUSHROOM SAUCE.

NATHAN HALE PUNCH.

CIGARETTES.

SQUABS ON TOAST.

GREEN SALAD.

WASHINGTON ICE CREAM.

FANCY CAKES.

CRACKERS AND CHEESE.

FRUITS.

COFFEE AND CIGARS.

When cigars had been reached the Hon. William Waldo Hyde, the Toastmaster, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Since I have been raised up to this elevation, where I am called upon in the course of human events to introduce one to the other,—men who are not known to you at all, but whose voices are welcome everywhere on occasions of this character,—when I feel that this is my duty I am glad to recollect that so far as the toastmaster is concerned, he may well apply to himself the words of Lincoln at Gettysburg, that “the world will little note nor long remember what he says here, but it will never forget what they do here.”

Gentlemen, when I look out over this assembly, I am reminded of the best after-dinner speech which I have read of for a long while, and that was of a young man who being called up for the first time to tell all he knew on some subject or other, found himself a little bit abashed by the presence of men who knew more of what he was to talk about than he did himself, and he said to them,—“Gentlemen, when I came into this hall I had a speech prepared, full of eloquence and wit and bright things, which was known only to God and myself, but, gentlemen, now God only knows what it was.” I should be glad to follow his example and

subside, but you can't run a circus without a ringmaster, and if the toastmaster goes home the other fellows never will get any chance, so I have provided myself with my notes, in order that I may not sit down.

A great benefit, gentlemen, of a meeting like this, as I understand it, is to demonstrate to the world that all the good men are not dead. The fact of it is, in our eulogies of those who have passed away we sometimes discourage those who are still in the field. It is not necessary, for instance, in order that we may duly celebrate this 22d of February, to lay too much emphasis upon the fact that the great hero of the American War of Independence never told a lie, never got mad, never swore, always was courteous and kindly to those about him. If you do emphasize it, it will make some of these other gentlemen around here feel that their chance of immortality is very slim. It is not because they are so much better than we, or built of different clay from that which is in use for the manufacture of human beings to-day,—it is because of what they did, because being such as we they accomplished those things which we point to with pride, and which give us an incentive to labor on and try to do the best we can in our time.

I have always been in favor of George Washington,—he was the father of holidays, so far as I know. When George Washington's father asked him if he cut that cherry tree, he had sense enough to know that when the old man asked him that question he had the evidence in his pocket, and it was simply a question between half a licking and a good sound thrashing that led him to tell the truth. There is a lesson which we all ought to learn.

It is a good thing to be here. It is a good thing to get together once a year and to think on those things which we are proud of, and get a little of enthusiasm into the everyday life which makes us numb, which makes us worthless unless we can get out of it, and to drink in in this way by association with other men that feel just as we do about it, those things which will make us better as the days go by.

With these preliminary words I wish to propose the first toast of the day, which is not upon the program, and I ask you all to drink to it,—the Father of his Country, George Washington.

(The toast was drunk standing.)

Now then, gentlemen, it is hardly necessary to introduce to this Society its President. His name you have heard of if you have not met him, but it does seem to me a good thing that this Society in Connecticut, the home of the War Office, the home of Brother Jonathan, should have at its head a Trumbull. (Applause.)

If there is one thing more than another that makes us who have been born, brought up and educated within the confines of this little State proud of the fact, it is to think that much which pertains to the glory of Washington, pertains also to Brother Jonathan. Where would Washington have been without his Trumbull; in fact, where would his picture have been except for a Trumbull; where would Elliott's Bible have been but for a Trumbull of later days, and where would we have been but for our Trumbull.

I want you to give to our President a welcome, and that we may all give him a hearty well-wish in his efforts to rescue and preserve the old War Office at Lebanon, I introduce to you, gentlemen, the President of the Society.

MR. JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Mr. Toastmaster, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution: I thank you most sincerely for your very complimentary words, and hope that I may prove myself worthy of them.

I am pleased to notice that you have some novelties upon your after-dinner program, and as years accumulate upon my head, and upon our Society, I cannot help wishing that I myself were one of those novelties. But it seems that even the inventive genius of a Hartford committee cannot find a new theme for the President of our Society on Washington's birthday, or a new speaker to treat upon that subject.

This is our eleventh annual dinner, and my tenth annual attempt to do justice to this particular subject in ten minutes. But the

Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution is an old, yet ever new and inexhaustible subject. To those who joined the Society ten years ago, it has lost the charm of novelty, and holds them and others of later membership by the more enduring and potent influence of patriotism and honest, American, democratic pride of ancestry. To those who looked for personal advancement or social distinction by means of their membership, if any such there were, the organization has offered no encouragement, and they have dropped from our ranks, or gracefully accepted the situation.

Many of you remember, for we are old enough to begin to grow reminiscent, our first celebration of Washington's Birthday here in Hartford ten years ago. We were then in our infancy, a young society of three hundred, nearly every one of whom was present on that brilliant occasion. And all who were then present feel to this day the inspiration derived from the presence and eloquence of one who has been so lately removed from our midst, and who was our presiding genius on that occasion, the late Henry C. Robinson. We were in the enthusiastic, experimental stage of our existence, and no more fitting words of warning, counsel and exhortation could have reached us than the words he uttered on that day. Let me quote some of those words as a precious heritage from one whose own articulate voice will be heard no more among us, but whose noble sentiments will ever inspire us through the coming years.

Mr. Robinson said to us ten years ago: "What will be the future of this Association is for us and our associates throughout the country to say. It will be tempted to haughtiness, to superiorities, to snobbery. If it yields to these temptations its life will be feeble and ephemeral. But if it rejoices most of all in its American citizenship, that broad blessing which the vision of the fathers made to include all who choose to come into the family with pure and patriotic purpose, if it seeks to uplift the honor of those fathers in filial reverence, if it seeks to build higher and broader the beautiful walls whose foundations they laid and hallowed with prayers and tears, and sprinkled with their blood, then its future will be beneficial and bountiful beyond the guess of to-day."

I had hoped to avail of this opportunity to pay the tribute of a few words to the memory of our late associate; but what words of mine could so well characterize the man and his principles as these same words of his, or what result of the beneficent influence of his personality and his counsel could form a more fitting tribute than the history of our Society during the long interval of ten years? To say that we have been true to those principles is to epitomize the history of our Society. The little company of three hundred

which assembled on that memorable day has grown to an organization of a thousand members. The prophetic promise which those words imply finds its fulfillment in the restoration of the Lebanon War Office; in bronze tablets marking historic localities; in graves of hundreds of Revolutionary soldiers marked and rescued from oblivion throughout the State; in the influence of our annual school prizes; and in all the silent but potent influences emanating from these and other sources, which may be directly traced to our organization.

It is well that on this anniversary of the birth of that great chieftain who led our country to victory and independence, we should point to these results with pride and exultation. Your President rejoices with you in what you have accomplished, and rejoices in this opportunity to express to you the encouragement and cheer which your hearty co-operation in the work we have done has afforded. But even in a time of rejoicing, it is well to remember that future anniversaries like the present will be but dumb and empty shows unless we can point to new achievements in the unlimited field before us. No society like ours can live and prosper on its remote past.

I had hoped that this anniversary would afford cause for rejoicing in the completion of a work of the greatest importance, not only for the amount of money it involves, but for the worthiness of the hero whom it commemorates. That work is the saving and restoration of the old Union schoolhouse at New London, and that hero is Nathan Hale, who taught in that schoolhouse for fourteen months. From there he went at once to the front for his short term of service under the Lexington alarm; within those walls he assembled his pupils the morning after his first enlistment, bidding them farewell in such words as only such a patriot could utter, and praying with them as only a Christian soldier could pray. On his return he re-enlists almost immediately, as lieutenant, becoming captain by promotion, and remaining continuously in the service by re-enlistment up to the time of his tragic death.

Of the nature of that service, brief though it was, time will not permit me to speak, nor is it necessary to tell the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution of the military career of Nathan Hale. We are teaching our children reverently to repeat those immortal words he uttered at the supreme moment of his life; but there are other words of his which deserve to be immortal. When Connecticut men were leaving the ranks at the expiration of their first short term of service, how does Captain Nathan Hale meet the issue? Turn reverently to that little diary of his, preserved and cherished by the Connecticut Historical Society among the few memorials hallowed by his touch, and read:

"November 28, 1775. Promised the men that if they would tarry another month, they should have my wages for that time."

And when, at last, he alone, out of a picked company of officers, volunteers to undertake a service which Washington found necessary; when his comrades in arms tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, because, to their nice sense of military honor there was a suspicion of ignominy in the penalty attached to the almost certain failure of the undertaking, Nathan Hale of Connecticut answers: "Any kind of service necessary for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary."

And in this spirit he volunteers in a forlorn hope, without the sense of comradeship in danger to cheer it, or emulation in achievement to inspire it, to die in the attempt, with success almost won.

It is to such men, and to the impress of such men on the times in which they lived, that we owe our national existence. And it is to the memory of this Connecticut man that our Society owes a tribute which the costliest monument can never pay.

The inspiration to undertake the work of saving and restoring the old Nathan Hale schoolhouse at New London came, as such good inspirations usually come, from the Daughters of the American Revolution. (Applause.) Upon learning that five thousand dollars was the sum needed for the purpose, the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London, voted to pledge the sum of three hundred dollars towards the good cause, on the sole condition that we should undertake the purchase and restoration of the old schoolhouse. Other Chapters throughout the State have added to this sum, until it begins to look as if their share would be more fully and promptly contributed than ours.

I am aware that there is a difference between an annual dinner of this Society and a donation party. You are not asked to contribute to-day, although you are not prohibited from so doing. But you will soon receive reminders in the form of the second circulars which our Committee is issuing, and we ask that the response be full, prompt and liberal.

I might tell you how another Connecticut society almost identical in name and quite identical in purpose, with our own, has secured the Nathan Hale schoolhouse at East Haddam, leaving the New London schoolhouse as the only memorial which it is in our power to secure. Let it not be said that we have failed to do our share in honoring this hero, patriot and martyr.

But my self-imposed and customary time limit has expired. To me these annual gatherings grow in significance and value year by year. Many a familiar presence of days gone by is missed among us, but at such a time there is only with us the feeling that though absent in the body they are present in the spirit, bestowing upon

us, as they would wish to do, the cheer and encouragement of their presence.

To you, sons and daughters of a common ancestry who are with us, I can only extend the hand of a brother in the family, and say to you once more, hail and farewell.

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen, it was expected that the next toast, The State of Connecticut, would be responded to by His Excellency, the Governor. Unfortunately he is absent from us, and there is no one here just now qualified to talk in behalf of the State with official recognition. We have with us, however, up in the State House beyond, the Goddess, and we feel that as long as she is overlooking our destiny all will go well. So while we may not have the pleasure of listening to the words of the Governor himself, I suggest that we do drink to the health of the State of Connecticut.

(The toast was drunk all standing.)

If there is one thing that pleases a toastmaster, as far as my experience goes, more than another, it is to be asked to make an apology. Late yesterday in the afternoon word was received from Senator Wolcott, who was on his way to this banquet, and was in the City of New York, that he had been summoned back to Washington. He is, as you all know, much interested in securing for this great country a uniform single standard, and that all gold (applause), and for that purpose, while we miss him here to-day, we are glad he is putting in his work at the capital of the nation on that subject. That he feels this way I am sure.

A couple of years ago I was having my shoes blacked in the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, and the gentleman who was doing the work engaged me in conversation upon the currency. Now, the fact is that my knowledge of the currency question is a good deal like the knowledge of a young lawyer as I heard it once expressed by a friend of his. One friend asked the other, "How is William getting on in the practice of law?" "Well," he says, "he is ambitious and

he is honest, but his knowledge of the law is confined within very narrow limits, and within those limits he is not remarkable for his accuracy." The gentleman who was engaged in polishing my shoes discovered this, but having been brought up at the practice of the law I had been educated to give away anything that you don't want, and in that category of things is good advice. He finally said "You think because you come from the East you know all about these things, but the fact is we have got a man from the East out here in Colorado who will tell you more in a minute than you ever will learn." I said "Who is he?" He says, "Senator Wolcott."

Now, then, gentlemen, we have lost, and what is our loss we have got to make up the best we can. The Committee went out to see whom they might find to come in and fill this break in our program, which we regarded as a very fatal break. There was one man we did want to do it and we knelt to him, we asked him to come in, we told him that he could do it, and there wasn't anybody else could, and he finally agreed to come. It is quite a distance from Denver to Simsbury, but at the same time, gentlemen, I don't think that you will think we made any mistake. It gives me pleasure, gentlemen, to introduce in place of Senator Wolcott, our friend George P. McLean, of Simsbury.

MR. GEORGE P. MCLEAN.

Mr. Toastmaster, Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution: If my sensations at the present time are anything like those ordinarily enjoyed by a man who occupies the chair of a United States Senator, I wish to say to you that that office is about ten thousand miles beyond the blazing circle of my most iridescent ambition. But I promised, and this is not the day to break a promise (laughter), and I am here, and if you gentlemen can revolve yourselves from the expectation of an eloquent Senator of the United States, to a plain, unpedigreed man, you are worthy sons of that glorious Society to which you belong. (Laughter.) And if twenty hours of excited mental revolution entitle me to a membership in this organization, I wish to say to you that I am none too near the head of the table. But I am of an inquisitive nature, and

when I accepted and said I would come, the first thing that interested my wonder was, how is it that so many men in the United States of America are eligible to a membership in this Society? And it occurred to me, that it was possibly due to the fact that so few of our distinguished ancestors died in battle. (Great applause.)

I don't remember much about the war of the revolution, but I have a distinct recollection that it was notable principally for its daring escapes and this recollection has been assisted by two highly colored chromos, which I think you can find in every home in Windham county. There are gentlemen here who can testify to the truth of this statement. One, a picture of Putnam fleeing from his plow, and the other, a picture of his daring flight down a spiral stairway of stones. I have sometimes wondered whether this doughty general from Windham county in after years did not appreciate fully as much his escape from the plow as he did his escape from the British. (Applause.) For, having been brought up on a farm myself, it would have been my choice, situated as he was. For, in the one case, he dared to leave what all men hate to follow, and in the other, he was compelled to lead where no man was able to catch him. (Great applause.)

But, of course, the revolution was a great war in its results, and it is not for us to complain if our brave and lusty ancestors had a high regard for those two primal laws of nature, self-preservation and reproduction. They were as brave as the bravest; they suffered terribly from privation and exposure; they fought (when they had anything to fight with), and they won what they started out to win.

But my toast is "The Old and New," and here we are in the second month of the last year of the Nineteenth Century, or the second month of the first year of the Twentieth Century. (Laughter.) I state it alternately, gentlemen, because I don't wish to provoke a joint debate, and I do not wish to risk personal injury. But anyway, it is one hundred years since the twenty-second day of February one hundred years ago. (Laughter and applause.) We have the same old sky above us, the same bright stars and pale moon and burning sun, the same rivers and mountains, the same valleys and oceans, but that is about all. The world we live in is a new world, and I ask you to go back with me for an incident or two, back more than a hundred years, back we will say the lives of four men of three score years and ten—not quite that—but to the days when Thomas Hooker preached in Hartford, and John Davenport preached at New Haven. I never could understand why our State House sculptor insisted in immortalizing the fact that John Davenport had to preach at New Haven. But those good men who settled Hartford and New Haven met and first ordained—I am giv-

ing you now an incident or two of the old—first ordained that no artisan should receive more than twenty pence a day for his services, and that he should work twelve hours a day to earn them. They also ordained that witches, stubborn boys and profane men, should be punished by death. They still preach against profanity at New Haven, but they don't punish by death. I am not relying upon the history of the Reverend Peters, of course, for this statement,—you all know it is true, but we will hurry on.

That was an incident of the old then, not to criticise or ridicule, for they were probably better and more tolerant than I should have been had I lived then, but the trouble is they did not know. We hurry on one hundred and thirty-five years or so, and we come to the time when King George wanted a little more pin money, and Washington told him to get it if he could, and he tried and failed, and with it came the birth of the stars and stripes, the ringing of the bell Liberty, and the adoption of a Constitution, and the organization of a great representative republic. But, my friends,—there was a crack in that bell and Constitution which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States seventy years later declared not only protected, but established, if you please, human slavery. It brought its Washington, a great unselfish patriot, truly the father of his country, but when Washington was asked to accept the third nomination for President of the United States, he replied that he would rather be in his grave. He had been denounced as a traitor, as a usurper; he had been accused of embezzlement and incapacity; he had been threatened with impeachment, and so he writes in his letter of retirement, "I have been attacked," he says, "in language so indecent, so untrue, as could scarcely be applied to ____."

That is a little touch of politics a hundred years ago.

We hurry on to the time—I won't mention Clay's desire to be president once, and Madison's twice, which brought on an unseemly war afterwards, and Webster, who chased Calhoun around as a dog chases a cat, stopping judiciously whenever the cat stops, and we come clear down to the sixties, when the flame of the Republic sputtered and struggled in its socket, and there was no one to protect it, and even Phillips the bold took back all he had said. Lincoln had said, any people anywhere, having the desire and the power, have the right to throw off any existing government and adopt the new one that suits them better. Yes, he did, and Congress by a two-thirds vote bent the knee and fawned to the South, and had their offer been accepted you and I do not know what would have happened.

That is the old. Good men and brave men, but if I had time I would undertake to satisfy you that they are no better than a great

many men of the present day. And so I have not time to mention history—history, to me a chamber of horrors, where war is the only respectable occupation of the high-born, and slavery the only hope of the low-born. But we come down to a time when men had wrung from the jealous lips of nature some secrets. They tell us Adam took the road to the left. I do not know how it was, but there did not seem to be any other highway opened up to public travel until a very years ago. (Laughter.) Why was it? In my judgment the physical agency that dragged humanity from the road of destruction to the road of construction was the steam engine, and the thing that revealed to mankind the sweet fields of universal kinship was electricity; and if it had not been for those agencies it would have taken nearly forty years instead of four to have won the war of the rebellion. Away back in 1541 I think it was, a Spaniard applied a steam engine to a two hundred ton boat. He showed it in the harbor to Charles the Fifth—he was killed and his body was destroyed, as possessing the spirit of the devil. A hundred years later old Solomon Da Costa made another one, and he showed it to Richelieu, the wise Richelieu, and Richelieu had Da Costa put in a mad-house as a machination of the devil hidden for all time. Why was it? History is full of these dead stars that tried momentarily to pierce the abysmal gloom of ignorance, but to no effect. My friends, in this State when the first steam railroad was projected mass meetings were held on the ground that it would throw out of employment hundreds of stage drivers and destroy the market for ropes. (Applause.) But electricity came and steam, and we all know what experiences Professor Morse had before he could convince Congress that he had a practical invention. I think the first message ever sent over the electric wire was "What hath God wrought?" And it was sent to a Hartford woman. What hath God wrought? This veritable breath of the Almighty that through all the ages of the past had lurked in the cavern of the supernatural, came out at last, the omnipotent ally of mankind, breaking the gates of ignorance, making tribal and national and sectional isolation impossible, and compelling all mankind to be akin in spite of themselves.

But what of the future? Any American boy to-day has, it seems to me, or ought to have, the courage of a prophet, and every man of fifty ought to thank his Maker that it has been his privilege to live his life in the last fifty years of this century; and every man of three-score years and ten ought to look upon the lengthening shadows with a grander idea of his Creator. Sometimes it seems to me that the dangers of the future lie largely in our failure to appreciate the good things of the present, our failure to remember that we live upon the earth. Men of all parties, it seems to me,

should remember this. The theosophists tell us that we are about nine parts animal and one part divine, and it is their hope that in the far, far future, the divine will dominate the animal—but it is far, far in the future. In my judgment the nine animal parts will need very careful handling for a great many years to come. The trouble is, the blessings of the future depend upon the ordinary citizen finding out what Congress can do for him, and getting the right answer to that question and voting accordingly. He does not appreciate the blessings of the present. Why, my friends, there is not a New England city, no, nor a city in America, where they do not have better air to breathe, better water to drink, better houses to live in, better beds to sleep in, better lights by night and better roads by day, better friends, better neighbors, better wives and better children, than kings or queens could get a hundred years ago. (Applause.) They did not exist. Go back to the old, the old not so very far back. Houses painless and barren; carpets and rugs of rags; food poor; corn bread and cider; light, a pine knot and candles. Leg power, horse or man. Music—singing by rule and fiddle. Now, how can I express it more forcibly than by the experience of the Chinaman in his first ride in a trolley car. He says: "No pushee, no pullee; go like hellee up hillee allee samee." Do we appreciate these things, and shall we reap them with the sickle of selfishness, or shall we put into the primer of every boy to endure some of the evils that we have rather than use the bodkin of experimental legislation to rush to evils that we know not of? Every man that earns one dollar wants two; every man that earns two dollars wants four; and he is right. That is what everybody believes in, and Congress cannot make a wise man out of a foolish one, or a smart man out of a lazy one. Congress cannot lift the level of the Gulf of Mexico very much above the level of the Atlantic Ocean; Congress cannot swap the earth for heaven without boot and demand an immediate exchange.

These things, it seems to me, the younger sons of this organization ought to remember. We are having good times, glorious times, but not everything is right. We still see right and wrong, hope and fear, health and sickness, generosity and greed struggling for the mastery in the lengthening shadows of the century, but it is a brave day, my friends, in the history of a brave race, and, in my judgment, the best day in the history of the world, and it is for us to remember this. It is for us to carry this to our hearts for there is a fatal anaesthetic somehow or other, that follows the genus homo, whereby in matters relating to love, war, politics and religion, he loses his power to reason. I cannot account for it, but it is true, and we who differ must meet fairly, we must press forward, saving the good of the old, for there is lots of it, but do not wor-

ship a thing because it is old alone,—worship it if it is good, but not because it is old alone,—and let us put our shoulders to the wheel regardless of George Washington or Thomas Jefferson. Turn their pictures to the wall, if need be, bury everything but our love for our country and lift it higher and higher in the scale of a complete and grand development until the sins of greed and party fraud, which we so much despise, shall perish from the earth. (Great applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Until on or about the fourth day of July, 1898, there was a heap of uncertainty abroad throughout this land as to whether the United States of America had a navy, or had it not. There was lots of worrying going on as to whether, if it ran against a certain Spanish fleet, it would be victorious or the contrary. That question was settled in the early morning of that day for that time and forever, as it seems to me, but when we have all the success which then was won we ought to recollect that success did not occur simply because they happened to be there on that morning, but because that navy had been built up of men who were devoted to it. Now, then, I saw, on looking through a book called the History of Hartford County, that it said we had no record of our naval heroes. That is true, but I found they did remember the name of Lieut. Commander Bunce. I have heard the story of how, when they wanted to carry a certain monitor around Cape Horn to San Francisco, they had hard work finding the man who dared to take the task upon his shoulders, and if history is correct a certain gentleman named Bunce did the job and showed that what they thought could not be done, could be done. (Applause.) I think that we in Hartford have reason to be proud that we have among us an admiral to-day, not an admiral who is an admiral by way of favor, but an admiral who has earned his right and who is recognized as being an admiral without being obliged to excuse himself or ask his friends in Congress or elsewhere to excuse the fact. Gentlemen, I met that admiral this morning, and he said that he felt afraid of you. A man who has heard bullets flying about him in the civil war afraid of you! It must not

be so. You must give him a reception which will show that you are not enemies, but friends. I propose the health of Admiral Bunce of the Navy. (Prolonged applause, and three cheers for Admiral Bunce.)

ADMIRAL BUNCE.

Mr. Toastmaster, and Sons and Daughters of the Revolution: I thank you very much for your kind reception, and I shall not attempt to make you a speech, for which you also may be thankful. I shall throw myself upon my rights as a sailor, and tell you a yarn. A yarn is that kind of talk that requires no point, inculcates no moral, and is without the possibility of an application. The South Atlantic station, or at least that part of it extending from Cape Horn to the Caribbean Sea, is regarded in the Navy as the worst possible cruising ground in the world. It has been defined to be a coast possessing yellow fever at one end, Tamperos at the other, and without a middle.

Some years ago the captain of a sloop of war in the Brooklyn navy yard received an order from the Secretary of the Navy to report at Callao, Peru, to the commanding officer of the Pacific station for duty on that station, touching at Rio Janeiro *en route* for provisions, water and supplies. He sailed in the middle of the month, and after an uneventful voyage of fifty days in which he had exhausted the supplies of coal, provisions and water—the water depending entirely upon the quantity of coal, reached Rio Janeiro. When boarded by the health officer he was informed that the port was entirely healthy. An hour or two later on the exchange of visits with the Consul-General, he learned that there were forty or fifty deaths a day from yellow fever in the city. Communication was instantly cut off. No officer or man was permitted to leave the ship, and the work of getting on board the coal, stores, provisions, *et cetera*, necessary to the prosecution of the voyage was continued with every possible rush. Four or five days later the ship left the port and proceeded on its voyage to the southward, without event, until, reaching the latitude of the Rio de la Plata, a falling barometer indicated the approach of bad weather. After leaving Rio Janeiro a number of cases of sickness which the surgeons reported of a mild type, had occurred on board. The following morning, when off Rio de la Plata, every indication of the barometer and the skies at the southward and westward gave evidence of an approach of one of those heavy gales for which that coast is noted, which, rising in the Andes and passing over the

pampas of Buenos Ayres, blow from the southwest out into the Atlantic with tremendous force and from crossing the pampas receive their name of pamperos. Every preparation was made on board the ship for her safety, and for the heavy weather that was coming. About ten o'clock in the morning, when the ship had been reduced in sail, and every preparation made, the surgeon came on deck and reported that two of the sick men below had that morning evinced the unmistakable symptoms of yellow fever, and that there were without doubt, a half dozen others in the same condition. He requested that every care as to ventilation might be taken, the hatches thrown open, wind-sails put down, etc. This was done. The storm gathering in the west and southwest approached more nearly the ship. Small detached masses of cloud passed over her, and soon the white line upon the water indicated the approach of the blow. It struck the ship and she was instantly overwhelmed, blotted out from everything by the flying scud and the spray driven by the furious blast. She soon sprang to it, and was hove to awaiting its termination. The wind continued with unabated force, blowing with hurricane violence until the afternoon. During that afternoon the surgeon again reported three or four more cases of yellow fever below, and that yellow fever was unquestionably epidemic in the ship; that there was nothing to be done, except perfect ventilation. He went below to look after his sick. The captain remained on deck, watching the storm and the sea, which was rapidly rising. By sunset the sea was tumultuous, the ship was tossed here and there in such a manner as to make it impossible to stand or walk without the use of both hands and feet. Masses of water were coming on board. As she sank in the hollows between the seas, each successive sea seemed higher than the mastheads, any one of which coming on board would have sent her and everybody on board to destruction. What was to be done? To close those hatches and keep out that water was to shut below two hundred and more men and officers, in company with dying men and the pestilence; to leave them open was to risk all. Two days later, the ship reached Montevideo. For forty days and more her crew occupied a deserted island of about two acres in extent twenty miles down the river from the city; there tended the sick, buried the dead and remained two years or more on that station,—the pest-ship unwelcome in any port—and the South Atlantic station is not regarded as the most propitious for naval cruising. (Cheers.)

THE TOASTMASTER: The next item upon our bill is the presentation of the Spanish war medals by the President of the Society.

PRESIDENT TRUMBULL.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: Since my remarks regarding the inability of the Hartford committee to find a new subject for the President of this Society, I am somewhat unexpectedly called upon to make a presentation of medals to those members of the Society who were engaged in the late war with Spain. You are all of you aware, no doubt, that in season and out of season I have uttered the sentiment that whatever honor we might have to bestow belongs to our ancestors and not to ourselves as the descendants of those ancestors. But when it comes to a time like this, I find myself very willing to say with Emerson, I think it is, that with consistency a great mind has simply nothing to do, or, to fall back on that moral aphorism that "exceptions prove the rule." For when the fighting blood of 1776 is brought by members of this Society into the war of 1898, there is no honor too great for our Society to bestow upon them. At its annual congress of last April the National Society, which comprises all the State societies of our organization, voted that medals struck from captured Spanish cannon should be presented to all members of the State societies who participated in the war with Spain. Our State Secretary has received from the Secretary-General twenty-one of these medals, to be presented to twenty-one of our members who are entitled to that honor. It was hoped, although it was almost impossible to accept it, that they would all be present to-day to receive their honors in person, but I am informed that only a very few of them are present. I will read the roll of honor, and request that those who are present will step forward and receive their medals in person. The other medals will be sent to their destination in due time.

Leonard B. Almy, Norwich, Major and Chief Surgeon, Volunteers.

F. Thornton Arms, New London, Paymaster, United States Navy.

Robert C. Beers, Hartford, Naval Reserve.

Theodore A. Bingham, Washington, D. C., Colonel United States Army.

Arthur H. Bronson, Hartford, Lieutenant Quartermaster First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

E. Brainerd Bulkley, New York, Naval Reserve.

John L. Bunce, Hartford, Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy.

James B. Burbank, Hartford, Major Fifth Artillery, United States Army.

Richard W. DeLamater, Hartford, Sergeant, Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

Leo Febiger, Manila, Captain Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army.

James B. Houston, Thompsonville, Major Paymaster United States Volunteers.

Samuel G. Huntington, Hartford, Sergeant Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

Robert W. Huntington, Hartford, Colonel United States Marine Corps.

Louis F. Middlebrook, Hartford, Ensign Naval Reserves.

Charles W. Newton, Hartford, Captain Company F, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

Mr. Newton received his medal and in thanking the Society, spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society: I understand that I am the only member representing the army of the state of Connecticut during the late war who is present here to-day. I feel somewhat delicate in being placed in this position, and yet I think that in justice to myself and in justice to my comrades of the war, I ought to say just a word, expressing to you the feelings which we have at the receipt of this medal, showing your approval of what small part we may have been able to take in the late war. There probably might have been at the opening of the war a question in some of your minds as regards the strict necessity for the war. But, gentlemen, if you could have stood with me on the hillsides of Matanzas and seen there thirty thousand of the poor reconcentrados, old men and women, and children, the women with babes in their arms, and their little arms and legs no larger than the forefinger of my hand; if you could have stood with me in the dining-room of the Hotel Inglaterra, and breaking a crust of bread and throwing it upon the sidewalk, seen them scramble for it like dogs; if you could have seen the swarms of Spanish officers thronging the cafes and amusement places of the island while their soldiers, barefooted, were begging in the streets of the cities; if you could have gone with me to witness their cruel bull fight, sailing across the harbor of Havana only a hundred yards away from that magnificent battleship, the Maine; if you could have returned with me and heard in the streets of Havana the Americans called Yankee pigs, and the cry "death to the Americans;" if you could have sat in the cart which carried away the survivors of the wreck of the battleship Maine, who had been blown into the water, and while our sailors were being carried to the hospital, white men looking like black men from the powder, and black men looking like white

men from the scalds and burns, and could have seen the Spaniards nudge each other in their glee, I am sure you would have felt as I felt. Thank God, and thank God again, when William McKinley, raising his hand with the voice of seventy millions of people, said plainly to the entire world, "this cruel work must stop." (Applause.) I returned to this country and war was declared, I being attached to the First Connecticut regiment. You all know the record of the regiment, which is a matter of history now, and how the phantom fleet of Cervera, leaving the other side, the report came that it was descending upon our New England coast, and what did the authorities do? They immediately dispatched the First Connecticut regiment, and stretched it from Plum Island to Bucksport, Maine, to defend the New England coast. Cervera on his way up with his system of wireless telegraphy, received a message that we were there, and he immediately called his flag lieutenant (of course this is a matter of rumor, gentlemen), he called his flag lieutenant and told him to flag the ships "For God's sake, the Connecticut troops are lining the whole New England coast," and so he turned right round and ran into Santiago as quick as he could. After we had in that manner finished the navy of Spain, the authorities brought the regiment home, and sent us south to take care of the army. We only got as far as Camp Alger, and I think perhaps our work throughout the war is no better expressed or explained than by one of my men. In the long and tedious march from Dun Loring out to our camp in an excessively hot day, followed by a drenching downpour of rain, while we were waiting in line that our camp quarters could be staked out, a rifle was fired by a member of our command. I immediately went to the group to find who the offender was, opened the breech locks of a number of rifles, when out came the smoke from that of Jimmie Darlin of East Hartford. A corporal and two privates took him to the guardhouse, and so Jimmie tells the story of his service, with the explanation that the only time he fired his gun he got put in the guardhouse for it.

Gentlemen, we did our duty, did it as well as it was possible for us to do it, and, I think, with credit to the state of Connecticut. They say that all war has its recompense, and I find that the first recompense which I received was in having a thousand dollars taken off my tax list; the second recompense is the gift which I have received this afternoon, and which I assure you I appreciate to the bottom of my heart, but I think the greatest recompense that has come to us all is that which has come to the Nation, in showing that in a time of need this country was a complete unit.

Let us remember that the heroes that fell at El Caney and at San Juan were sons of rebels and our sons fighting side by side

under the folds of the old flag, and for a common and reunited country, and to-day they lie buried together in the great national cemetery at Arlington. By every word of poetry, prose or song of credit to our ancestors, let us drink to them just one silent toast, to the soldier boy of 1808 in his khaki uniform, blue flannel shirt, campaign hat and leggins, who went forth to war. Loved ones at home sought him to remain, but he went forth to peril and to danger with thoughts of home, but with eyes only for the flag.

PRESIDENT TRUMBULL.

We are fortunate in having both the navy and the army personally represented on this occasion. It is with great pleasure that we have listened to the words of our fellow member who performed the service which he has described. Next on the list is Mr. Osborn.

Allan M. Osborn, New Haven, Lieutenant Battery C (died October 1, 1898).

The Rev. Alfred L. Royce, San Francisco, Chaplain United States Navy.

Richard B. Smith, New London, Lieutenant Company I, Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

George B. Thayer, Hartford, private, Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

Augustus C. Tyler, New London, Colonel, Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

Leonard D. Wildman, Manila, Captain, United States Signal Corps (Balloon Corps).

THE TOASTMASTER: The next toast it gives me especial pleasure to propose, for the reason that it is not often that a man has a chance to introduce a bishop, who is his cousin. The gentleman in question knew he was a bishop before he came here, but he probably did not know that he was my cousin,—if he had, perhaps he would not have come, but the fact is that the late William Brewster of Plymouth, now deceased, had more or less to do with being to blame for both of us. The bishop has been doing the good work which the elder so well started so many years ago. I am proud of the relationship, and I am very glad to have the opportunity now to introduce to you Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut.

BISHOP BREWSTER.

Mr. Tostmaster, Mr. President, and Gentlemen: I have been proud to-day that Admiral Bunce is my cousin on my mother's side, but I did not know of this new relationship. I am proud to have heard of it. I beg to congratulate the gentlemen whose names have just been read in this honor roll, upon the recognition which their services have received here to-day. Some of those men saw hotter times than we. It makes me think of a recipe which I read not long ago for pudding. After describing ingredients and the mixing, it went on to say: "sit on stove and stir gently." Gentlemen, I owe my being here to-day to my friend Clark of the Courant. I don't know whether it was Mr. Clark or Colonel Osborn who went into a barber shop, and, after the operation was over, asked a man how much? The answer was, "Nothing, we never charge editors anything." "Well, but how do you live?" "A good many editors come here; how do you make your living?" "Oh, we get that off the gentlemen." (Laughter.) In Baltimore one day, a colored boy in the house told me that some one had been to see me. I asked if he was a clergyman, and he said "No, sir, he was a gentleman." I remember in my childhood there was an exclamation of surprise often employed by aged people, "that beats the Dutch." I have thought lately that it took a great deal to beat the Dutch. Across the line to the east, in the old blue days, a Rhode Island man being asked "Do the Connecticut people keep the Sabbath?" answered, "yes, and everything else they can get their hands on." That was a recognition, gentlemen, of the conservative character of Connecticut. And, gentlemen, Connecticut and Connecticut men do have something to keep. We have a great tradition to maintain. You have heard one explanation given to you this afternoon to account for the large gatherings which are always possible at these reunions of the sons of Connecticut Sons of the Revolution. I will tell you another explanation. It is because there were so many Connecticut men in the war of the Revolution. I was surprised to hear recently the figures. If I am not mistaken, the population of Connecticut at the time of the Revolutionary war was about one hundred thousand. As perhaps you know very well, Connecticut sent out of that population into the Continental armies, to say nothing of militiamen and privateersmen from her coast towns, over thirteen thousand two hundred men; in other words, a proportion of more than one out of seven of her population. Connecticut sent into the Continental armies, gentlemen, a larger number of men than Virginia; a larger number than Pennsylvania, a larger number than New York. We well may remember such things as these—they constitute an obligation resting upon us.

Gentlemen, as we on occasions like this recall those high achievements of the past, let us resolve to prove ourselves worthy to celebrate them, and on the birthday of Washington we well may learn the lesson of an intelligent and a disinterested patriotism. Ours, gentlemen, is a country for which great men have labored, for which heroes have dared, for which martyrs—among whom Connecticut furnishes the proto martyr—have died, and now, as we are not only entering upon the twentieth century, it is evident that our country is entering upon a new period of her history. As lightning clears the sky, so the recent war has scattered the clouds and widened our horizon, and brought before us, confronting us, larger and higher questions than have for a generation past been occupying our attention.

I would that I could emphasize to you, gentlemen, what my own conviction is, namely, that in the time to come our American civilization must have, to save it from corruption, the salt of an intelligent, righteous, and devoted public spirit. (Applause.) And, indeed, that some word of mine might arouse in some young man a worthy ambition in the direction of public life and public service. Yes, Mr. President, let children in the years to come learn from the fathers the noble works done in their days and in the old time before them. Let the women appreciate with a new gratitude the meaning of the word Country, as sacred and as dear as the word Home. In every home let the fire be kindled anew, of a patriotism that shall burn in the years to come, an inextinguishable and purifying flame, and let all the men take more seriously than perhaps we have been wont to do, our citizenship. Let the men of this state and country forget sometimes the competitions of trade, the interests of class, the too-often ignoble strife of party, and rise to thoughts of what the fortunes of this republic import to the hopes of, and for, mankind, that so the responsibilities of their citizenship may take on a new solemnity and earnestness in the illumination of those great watchwords, Justice, Liberty, Humanity.

Mr. President, civil government is the civic expression of that law whose seat is the bosom of God. Secular though it be in outward form, yet in reality the nation rests upon everlasting moral and spiritual foundations. That a government is a republic implies that its citizens have share and responsibility in determining its fortunes. Gentlemen, as citizens of this republic, let us endeavor so far as in us lies, that its government be administered upon the principles of that righteousness which alone exaltest a nation. With our expansion let us spread the blessings we enjoy. Let us never lay—yes, sir, let us manfully stand up against those who would lay upon any people the yoke of a burden which our fathers

were not able to bear. (Applause.) Wherever the old flag shall go, let it go from glory to glory, because carrying with it always and everywhere the national honor, together with Justice, Liberty and equal rights for all.

THE TOASTMASTER: This association is run on Christian principles. The best wine is ordinarily kept till toward the last of the program. It is my pleasure to think that we have made no mistake in this regard to-day. The gentleman whom I am about to introduce, and I have, among other things, a very common bond of sympathy. We both of us have the luck to belong to a party which doesn't seem to want very much of us. This point may not be very strong, but it reminds me of a story that was told of the gentleman's father and my father a good many years ago. They had been to the top of Mount Lafayette in the White Mountains to see the sunrise. They had accomplished their object and were riding down mule-back to the hotel. Mr. Minott Osborn shouted back to my father and said, "Hyde, how are you getting on?" He said, "Well enough, only it is very humiliating to think there is nothing between me and eternity except the strength of Jennie's tail," Jennie being the name of the mule.

You have heard Mr. Osborn before. He knows all about citizenship, whether Washington or any other, and I am sure he can give us some good ideas on the subject. I introduce to you with great pleasure Mr. Norris Osborn, of New Haven.

MR. NORRIS G. OSBORN.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me, of course, very great pleasure to meet here with the daughters and sons of the revolution, although I wish, coming as I do at the end of the program, with so many seats empty,—I wish I might have had the luck to come a little earlier, because in common with you I have my mind on a departing train. There are so many things that one can say, and say with very great earnestness about the descendants of the revolution, that one needs really more time than I find I now have. One can hardly dwell thoughtfully and intelligently—and would I had on this occasion the eloquence of my friend on the

left, to describe my feelings—but as Sons of the Revolution, it seems to me that we ought upon these occasions, to dwell as directly and as honestly and without partisanship as the Bishop has done. It seems to me, and I am going to cut my remarks very short because we all must go, but one thought I do want to leave with you. The two great men of our century, Washington and Lincoln, stood for faith, hope and charity—faith in their country, hope in their fellow-men, and charity for all men on the face of the globe. (Applause.) One born and bred in an unpartisan atmosphere, which was Washington's fortune, the other born and bred in a partisan atmosphere, from which he was great enough and grand enough to escape. It seems to me to-day we need to bring back to our own people, regardless of partisanship, those same bracing stimulants, faith, hope and charity. It seems to me that we have again reached a crisis in American history. We are again tempted on the mountain top with all the glories and the jewels of the world to forget our heritage and our parentage. I refer, and refer directly, to sons of the American revolution, to the tendency in this country to-day to forget that those we take under our protecting wing are entitled to the same privileges and opportunities that we ourselves enjoy. We must not forget for what we went to war, if we want to preserve our self-respect. We went to war with Spain for one of two reasons: either that of humanity or that of conquest. If we went for humanity, as I pray still to God that we did, we will pay all the penalties of going to war for humanity. (Applause.) If we went to war for conquest, as an after conclusion, then I contend it is the duty of all American citizens to resist the consequences of conquest. On the ground of humanity as the first ground; on the ground of constitutional right and power as the second ground. Third, for the thing that touches all humanity, for selfish reasons. We have no right, no self-respecting right,—men who have friends and wives and children and sweethearts, and all the things together in life that make for truth and honesty—we have no right to forget that sacrifices for humanity are levied and are repaid. It makes no difference what the paltry Puerto Rican is; it makes no difference what the Hawaiian is, or any other of the inhabitants of these islands. We started out to liberate them and to give to them the things that George Washington and his soldiers gave to us (applause), and it should be our aim and our only aim, be we republicans or democrats, or prohibitionists, to see that the other peoples who have come under our protection enjoy the things that have made us strong and powerful, because these people are no more weak or no weaker than our own forefathers were when they met in the Continental Congress to form an organization under which we live. I wish I had more time, because I

have thought the thing out. Upon Constitutional grounds we have no more right, no moral and, in my opinion, no legal—certainly no more moral right to impose upon the industry and sobriety and honesty of those people a tariff than we have to impose a tariff upon the industrious, sober and honest people of our own states. It is not a question of politics. It is a question of honesty, common morals and decency. (Applause.) For the most selfish reasons, we have no right to impose upon the products of the provision men and manufacturers of any state in this Union, including Connecticut, an export duty to save even the business life of a few men who produce tobacco and sugar. Even though every tobacco man, and I should weep with his distress—even though every tobacco man in Connecticut, and every raw sugar producer in Louisiana, or beet sugar producer in Nebraska, was wiped from the face of the earth by reason of this honest straightforward reciprocity, it is our business to give it and stand the consequences. I understand the selfishness of men. I understand that we are all in life to make our living, but if we cannot grasp the one main principle and duty of every government, which is to legislate for the good of those governed, and not for the good of the governing party, then we have missed the principle of it all.

Now, it is said that our country cannot stand it. If this great fabric that has gone on from colonies to states, cannot stand the burden, the stress, of a territorial representation from these islands, then our foundation is laid upon most insecure stone, and more insecure cement. We need to-day what Washington had, faith, and hope, and charity, and modesty with it all, on top, but a willingness to sacrifice for our country what is required to make it strong for the good of the greatest number.

I am glad to have been here. I wish I could have made these things, as I intended, more coherent, but I would like to leave with you one thought, that above party, above personal ambitions, above all the things that count among small circles of men in their association there is but one safe thing to do, and that is in its order not logical so far as results are concerned, but radical in its outcome. First, belief, participation in the affairs of your own city; second, belief and participation in the affairs of your own state, and, finally, participation and faith in the affairs of your own country, not in a narrow sense, but as veritable sons of the American Revolution.

The ceremonies ended with the singing of America.

J. G. WOODWARD,
Historian.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1900.



ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 10, 1901.

(Condensed.)

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Board of Trade rooms, Hartford, May 10, 1901.

The meeting was called to order at 12.05 o'clock, by President Trumbull, and prayer was offered by the Rev. E. F. Atwood.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

President Trumbull read his report (see page 104.)

The Secretary read his report (see page 110.)

The Treasurer read his report (see page 112.)

The Registrar read his report (see page 118.)

For Historian's report see page 123.

A verbal report was given by the Necrologist.

Reports from several branches were read (see page 120.)

The reports were accepted and ordered on file for printing in the Year Book.

On motion, Messrs. Zalmon Goodsell, L. Wheeler Beecher, Isaac W. Birdseye, Frederick A. Spencer and Charles G. Stone were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

General Greeley gave an interesting account of the doings of the National Congress held at Pittsburgh, May 1, 1901, at which the Connecticut Society was represented

by the following delegates: Messrs. Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, Charles G. Stone, Franklin H. Hart, Isaac W. Birdseye, Henry C. Sherwood, Rufus E. Holmes and John W. Brooks.

The resignation of Judge John C. Hollister, Treasurer of the Society, on account of ill health, was read by President Trumbull. It was

Voted to lay the resignation on the table.

Voted to take a recess (for lunch), subject to the call of the chair.

Upon being called to order after lunch, the committee reported the following nominations:

For President,	Jonathan Trumbull.
Vice-President,	Gen. Edwin S. Greeley.
Secretary,	Charles G. Stone.
Treasurer,	John C. Hollister.
Registrar,	Hobart L. Hotchkiss.
Historian,	Joseph G. Woodward.
Chaplain,	Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D.
Necrologist,	Henry R. Jones.

Board of Managers:

Henry C. Sherwood,	Bridgeport.
Sylvester C. Dunham,	Hartford.
Frank B. Gay,	Hartford.
Henry B. Simonds,	Bridgeport.
Charles B. Buckingham,	Bridgeport.
Louis R. Cheney,	Hartford.
H. Wales Lines,	Meriden.
Eli C. Birdsey,	Meriden.
Henry Woodward,	Middletown.
John W. Brooks,	Torrington.
William M. Olcott,	Norwich.
Frederick A. Spencer,	Waterbury.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

ISAAC W. BIRDSEYE (at large),	Bridgeport.
MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY,	Bridgeport.
THOMAS P. TAYLOR,	Bridgeport.
CHARLES HOPKINS CLARK,	Hartford.
DR. GEORGE C. F. WILLIAMS,	Hartford.
LEVERETT BELKNAP,	Hartford.
EDGAR J. DOOLITTLE,	Meriden.
LEVI E. COE,	Meriden.
WALTER HUBBARD,	Meriden.
ERNEST E. ROGERS,	New London.
CHARLES F. BROOKER,	Ansonia.
RUFUS E. HOLMES,	Winsted.
COL. SAMUEL DASKAM,	Norwalk.
L. WHEELER BEECHER,	Westville.
MERRITT HEMINWAY,	Watertown.
FREDERICK B. RICE,	Waterbury.
ROBERT W. HILL,	Waterbury.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,	New Haven.
EVERETT E. LORD,	New Haven.
FRANKLIN H. HART,	New Haven.
GEO. H. FORD,	New Haven.

SECRETARIES OF LOCAL BRANCHES, EX-OFFICIO.

ISAAC W. BIRDSEYE,	Bridgeport.
JOHN M. HARMON,	Meriden.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,	New Haven.
CARL J. VIETS,	New London.
CHARLES A. QUINTARD,	Norwalk.
WILLIAM M. OLcott,	Norwich.

The Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the nominations as reported with the exception of Mr. Hollister's name for Treasurer. The Secretary cast such a ballot and the candidates were duly declared elected. The nomination for the office of Treasurer was referred back to the committee. The resignation of Mr. Hollister was taken from the table. On motion it was unanimously "Voted that

the resignation of the Hon. John C. Hollister as Treasurer of the Society be accepted solely for the reason that we are unwilling to impose upon him the duties and cares of the office at a time when his health is impaired. It is with the utmost reluctance that we accede to his request to be relieved from his duties. We wish to record our appreciation of his faithfulness, accuracy, and promptness during his long term of valuable service in his office. We also particularly wish to record our esteem of his high personal character which has caused us to hold him in the highest regard and to afford him every possible relief from official duties in the present state of his health, with sincere and earnest hopes for his speedy recovery."

It was voted to have the resolution engrossed, signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to Mr. Hollister with the sympathy of his compatriots. Mr. Goodsell reported that the committee was unable to decide between Mr. Isaac W. Birdseye and Mr. William E. Chandler.

An informal ballot was taken which gave Mr. Birdseye 9 and Mr. Chandler 10. On the motion of Mr. Birdseye, Mr. Chandler was declared unanimously elected.

It was voted to authorize President Trumbull to cordially invite the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution to unite and participate with us in the dedication of the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse on June 17. On motion a committee of five was appointed, consisting of the President and Registrar of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, President of the Nathan Hale Branch, of New London, Regent of the Connecticut Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Regent of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, D. A. R., of New London, to have full charge and control of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse building, and that the New London chapter of the D. A. R. shall be allowed to occupy the building during the pleasure of this Society. Voted to adjourn at 4.40 p. m.

Attest:

CHARLES G. STONE,
Secretary.



PRESIDENT TRUMBULL'S ADDRESS.

Twelve years ago on the second of April last our Society was organized in the Capitol building. The growth which it has reached and the results which it has accomplished are, I believe, much beyond the expectations of the small, but enthusiastic band of citizens who were present at that meeting. The annual report of your President has, during these twelve years become so uniform in tone that it has long since ceased to be a novelty, simply for the reason that our Society, in a steady course of progress and prosperity, stands to-day in its strength and activity upon the solid and sure foundation of patriotism rather than on the uncertain and precarious foundation of experiment. But even with the good foundation of patriotism, any society like ours must have an active, earnest membership, a devotion to its purposes and an aggressive working force, if it is to live and prosper. Especially in the light of the past years' experiences I may say, with increasing confidence, that we have such a membership, such devotion to our purposes and such a working force; for never before in the history of our Society have our resources of time and money and our fidelity to our principles been put to as severe a test as during the year now closed. And that same test is the test of the worthiness of the aims and purposes for which we are working.

The time has long since passed when it was necessary to explain the reasons for the existence of our Society, but those same reasons cannot be too often repeated or too

steadily borne in mind by our members, furnishing as they do the inspiration for our work. Our energies, during the past year, have been mainly devoted to the work we voted to undertake a year ago, the purchase, restoration and preservation of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse at New London. In accordance with that vote, the building has been purchased at the stipulated price. Within a few weeks past it has been shorn of the modern additions which had been attached to it, and has been moved to the prominent location which was granted for it by the General Assembly of our state and by the Common Council of the city of New London. On this site the building will remain for the rest of its existence. Aside from the risk of fire, this existence, under proper care, will be almost unlimited, for its entire framework is of substantial Connecticut oak, which seems to increase in hardness and durability as the years go on. We may well congratulate ourselves upon the title we have acquired to this historic building, and justly pride ourselves in its ownership by our Society, with a reverent satisfaction in taking one of the few memorials of Nathan Hale out of the market as an article of merchandise, and preserving it as a monument to the memory of a hero of the Revolution whose brief career forms the purest and truest example of devoted, unselfish patriotism which history furnishes.

It is not fitting, however, that we should take to ourselves all the credit for the work thus accomplished. The Daughters of the American Revolution have given us both moral and financial support in the matter. More than \$800 of the sum, which we are still soliciting, has been contributed by them. For this, and for many other reasons it has been thought best by our Board of Managers that the building should, if possible, be made a permanent home for the Lucretia Shaw Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, of New London, subject to such conditions as may be found necessary to keep our title unimpaired, and to allow the use of the building for the meetings of the Nathan Hale Branch of our Society. No formal action on this point has

been taken, and it is hoped that the plan will commend itself to the Society as it has to the Board of Managers, so that suitable measures may be taken at this meeting, if possible, to secure this result. It may be added that the Lucretia Shaw Chapter of the D. A. R. stands ready to furnish the interior of the building in suitable colonial style upon being assured of the right to occupy it.

The work of restoring the building to its original condition is now in progress, and the contract calls for its completion on June 1. It is proposed on the seventeenth of that month to hold a celebration at New London, in which the restoration of the building as a monument to Nathan Hale shall be celebrated. The Board of Managers has fixed on this date, the anniversary of Bunker Hill, as being most suitable, owing to the military organizations which can join in the exercises on that day, and for other reasons.

On June 6 last, your President took much pleasure and satisfaction in attending the exercises at East Haddam at the dedication of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse in that town. The building which we have acquired at New London, being the only other one of the same character, it is recommended that an invitation to attend our celebration of June 17 be extended to the Sons of the Revolution in Connecticut, which Society so courteously and cordially invited our Society to the celebration at East Haddam in June last.

I cannot leave this subject, so important to our organization, without reminding you that the vote of a year ago empowered a committee to use the credit of the Society in purchasing and restoring the building, and that it was necessary to avail ourselves of this proviso in making the purchase. It was hoped at the time, and it is still hoped, that such use of the credit of the Society would only be temporary, and would not create a draft upon the regular income which is always needed for other purposes. Our by-laws, as you are aware, provide for a memorial fund which may be drawn from the regular income by vote of the Board of Managers. Beyond the purchase of grave-markers, which

now reaches quite a large sum, no funds have been drawn from the income for memorial purposes; nor has any legacy or special gift been received for such purposes. It has therefore been necessary to appoint a committee from the Board of Managers to solicit funds among our members in the larger cities for relieving the indebtedness and making good the deficit which has been created by the purchase, removal and restoration of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse. This committee has made visits to three of our cities, and has met with some encouragement, but has only succeeded, thus far, in raising about \$500. A more thorough canvass will be made, and it is hoped that the sum needed will be eventually raised among members who are able and willing to contribute to this worthy cause. Over and above the sum already contributed, about \$2,000 is still needed to complete the payments and provide for the proposed celebration.

The issue of grave-markers under our regulations continues to be large, and will be reported to you in detail by our Secretary and Registrar. In this important work the identification of the graves of revolutionary patriots is due, in large measure, to the Daughters of the American Revolution, thus adding another feature of co-operation of that society with our own, a co-operation which may and should be encouraged on our part. Of the seven branches which have been formed under our constitution, some are quite active, and are performing local work which reflects credit upon themselves and upon the state society. It is hoped that full reports will be received during this meeting from these various branches. The National Society has, during the year, adopted a plan of appointing committees on each one of which the state societies have been requested to appoint members. The principal committees upon which appointments have been made from our number, are the committee on a national register, the committee on national monuments, on national parks, on the press, on national legislation, and on recruiting of new members. Our So-

ciety is principally interested in the proposed National Register to avoid the expense which such a publication may entail upon us, after incurring the expense of publishing our own year books, which should, in our opinion, constitute our own contribution towards a national register. On the committee on national monuments, of which our Vice-President, General Greeley, is chairman, I leave the report to him. Our member of the committee on national parks, Mr. Franklin H. Hart, kindly submitted to the Board of Managers his own report to the National Society, in behalf of our State, in which report the opinion was expressed, and unanimously approved by the board, that it is inexpedient to undertake this work locally in the various states, but that it is advisable that some suitable and memorable battle ground or camping ground of the Revolution be acquired and established as a national park for the whole country. On other national committees there is, I believe, no report from our Society, as none was found necessary.

It has been thought best to omit our annual prizes for essays by pupils of schools in our State on subjects connected with the American Revolution, owing, principally, to the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic and hereditary societies are offering prizes for essays to an extent which meets the full capacity of our schools for work outside of the regular courses of study. Should it be found that there is room for one of our prize contests during the present year, it is hoped that the practice will be resumed. It is altogether too important to be abandoned indefinitely.

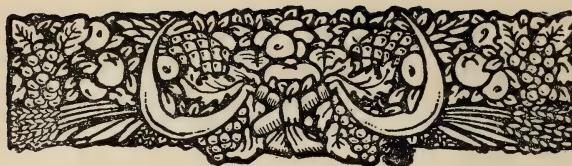
Our twelfth celebration of Washington's birthday was held at Bridgeport, and proved to be a brilliant success. Our warmest thanks are due to our Bridgeport members, whose untiring energy and excellent management made the day a memorable one in our annals. In closing the eleventh annual report which it has been my privilege to make, I cannot fail to make mention of the faithful and well per-

formed duties of my fellow-officers. To our Registrar we are indebted for our large and valuable year book, the compiling of which, in addition to his regular duties, has been a task which can only be appreciated by those who have engaged in similar work. The duties of our Secretary are always arduous and exacting, and always well and promptly performed. During a period of extra expenditures and receipts like the present our Treasurer has no light task imposed upon him. It is with much regret that we have learned that the state of his health has been such that for some months past his duties have been performed by an attorney. It must be added that our Historian has proved a faithful and efficient custodian of the records of our doings and achievements, and that our Vice-President, so frequently called upon in consultation with the President, has rendered valuable assistance and counsel in the affairs of the Society.

And among our members, one and all, I recognize a loyalty to the organization and a helpful interest in its affairs which has been a constant help to your President, and causes him to share most fully in the pride we all take in the record of our Society, and in the constant hopefulness with which we may regard its future.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1901.





REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1901.

I have the honor to report that our Society to-day numbers 1,000 active and 40 honorary members, making a total of 1,040, the third largest in the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. We have lost during the year 18 by death, 3 by resignation and 3 by demittal. We have added to our roll of membership 45 new names which shows an increased interest in the Society and its work throughout the state. The Annual Banquet was held in Bridgeport on Washington's birthday, with an interesting ceremony dedicating the Society banner and flag, and with patriotic speeches. Under the skillful direction of our Registrar, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, a complete and handsome year book has been published and gratuitously distributed to our members. Field Day, June 6, 1900, was celebrated by a visit to East Haddam, at the invitation of the Connecticut Society Sons of the Revolution to unite with them in the dedication of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse at that place.

The applications for 173 grave-markers have been examined and approved and markers placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, making a total of 504 placed by the state society.

Two thousand, one hundred and twenty dollars has been collected for fees, dues, rosettes, and books, and the money deposited with the Treasurer.

As it has been found impossible to devote the money subscribed by members of this Society to the Lafayette Memorial Fund, it was voted to request the Treasurer-General to return to the Connecticut Society the amount contributed. It was also voted to appropriate the sum (\$650.50) for a tablet to be placed in the Nathan Hale schoolhouse, when restored to its former state, and the balance to be used for placing tablets in other suitable places. The purchase and restoration of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse is the greatest undertaking that the Connecticut Society has as yet taken upon its shoulders.

We expect to complete the arrangements so that the building can be dedicated on Bunker Hill Day (June 17) with patriotic ceremonies.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. STONE,

Secretary.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

JOHN C. HOLLISTER, TREASURER, *in account with* THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1900.	DR.
May 10,	Balance from old account, \$1,675.32
	Leverett Brainard, for Nathan Hale schoolhouse, 20.00
	William Maxwell, " " " 25.00
	W. E. Chandler, collections, " " 205.00
15.	C. S. Mersick, for " " 10.00
	Frank A. Munson, " " 5.00
	S. S. Thompson, " " 5.00
	E. I. Foote, " " 5.00
	W. E. Chandler, collections, " " 37.57
	J. H. Platt, " " 10.00
16.	E. E. Lord, " " 10.00
	J. R. Rembert, " " 5.00
17.	George H. Ford, " " 10.00
	James B. Williams, Waterbury, " " 75.00
	Charles F. Brooker, collections as follows, 330.00
	Elisha Turner, Torrington, . . . \$200.00
	Charles F. Brooker, Ansonia, . . . 50.00
	Isaac W. Brooks, Torrington, . . . 25.00
	L. G. Turner, " . . . 10.00
	John Calhoun, " . . . 5.00
	E. H. Forbes, " . . . 5.00
	C. L. McNeil, " . . . 5.00
	E. J. Steele, " . . . 5.00
	F. Farrel, Ansonia, . . . 25.00
	<hr/> \$330.00

May 17,	John W. Brooks, Nathan Hale schoolhouse, .	\$ 5.00
24,	Jonathan Trumbull, Norwich, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	84.00
	Walter Learned, New London, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	345.00
	L. Wheeler Beecher, loan, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	2,000.00
	Mrs. Rogers, Treasurer New London D. A. R., Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	500.00
	Charles P. Cooley, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	5.00
June 2,	Howell W. St. John, " " "	5.00
26,	C. A. Pugsley, Treasurer-General, check returned,	14.00
28,	Walter Learned, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	41.00
29,	Walter Learned, " " "	125.00
July 2,	C. G. Stone, Secretary, fees and life membership for Charles F. and Charles H. Williams, .	1,200.00
5,	Fanny G. Rogers, Nathan Hale schoolhouse, .	359.00
	Henry R. Bond, " " "	10.00
27,	Walter Learned, " " "	50.00
28,	Walter Learned, " " "	40.00
Sept. 27,	Charles G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues, .	250.00
Oct. 23,	M. Heminway, Nathan Hale schoolhouse, .	25.00
Nov. 22,	L. B. Plimpton, Hartford, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	25.00
	L. Brainard, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	20.00
	J. G. Woodward, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	10.00
	Judson H. Root, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	10.00
24,	Walter Learned (E. M. Grancheo), Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	47.00
Dec. 5,	Edwin S. Lines, Nathan Hale schoolhouse, .	5.00
18,	Nathan Hale Branch, Nathan Hale schoolhouse, .	145.00
21,	Walter Learned, Nathan Hale schoolhouse, .	50.00
	C. G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	290.00
1901.		
Jan. 4,	Walter Learned, Nathan Hale schoolhouse, .	25.00
10,	Walter Hubbard, Meriden, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	25.00
	E. C. Birdsey, Meriden, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	5.00
	Levi E. Coe, Meriden, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	5.00

Jan. 22,	Thomas P. Taylor, Bridgeport, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	\$ 25.00
	H. J. Lewis, Bridgeport, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	25.00
	M. B. Beardsley, Bridgeport, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	25.00
Feb. 8,	C. P. Coe, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	2.00
20,	Walter Learned, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	5.00
27,	Walter Learned (Carl Viets), Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	20.00
April 13,	C. A. Pugsley, Treasurer-General, return of Lafayette fund for Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund,	650.50
16,	I. W. Birdseye, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	25.00
18,	Robert W. Hall, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	5.00
20,	Collected by W. S. G. Harris, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	26.50
22,	Walter Learned, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	10.00
23,	B. L. Armstrong, materials sold him from Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	105.00
29,	H. D. Simonds, Bridgeport, collected for Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	27.00
	C. P. Coe,	\$1.00
	Silas Burton,	11.00
	Dr. Frank Russell,	2.00
	L. B. Silliman,	2.00
	J. R. Burroughs,	1.00
	David Trubee,	5.00
	Albert W. Hopson,	5.00

		\$27.00
May 4,	Charles G. Stone, fees and dues,	380.00
	Lucius F. Robinson, Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	10.00
	J. M. Allen, " " "	25.00
	J. M. Holcombe, " " "	10.00
	J. G. Batterson, " " "	50.00
	Francis R. Cooley, " " "	25.00
	Morgan G. Bulkeley, " " "	10.00
7,	Charles A. Jewell, " " "	25.00

		\$9,633.89

1900.		CR.
May 12,	C. W. Haskins, 14 certificates,	\$ 14.00
	F. R. Brewer, services Year Book,	3.00
	Miss A. C. Roehner, services Year Book,	35.15
	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, expenses Year Book,	61.98
14,	The R. T. Palmer Company, on account of purchase of Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	1,000.00
16,	Miss M. DeF. Hotchkiss, services Year Book,	10.94
19,	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.,	21.65
24,	The R. T. Palmer Co., balance purchase Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	3,000.00
June 1,	The Charles H. Elliott Co., letter heads,	14.50
9,	Hoggson & Robinson, for circulars,	1.50
15,	C. A. Pugsley, Treasurer-General,	14.00
	The Price, Lee & Adkins Co., account Year Book,	400.00
June 22,	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.,	44.15
	C. G. Stone, Secretary, expense account,	53.58
26,	The Henry Barnard Bronze Co.,	3.98
July 2,	Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co.,	144.50
9,	Price, Lee & Adkins Co., balance bill for Year Book,	506.55
17,	Life memberships of Charles F. and Charles H. Williams, deposited New Haven Savings Bank,	60.00
	C. J. Viets, New London,	8.76
	Bingham Paper Box Co.,	8.25
Aug. 30,	The Price, Lee & Adkins Co., expenses Year Book,	18.52
	Joel Munsell's Sons,	1.00
Oct. 23,	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.,	5.75
Nov. 9,	Charles G. Stone, Secretary, salary and expenses,	92.35
	T. D. Bailey, envelopes,	2.50
10,	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, expenses for Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	3.25
	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, expenses,	7.59
15,	Jonathan Trumbull,	12.81
22,	J. C. Learned & Sons (insurance),	32.00
	Putnam Furniture Mfg. Co.,	3.40

1901.

Jan. 19,	The Price, Lee & Adkins Co.,	\$ 4.45
Feb. 4,	American Flag Co.,	125.00
5,	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, expenses for Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	18.70
	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, expenses,	2.36
14,	Cornelius A. Pugsley, certificates,	2.00
25,	J. Trumbull, S. A. R. badge,	9.00
March 2,	G. S. Hawley, typewriting, etc.,	15.00
4,	W. B. Coit,	5.25
6,	L. Wheeler Beecher, account Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund,	1,000.00
7,	Registered letter, . . . . .	.08
16,	Annual dues National Society S. A. R.,	247.00
April 6,	A. S. Gardner & Co., rosettes,	18.00
18,	C. A. Pugsley, 13 certificates,	13.00
19,	Stamps for checks, . . . . .	.50
	Stamped checks, . . . . .	.12
	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.,	90.85
	C. G. Stone, Secretary, expenses Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	11.00
	C. G. Stone, Secretary, expenses six months,	92.40
24,	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, salary,	150.00
	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, expenses Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	3.50
	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, expenses,	10.39
May 6,	Postage,	1.20
		<hr/> \$7,405.48
1901.		
May 7,	Balance to new account,	2,228.41
		<hr/> \$9,633.89

SUMMARY.

Balance from old account,	\$1,675.32
C. G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	2,060.00
Life memberships,	60.00
C. A. Pugsley, check returned,	14.00
Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund,	5,824.57
Expenses,	\$7,405.48
Balance to new account,	2,228.41
	<hr/> \$9,633.89
	\$9,633.89

TRUMBULL TOMB TRUST FUND.

Amount reported May 10, 1900,	\$211.87
Interest on deposits,	8.54
<hr/>	

1901.

May 10, Amount on deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, \$220.41

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount reported May 10, 1900,	\$251.64
<hr/>	
July 2, Charles F. Williams,	30.00
Charles H. Williams,	30.00
Interest on deposits,	10.74
<hr/>	

1901.

May 10, Amount on deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, \$322.38

NATHAN HALE SCHOOLHOUSE FUND.

Received by subscriptions,	\$3,747.77
Return Lafayette Fund,	650.50
Materials sold from Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	105.00
Cash borrowed,	2,000.00
Purchase of schoolhouse,	\$4,000.00
Cash paid on loan,	1,000.00
Expenses,	62.24
Balance,	1,441.03
<hr/>	

\$6,503.27 \$6,503.27

JOHN C. HOLLISTER,

Treasurer.

NEW HAVEN, May 10, 1901.





REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1901.

The duties of the Registrar during the past year have continued to require a considerable amount of time and constant attention. Soon after the last annual meeting the Year Book was published and required about two months in distribution. It was necessary that care should be taken so that each member should receive his book, and this distribution covered nearly every state of the Union. Copies were forwarded to public libraries in all the towns of the state where they were known to exist, to the Registrars of all the state societies, and to a number of libraries in other states which asked for them. A complete set of the publications of this Society, excepting the Year Book of 1891, were forwarded to the State Library at Seattle, Washington, upon request of the librarian. Copies were also sent to the Society at France, General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador, and to the library of the British Museum.

During the year there have been admitted to the Society, including those admitted at the meeting held to-day, forty-five members, an increase of four over the number of last year. This brings the state numbers from 1,416 stated in my last report, to 1,461.

There have also been examined and approved 173 applications for grave-markers, most of these applications being verified by examinations made by the Daughters of the American Revolution. These applications require the same amount of attention and examination as an application for membership.

Several books have been added to the library and among them two more volumes of the Massachusetts Rolls of Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution, the gift of the Hon. William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth. These books are the most complete of any records of Revolutionary service that have come under my observation.

It may be also proper to state as a part of the work which has been done by the Registrar, that he has been a member of the committee to solicit funds for the Nathan Hale schoolhouse in New London, a full report of which will be found in the annual address of the President. It is a source of as much personal gratification to me as it must be to the President, to know that this work seems about to be successfully accomplished, although a considerable sum of money still remains to be raised.

This is in brief the history of the office for the year, although the actual work covers a vast amount of correspondence, as inquiries upon subjects connected with the Society are almost daily received.

Respectfully submitted,

HOBART L. HOTCHKISS,
Registrar.





REPORTS OF BRANCHES.

GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH, No. 1.

Mr. President and Sons of the American Revolution:

The membership of this Branch on May 10, 1900, was	138
Admitted during the year,	8
Total,	146
Loss by death, resignation, removal from the city and for non-payment of dues,	5
Net membership, May 1, 1901,	141

The usual memorial exercises were held in Grove Street cemetery on June 17, the graves being decorated by the Branch, assisted by the 2d Company Governor's Foot Guard.

The literary exercises were interesting and appreciated by a large audience. Two special meetings were held during the year.

At the first Compatriot Charles E. Hart read a paper entitled: "A Sketch of the Life of Governor Buckingham,"—the War Governor of Connecticut—which was interesting from start to finish. At the second Compatriot A. McClellan Mathewson read a paper full of interesting information entitled: "The Development of the Militia Laws of Connecticut from Colonial Times."

At our annual meeting held last evening the resignation of Hon. John C. Hollister, Treasurer of the Branch since its organization in 1891, was read, and on motion it was accepted with regrets and the Secretary's letter accompanied by the following vote unanimously passed was sent to him:

HON. JOHN C. HOLLISTER.

CITY.

My Dear Sir and Compatriot: At the annual meeting of General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1, C. S. S. A. R., held on the evening of May 9th inst., your letter of resignation as Treasurer of the Branch was read and on motion duly recorded, it was voted to accept it with regrets. In connection therewith it was unanimously

Voted: That the Secretary express to you the thanks of the Branch for your faithful and gratuitous services as Treasurer of the Branch since its organization in 1891, and the sympathy of its members for you in your illness, and the hope that your life which has been long and useful may be spared yet many years as a benediction to your family, to your friends, and to the community.

Sincerely your friend,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Secretary.

The Branch is exceedingly fortunate in having for Historian and Necrologist, Compatriot Howard C. Vibbert. Compatriot Vibbert has filled these offices for several years to the immense satisfaction of every member of the Branch. His reports are carefully prepared,—exceptionally meritorious from a literary standpoint, while his reading is so fascinating one can but be interested in anything he prepares and reads. We feel that our Branch is entitled to be No. 1 in name and No. 1 in fame for we try to excel.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Secretary.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1901.

THE GENERAL GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN BRANCH, NO. 3.

Mr. President and Members of the Sons of the American Revolution:

The General Gold Selleck Silliman Branch of the Connecticut State Society reports that during the year six meetings have been held with increased attendance and interest.

Interesting addresses have been heard, and an entertainment and musical given at the Public Library and Art Rooms on November 12.

Committees have attended to the usual decorations of the Revolutionary soldiers' graves, and grave-markers have been placed on an additional number.

Four new members have been placed on our rolls during the year.

The annual banquet was held here on the invitation of this Branch and was interesting and successful, both socially and financially, the banquet committee reporting all expenses paid without any call upon the state society.

A committee has been appointed to put in order one of our old cemeteries where thirty, or more, of our Revolutionary soldiers are buried, and we expect to complete this during the present year.

ISAAC W. BIRDSEYE,
Secretary.

BRIDGEPORT, May 7, 1901.

THE NATHAN HALE BRANCH, No. 6.

To the Officers and Members of the Sons of the American Revolution:

I am pleased to inform you that Nathan Hale Branch, No. 6, is in good financial shape, having received several new members during the past year. The number of names on our membership list is forty-two.

In addition to the lecture by J. Lawrence Chew, the officials have been active in collecting funds for the Nathan Hale schoolhouse, and in taking charge of its removal and restoration.

The building is now standing on the "Old Burying Lot," and will be placed on its permanent foundation in a very few days.

Fraternally yours,
C. J. VIETS,
Secretary.

NEW LONDON, May 10, 1901.



THE RESIDENCE OF
GEN. GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.



REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN, 1901.

The twelfth annual celebration by this Society of the birthday of Washington, was held at the Atlantic Hotel in Bridgeport, February 22, 1901.

The Reception Committee consisted of Messrs. Thomas P. Taylor, Samuel F. Beardsley, W. S. Bullard, William E. Seeley, F. S. Hunt, Silas Burton, L. B. Silliman, Edwin Banks, Frederick H. Stevens, Curtis Thompson, F. B. Smith, W. A. Barnes, James W. Thompson, L. N. Middlebrook, C. W. Hawley, George W. Barker, W. E. Walter, Stiles Judson, Jr., David P. Rhoades, William M. Richardson, Frank S. Slosson, Henry P. Stagg, Henry M. Tileston, Hobart S. Wells, Ezra Whiting and Hobart Wilcoxson.

An informal reception was held in the parlors of the hotel during the morning. Just before the dinner the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner," and two handsome flags were brought in; one the stars and stripes, the other the banner of the Society. General E. S. Greeley in a few well-chosen words presented the flags to the President.

In accepting them in behalf of the Society Mr. Trumbull said:

"The Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution adopts this banner as a lasting emblem to signify to our organization throughout its future the aims and purposes for which we are banded together. May the sight of this mute but eloquent symbol inspire us in all our undertakings, and may its motto, 'Liberty and Country,' be ever before us as a standard for firm resolve and high purpose."

May it form, too, a fitting emblem of our devotion to the stars and stripes which accompany it, and of our filial reverence for the men who established the great republic of which it is the glorious symbol."

The Society banner is of silk, five by seven feet in dimensions, having perpendicular stripes of equal width, of blue, white and buff, the colors of the Society, arranged in the order named. In the center of the white stripe are embroidered the insignia of the Sons of the American Revolution; a Maltese cross of blue, around which is entwined a wreath of buff and blue. Within the circle formed by the wreath is a belt of blue bearing the motto, "*Libertas et Patria*," and within the belt, a likeness of Washington wrought in buff. An eagle with spread wings mounted on a bar at the top and two tassel balls at the bottom complete the insignia. Above the insignia is the word Connecticut, and below, the letters S. A. R. The banner is attached to a ten-foot staff ornamented with an eagle at the top.

The United States flag is decorated with a fringe of buff silk and is also equipped with a staff.

Headed by a fife and drum the guests marched to the dining-room, which they found brilliant in American flags and revolutionary colors. Flags were hung on the walls in huge rosettes and they were draped from the ceiling in long streamers, radiating to the corners of the room. An orchestra played patriotic music during the serving of the dinner. The guest table was set on a platform on the eastern side of the room, and from that table eight others ran at right angles across the hall.

The Menu.

BLUE POINTS.

OLIVES.	SALTED ALMONDS.	CELERY.
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MOCK TURTLE SOUP.

BOILED SALMON, HOLLANDAISE SAUCE.

PARISIENNE POTATOES.

TENDERLOIN OF BEEF, WITH MUSHROOM SAUCE.

FRENCH PEAS.

LOBSTER, A LA NEWBURGH.

AMERICAN PUNCH.

ROAST SQUAB, Currant JELLY.

SARATOGA POTATOES.

S. A. R. ICE CREAM.

CAKE.

FRUIT.

NUTS.

CRACKERS.

CHEESE.

CAFE NOIR.

CIGARS.

The special guests who occupied places at the speakers' table were Hobart L. Hotchkiss, General E. S. Greeley, Henry P. Goddard, Bernard C. Steiner, Governor George P. McLean, H. C. Sherwood, Jonathan Trumbull, Walter S. Logan, the Rev. Frank Russell, D.D., and Joseph G. Woodward.

After the dinner President Sherwood welcomed the visitors, saying :

Compatriots and Friends: It affords me the greatest pleasure to welcome you to the city of Bridgeport on this occasion; to welcome you to the city of P. T. Barnum and Tom Thumb. We welcome you to the city that probably has the largest diversity of manufacturers of any city in the state. A city whose manufacturers are known the world over; for in every market can be found Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines; every man that uses a gun or rifle is acquainted with the Union Metallic Cartridge Company's cartridges, and all the ladies wear the Canfield shields and our corsets. We welcome you to the third largest city in the state. For a long time we thought we were second, and expected when the census man came around he would say so, for we had the greatest show on earth, but the second went to Hartford, and we were left third.

Patrick Henry said in the early days of our republic that "We were destined to become a great agricultural and com-

mercial people," and this prophecy is this day being fulfilled, for were it not for our corn and wheat half of Europe would go to bed hungry to-night; and we are getting a grip on the commerce and trade of the world that is being felt in every land; and though foreign governments pass laws discriminating against some of our productions, we will still push our trade to the front.

We feel that by your presence to-day you have greatly honored us. It is eight years since you have been our honored guests, and as we look back to that day it seems a short time; but as we stop to consider what has been accomplished during this period, we are astounded at the magnitude of the work and the advancement by gigantic strides in the arts and sciences, in literature and astronomy.

As we review the past eight years and a little beyond, we are impressed with the fact that all knowledge, progress and civilization is cumulative and continuous. No century or cycle of the world stands by itself alone and complete. No great invention has sprung full armed and perfect from the head of imperial Jove; but all the years since the beginning of time have been inter-dependent, making, if not for perfection, at least a higher plane in the cosmic scheme of civilization. The Divine torch of human progress lighted at the primal flame bestowed by the Creator has been passed from hand to hand until what seemed to us the culminating point has been reached during the past eight years.

Electricity, the great primogenial force which has revolutionized the world, was divinely apprehended more than two thousand years ago; but, during the past eight years, with few exceptions, every town and village in our land has its trolley cars and electric lighting plant.

The latent energy in steam attracted the attention of inventors centuries ago, but it is within the past eight years that the marine engine has reached its nearest point to perfection; and the steamships, the grayhounds of the sea, have crossed the ocean from Southampton to New York in a little over five days.

During the past eight years Dumont has navigated his airship around the Eiffel tower and over Paris, while Zeppelin has made successful ascents from Lake Constance and returned without accident.

In the domain of physics we also find the greatest achievements. It is only about seventy years ago that Daguerre was experimenting, but during the past eight years the great discoveries in astronomy have been made by the use of the sensitive plate of the photographer. It is patent to all that no notable discovery or invention of the past century has been made or perfected that an American did not have a hand in.

The first book printed in the colonies was in the year 1639; but it is no longer the vogue in Europe to ask "Who reads American books?" And the promise for the future is even greater than when Irving, Prescott, Bancroft and Longfellow wrote. The list of our authors who have achieved universal fame is long, and equally is it of those who in other walks of life have won renown.

So far we have noted only the arts and progress of peace; but in the improvements of engines of war equal advance has been made during the past eight years. We have been at war with a foreign government. We have built the most formidable ships of war the world has ever seen; the largest and most powerful guns. During the past eight years by conquest and treaty we have added to our national possessions 120,000 square miles of territory; and, as the comet in its eccentric orbit moves with greater velocity as it nears the sun, so we seem to be going at lightning speed as we near our great sun, the millenium. The very fullness of the past decade is provocative of discouragement, for, after the wonderful things that have been achieved, what will be left for the coming generation to do? History teaches that the pendulum of progress swings only so far ahead and then back; but history has never shown us another century so charged, so vital with the spirit of progress. It cannot be said that all these wonderful discoveries and achievements

shall go for naught. Will man reach forward for new worlds to conquer because there is no domain except that of air in which man has not apparently mastered nearly all the great mysteries?

Mankind in the nineteenth century has done a great deal for the advancement of the twentieth. It must seem eminently proper then for the twentieth to take hold and do something for mankind.

I now have the pleasure of introducing to you a gentleman well-known to all our members, our State President, Jonathan Trumbull.

ADDRESS OF JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Mr. Toastmaster, Guests and Fellow Members: Some forty years ago an Englishman who visited this country published a statement that he had discovered that a holiday was a day in which half the American people went to church, and the other half got drunk in their best clothes. I am inclined to believe, although I had no experience forty years ago of the kind, that there was an element of truth in the statement; but there were no Sons of the American Revolution at that time to celebrate Washington's birthday, and consequently no Bridgeport committee to arrange for the celebration. But now we have the Sons of the American Revolution with the Bridgeport committee, tempered by the far-off influence of Mrs. Nation with her little hatchet; and on the other hand we have the Sunday before Washington's birthday, in which I hope all of our clergymen drew at least a parallel between Moses and George Washington. Let me hope that in refutation of half of the Englishman's libel, you all went to Church last Sunday and listened to an address commemorative of that great man whose birthday we celebrate to-day. Once a year is none too often for our preachers to commemorate this great man's birthday.

Let me thank you, Mr. Toastmaster, and the members of your committee for the admirable arrangements which you have made for this grand occasion. Eight years ago, as you have told us, we tasted the hospitality of Bridgeport, and were filled; but our experience to-day teaches us that during the interval you must have discovered some way to improve upon perfection.

On this our twelfth annual celebration of Washington's birthday, the subject you have assigned me presents the usual embarrassment of riches. It is not a question of what I shall say, but rather of what I shall omit to say in the few words which a self-im-

posed limit of time allows me. The history of our Society now reaches five large octavo volumes, to which I must refer you for the details of the doings of the past.

The last of these volumes, a ponderous tome of over seven hundred pages, has been distributed among you since we last met. It is, like its predecessor, edited by our worthy Registrar, Judge Hotchkiss, as a labor of love, inspired by his devotion to our Society, and representing days and nights of toil in the midst of arduous professional duties. The value of such a book as a contribution to the history of the American Revolution, as a record of the personal services of our ancestors and as a history of our own Society, cannot be placed too high. I can think of but one person who could fail to appreciate it, and that is a certain old lady, who, when asked the date of the battle of Bunker Hill, conveniently remarked that in her opinion we ought to let by-gones be by-gones. It is safe to say that she was not a Daughter of the American Revolution.

There is more to be said than I can undertake to say of the faithful patriotic work which has been accomplished even since the close of the record in our last publication. If there is one thing more than another on which we may congratulate ourselves, it is on the fact that we are a working Society. Never before have our meetings of the Board of Managers been so fully attended, or so fruitful in result as during the past year. To my fellow officers, to all the members of the board, and to the large number of other members with whom I have frequently consulted, my grateful acknowledgments are due for hearty and cordial support and co-operation in the work of our Society, which gives great hopes for its future as they have given help and encouragement in its past.

But what have we accomplished? It is answer enough to that question to say that the Nathan Hale schoolhouse at New London is ours. Thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution, thanks to the subscriptions which we have secured among our members, and thanks to the credit of the society which you voted to pledge at our last annual meeting, we have bought and paid for the old schoolhouse.

Never again will that one of the few memorials of a superlatively noble Connecticut hero of the Revolution, be found in the market as an article of merchandise. I believe you will not long allow the existing indebtedness incurred in such a purchase to remain unpaid. Though I had hoped to be able to announce to-day that it is paid, and that future expenses connected with it are also provided for by individual subscriptions, I defer that announcement

in the full belief that those members who are able to provide for this deficiency will voluntarily come forward with such liberal and patriotic help as we have met with here in Bridgeport and elsewhere. And when, next June, you come to New London to dedicate with appropriate ceremonies the restored building as a patriotic shrine, those of you who have contributed much or little towards that worthy object will have the satisfaction which alone can result from a feeling of acquired joint-ownership in a building before which every American citizen may well stand with uncovered head.

With such results in view, and with a long record of good results in the past, in faithful perseverance of our aims and purposes, it is well for us to remember that we are a working society, because we are a Connecticut society; for Connecticut was, of all others, the working state of the American Revolution. When our army was freezing and starving at Valley Forge; whenever men, money and material were needed to strengthen the sinews of war, it was to Connecticut that Washington applied, and never applied in vain. We can now read the record of what was done in response to these appeals in the little war office at Lebanon and in the old state house at Hartford in state publications which, as their preface says, were undertaken "upon the motion of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution." And we can point to the old war office at Lebanon as property of which our society is the proud owner, saved from destruction and restored to its original condition in filial reverence for the men who toiled for liberty and promptly and ungrudgingly answered the calls of Washington within its walls.

It is well that we have the memory and example of these men to inspire and teach us in the work which lies before us. From that inspiration more than from any other source springs the unbounded love we feel for the traditions and customs, for the very hills and valleys, rocks and rills of this little state of ours; for from this rugged soil came the heroes and patriots of the American Revolution, the men whose motto was "Deeds, not words," the men whom we are proud to call our ancestors.

It is particularly fitting that our organization should typify those men of steadfast, earnest purpose and high resolve, and that we should adopt their standards of action and achievement as our own. It is because we have done this that we stand as we do to-day with twelve years of honorable, honest work to our credit. And now at the beginning of a new century, and under a new flag, let us continue the same course in the same earnest and steadfast devotion to the aims and purposes which are ours.

PRESIDENT SHERWOOD: The gentleman whose name I will soon mention hardly needs an introduction to this assembly, for he is known to most of us, if not all of us, for his burning words of eloquence, and the zeal with which he advocates the cause he believes to be right. We have heard much of late about the woman with the hatchet, but not so very much about the man. But before I introduce Governor McLean, I would ask that you all rise and drink with me to the health of our Governor.

(The Governor was greeted with three rounds of cheers, and the company drank to his health standing.)

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR McLEAN.

Mr. President: I am glad it is the hatchet and the man and not the hatchet and the woman.

It is a great pleasure for me to be again the guest of this association on that anniversary when all hatchets are buried save one. That unburied hatchet may still be feared by Spaniards and cherry trees, but it is to us a sacred symbol of the sort of courage that never shirks or denies responsibility.

It will surprise you all to be told that Washington's father, a short time before he died, justified in a large measure the fall of the historic cherry tree. Let me use his exact language, if I remember it correctly:

"The cherry tree in question my son had never liked. It had for several years prior to its fall bloomed twice in each season and borne nothing; a most unprofitable practice, as any one versed in pomological duty must acknowledge. My son was a very devout youth and especially fond of reading and expounding the parables. On the afternoon of the day in which the tree was destroyed he engaged me in a discussion of the parable of the fig tree; and I, not suspecting that George was intending mundane application of the lesson of the parable, gave it my fervid approval. In less than fifteen minutes after what I had believed to be a most profitable concord of opinion upon a most important subject, I was startled by the sounds of violent chopping in the vicinity of our cherry tree, which I may say was situate behind the sty about sixty paces from the house. Although my steps were somewhat quickened by my fears concerning the purport of the sound, I arrived too late, the cherry tree being a small one. When I came upon the scene my son was standing over the prostrate trunk of the tree. In his hands

he held a hatchet or a small axe which I had purchased for him on the Christmas preceding. He was trimming the tree and perspiring freely. I at once asked who cut down the tree, and he in turn inquired if I entertained a reasonable doubt of the identity of the guilty person. Assuring him that I did not, and at the same time possessing myself of one of the severed branches of the tree, he then uttered those historic words so familiar to every truth-loving American, 'Father, this time prevarication is impossible; this hatchet which you bought cut down this tree.' I did not shrink from my duty then, but I cannot depart this world and leave unspoken the belief that my son's frank confession of his offense at the time, together with the character of the tree, and my own consequential disapproval of its course while standing, should be received by future generations in part exculpation of the illustrious author of its fall."

Having removed the cherry stain from the hatchet, I want to say a word about the man. George Washington was a restorer, not a revolutionist. You are the sons of the American restoration, not revolution. How queerly some words are juggled in the legerdemain of usage. The word idiot when used in Athens by the men who made it meant a person not holding a public office, a private person; a choice of occupation clearly indicating the very highest degree of sanity. So the word dunce; dunce comes straight from the Duns of John Duns Scotus, the greatest wit and scholar of the 14th century. The word silly; when Wycliffe devoutly described his Lord and Master as that silly little babe, he did it because the word silly meant blessed, sacred, fortunate.

The word revolutionist for seven centuries at least has been applied too often by Anglo-Saxons to the men who have from time to time restored to the race its birthright of representative government. Our Teutonic ancestors had town meetings long before they had kings. In their paganism they repudiated taxation without representation. When they left the wild shores of the Baltic more than fifteen hundred years ago they took their folk-moot across the channel to Britain, where it is to-day. The historian does not know when or where they found it, but he knows that when they were found they had it. Kings and queens have rebelled against it, with but only temporary success. The Conquering William did many bold things, but he did not choose to put the English crown upon his head until he had first heard the "yea," "yea" of the "free necked" "weaponed" Saxon. The first Henry and the first Edward recognized the sanctity of the charter of liberties. King John rebelled against it, but the barons suppressed his rebellion and restored the charter. Henry III. revolved things with some success

for a time until he encountered Simon de Montfort, when the folk-moot rose to the dignity of a parliament. Edward II. and Peter Gavaston tried their hands at revolution, and in that trial Peter lost his head and Edward lost his crown. The houses of Lancaster and York had better luck as revolutionists, and for a time Englishmen seemed content to exchange their lives for roses, red or white as their choice might be. The Tudors and the Stuarts, counting on the success of the white rose, boldly discussed the Divine right of kings. Oliver Cromwell finally joined in this discussion. Another head was lost, and the folk-moot came back, never to go again. The first two Georges behaved pretty well, but the third was the worst and the last of rebel kings. He did not dare experiment in old England, but he thought he could revolutionize with impunity in New England, and persuade Americans by gentle force of arms that taxation without representation was the sort of government they wanted. Then appeared another conservative, another restorer. Not a Simon de Montfort or a Cromwell. A more conservative and a better man than either. A man who worshipped God, loved liberty and peace and his fellow men without regard to race or cast or creed. A man who believed in the aye and nay of the folk-moot that for two thousand years had been the sacred heritage of his race. A man with more royal blood in his veins than the whole house of Hanover. If this man was a revolutionist, then Lincoln was a revolutionist. If he took what did not belong to him, then the judge who orders the return of stolen property is guilty of larceny. George Washington compelled a pilfering king to return America to Americans, and so became the hero of the sublimest restoration in history.

Thackeray gives graphic description to the grand pageant attending the coronation of George IV., and then turns to the simple exercises attending the resignation of Washington with these questions:

"Which was the most splendid spectacle ever witnessed; the opening feast of Prince George in London or the resignation of Washington? Which is the noble character for after ages to admire; yon fribble dancing in lace and spangles, or yonder hero who sheathes his sword after a life of spotless honor, a purity unreproached, a courage indomitable, and a consummate victory? Which of these is the true gentleman? What is it to be a gentleman? Is it to have lofty aims, to lead a pure life, to keep your honor virgin, to have the esteem of your fellow citizens and the love of your fireside; to bear good fortune, to suffer evil with constancy and through evil or good to maintain truth always? Show me the man whose life exhibits these qualities, and him we will salute as gentleman, whatever his rank may be."

If George Washington were living to-day and a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives he would, I am sure, vote to restore to the people of Connecticut a just measure of representative government.

Having said so much about the man and his hatchet, I suppose I am expected to hang something modern to the handle of the hatchet. I am an optimist, and perhaps too confident of the future. There are men, and good men, who tell us that we have already struck the pace that kills, and that safety and wisdom lie in our return to the slow and cautious, if not stumbling steps of the fathers. This is impossible. We might as well expect the sun to set in the east. If there is anything in natural and political philosophy, if there is anything in experience and history, if there is anything in faith and prophecy, then your country, my country, should be the great country. I for one want it to be, and I do not believe that any power on earth can stop it. I do not care how fast we move if we go in the right direction. If the express train is an improvement on the canal boat, if the electric light is an improvement on the candle, if the telephone is better than the weekly post, if dollars are better than pennies, if health is better than contagion, if strength is better than weakness, if comfort is better than discomfort, if knowledge is better than ignorance, if truth is better than dogma, then we are moving in the right direction. I am aware that most of the fears of the fearful cluster around the immense fortunes of the rich and the selfishness of corporations. Time has already turned our country over to a generation that loves mercy better than cruelty, and this means a generation some day that loves charity better than greed. When the rich man sees that his wealth is a trust fund to be used and enjoyed by him and his heirs with due and just regard to the rights of the people who protect and defend him and them in that enjoyment, the political economist can cease his fruitless efforts to bridge with law the chasm between capital and labor, for there will then be no chasm. Mr. Carnegie's determination to devote in his lifetime four-fifths of his enormous income to the education of his fellow citizens, is both a confession that the strong and fortunate are nature's trustees for the weaker and less fortunate, and a splendid vindication of the eternal justice and economy of individual and industrial liberty. Such examples mean that the time is coming when the stingy rich and the lazy poor will foot up the same in the balance sheet of public estimation. The costly mausoleums of the greedy will then serve to perpetuate ridicule and contempt for bones that in the Potter's field might be charitably forgotten.

The young man of to-day must sleep with his window up. He must breathe fresh air and pure air, and never for an instant forget

that liberty is as necessary to social respiration as is oxygen to his own. Monopoly and socialism are chains from different anvils, but they are both made for slaves, and will never be worn under the stars and stripes. The men who are filling the vats of capital with water in which to duck an unsuspecting public should bear in mind that they are preparing excellent facilities for their own submersion whenever they deserve it.

I repeat that I am not worrying as much as some about the future of my country. There are to be sure some perplexing problems ahead of us, and in order that I may express a thought concerning them without being accused of partisanship, I will return to the cherry tree and perhaps to parable. The patriotism that is ever in bloom and never in fruit was very objectionable to George Washington. He never let it get beyond the dignity of hedgerow decoration or the bonfire if he could help it. There was so much of it, however, in '76 that it took him eight years to accomplish what he might otherwise have done in two. There were men in those days who criticised much and did nothing; patriots who prayed for his cause and wished it well, but gave nothing. Men, who when the last battle had been fought and won, spent their time dodging the tax-collector and prophesying the failure of a government by the people. Men ever throwing out a bloom of superior wisdom that ever blasted in the bloom. Men as valueless and out of season in their day and generation as cherry blossoms in August. There were such men in 1861. I do not say that they exist to-day; but if they do, I beg them to plant their feet upon their native heath and take counsel of their faith rather than their fears.

Let me close with a story. Once upon a time Wordsworth took Coleridge out for a drive. When they returned the groom could not be found. The great poets undertook to stable the horse themselves. They removed the harness with the exception of the collar without difficulty, but the collar refused to pass by the os frontis. The application of their united strength caused much discomfort to the patient beast, but the collar apparently could not be removed without first detaching the animal's head from his body. Wordsworth insisted that the head had grown during the drive. Coleridge argued that the collar had shrunk. In the midst of this unprofitable discussion a peasant came along, and seeing their dilemma, turned over the collar, whereupon it fell to the ground of its own weight. The peasant went home and told his wife about the two well-dressed but feeble-minded men who did not know enough to "untackle a nag."

We don't any of us know it all; and if there are calamity poets who stand baffled and discouraged in their efforts to untackle the problems of the future, I suggest that they wait patiently for the peasant to come along and turn over the collar.

PRESIDENT SHERWOOD: In the minds of many of our worthy citizens we have of late years altogether too much forgotten the Fourth of July and other national holidays; and so it has occurred to one of our members here in Bridgeport that we organize a military company known as the Colonial Guards; and only those who are eligible or are Sons of the American Revolution may become members of this company. We have one of the guards here present with us this afternoon in uniform, showing the style of uniform that we propose to wear, and we are hoping that not only in Bridgeport, but in New Haven and Hartford, and in other cities of the State—

(A VOICE: Waterbury.) Yes, Waterbury, and other towns and cities in the State, similar companies will be organized, and that we may, when we have an opportunity to meet on some special occasion, turn out a large force. Now if the captain will bring in his man, we shall be glad to see him.

(The Colonial Guard, Mr. H. F. Norcross appeared.)

At nearly the southern end of the Green Mountains, with Mt. Tom for its northern outpost, and the beautiful Pomperaug Valley spreading out to the southern foothills, lies the land of Judea. Few places can boast of better cultivated farms or better homes. The farmers are thrifty, live lives of intelligent comfort, support good churches and schools, and their families move in the most cultivated and refined society. Few localities can produce as many well read and educated men and women. Stop and talk with that farmer driving his cows home from pasture, and he will converse with you intelligently on art, history, philosophy or science of government.

Commencing with Joseph Hurlbut, the first settler, we have a long list of grand men; Dr. Ebenezer Porter, Frederick Gunn, Daniel G. Platt (father of Hon. O. H. Platt), Ephriam Kirby, Judge Daniel N. Brinsmade, Gen. Daniel B. Brinsmade, G. H. Hollister, G. A. Hickox, Charles H. Nettleton, Hon. Orville H. Platt (now U. S. Senator), Elisha Mitchell, Earl Buckingham, and others.

Who does not know about the Gunnery and its founder, and Dr. Holland's story of "Arthur Bonnicastle," in which he calls the "Gunnery" the "Birds' nest."

I only wish to call to your attention that in this town (the first in the colonies named after the father of our country) lived Seth Logan; and history says he was a well-known man, one of the good, big-hearted farmers who have a smile for every one, whose hospitality was unbounded; who was respected and loved by all who knew him, and at one time comptroller of this state. At his death he was mourned by all the people.

The gentleman I am about to introduce is his son. The son, like his father, is noted for great generosity, for he has made the greatest gift ever made by man, he has given more millions than any man living, for last winter he presented the National Society of the American Revolution with the entire city of New York. I now have the pleasure of introducing Walter S. Logan.

ADDRESS OF WALTER S. LOGAN.

Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President, Ladies in the dim distance, and gentlemen: After the way in which the toastmaster has introduced me, I decline to stand before you as a stranger. It is true that I register myself of late years from a Dutch town at the mouth of the North River, but I was born, not upon the smooth and rolling Hudson, but upon the raging and torrential Shepaug; and, try to imitate the New Yorker as much as I may, I still retain the Yankee twang. I remember, if I do not practice, the Puritan teachings of my childhood, and whenever I think of Connecticut I must perforce think of it as my home.

The old farm in Litchfield County that my ancestors grew poor upon for so many generations, and which was so unproductive of material things, is now the summer home of my family and produces the best things that the world can give; for on it I have reared, not the red Durham steers that my father loved so well, but red blooded, virile children who, I trust, will be an honor to the name they bear and to the native state of their ancestors. In the same house, somewhat enlarged, in which I and my ancestors were born, and which the old deed says was erected in the reign of George II., now, in the reign of Edward VII. and William

McKinley, I and my people in a few months every summer get more of comfort and pleasure than any of my ancestors could ever get out of it in the whole year.

While the names of Thomas Hooker and Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman are remembered, neither I nor my children that come after me will forget that I was a Connecticut boy.

It is true that I am here to-day by your kind and courteous invitation, but I am not here as a stranger.

I bring with me to your festive gathering the greetings of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; the greetings of the state wherein the Hudson rolls in its majestic course to the sea, to the state which the noble Connecticut cuts in two and gives to it its name; of the state which boasts of its Adirondack Mountains to the state where the Berkshires end; of the state which learned from the industrial development of Connecticut how to harness the powers of its Niagara to the wheels of its own industries, and which in many other ways imitates, and even dares to improve upon, the thrift and sagacity of its Yankee neighbor.

I bring you the greetings of the state of Peter Stuyvesant to the state of Thomas Hooker; of the state of Alexander Hamilton to the state of Roger Sherman; of the state of Philip Schuyler to the state of Jonathan Trumbull; of the state wherein Nathan Hale met his glorious death to the state which is justly proud of having had the honor of being his birthplace; of the state that has among its natural fortresses, as well as among its natural beauties, that West Point which Israel Putnam in the full maturity of his military manhood defended so ably and so gallantly after Benedict Arnold had sought to betray it to the enemy, to the state that has that Wolf's Den which Israel Putnam as a gallant youth made forever immortal by that same courage which he afterwards displayed on larger fields in later life.

I bring with me the greetings of the state of Columbia and Cornell to the state of glorious old Yale.

I bring with me the greetings of a state full in its modern as in its earlier days, of gallant men and beautiful women, to a state whose men and women are equally gallant and beautiful.

I bring with me the greetings of a state whose sons have ever been ready to defend the stars and stripes whenever and wherever attacked on land or sea to a state whose sons yield to none in courage and loyalty to that same flag.

I bring with me the greetings of the state where my children were born to the state where my father's children were born.

I bring with me the greetings of a state which is proud of many things, but prouder of none than the fact that it has so many Connecticut-born men among its citizens.

Connecticut and New York are more than simply neighbors. Their territory, as well as their people, has been interlaced from the beginnings of both. New York at one time claimed Greenwich and Stamford, and Connecticut at another time held Port Chester and Rye and Southhold. The toe of Connecticut's boot, which is the flourishing town of Greenwich of to-day, was formed by the political shoemakers of the early days of American colonization, and is the result of the surging backwards and forwards of the line so often that the man who lived anywhere between Norwalk and New Rochelle never could tell at the beginning of the year whether when the year ended he would be a Dutchman or a Yankee.

Fisher's Island is in New York, but the New York citizen of Fisher's Island can get to New York only by traveling the whole length of Connecticut.

The Dutchmen once sent their war sloop up the Connecticut to capture Hartford. They turned back without firing off anything except some rather strong Dutch expletives. The reason they turned back has been incorrectly stated in the history that has been written by Connecticut men. They turned back not because they were afraid of Yankee guns, but because they did not care to come within the range of Puritan prayers. They turned back not because they could not have captured Hartford if they had wanted it, but because they became convinced that the Hudson was a much better river than the Connecticut. They turned back, let me imagine because they did not want the earth, and were willing that there should continue to be a Connecticut for me to come back to to-day. At any rate they turned back, and the result is that this particular Litchfield County boy is a Yankee.

New York has received from Connecticut more than its best men and more soil by far than is represented by Rye and Port Chester. Geologists tell us that the whole of Long Island is simply a gravel bed washed down by the Connecticut rivers. We commenced early to appropriate all the Connecticut land we could get hold of. The shaft in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, that commemorates the noble rear guard of Washington's army—the 400 of Maryland who sacrificed themselves that the rest of the army might escape—stands upon soil that was brought down by the waters in past geologic ages from your state. The boulder in that same park which marks the line of Washington's army in that disastrous battle, came down during the Ice Age from somewhere up in Connecticut,—very likely from my Litchfield County farm, for I have a million or more left there that will match it. Long Island Sound is only a temporary mill pond that two or three million years from now will be filled up and divided between the two states as dry land.

As a Connecticut boy and a New York man I am proud of both my states. I love their mountains, their lakes and their rivers, their natural grandeur and their softer beauties; but I love best their institutions and the character and ideas of their people.

I have travelled at one time or another over pretty much all this planet we live on, and if I was to start life again, and was given my choice of a residence, I should live in New York in winter, and in Connecticut in summer and under the stars and stripes all the time.

Connecticut and New York represent in their profession the two highest types of mankind.

When the Saxons left their native home in the German Forest and came over to the green shores of England, they settled upon the east coast first, and drove the aboriginal inhabitants to the west and to the north, so that in the west and in the north the Saxon mingled with the Celt, but in the east he stood alone. After the extermination of the German Saxons during the wars of Charlemagne, the Saxon blood remained in its original purity nowhere in the world except upon this east coast of England. Connecticut was settled from that same east coast. Massachusetts and the rest of the colonies had a more cosmopolitan origin, but the original settlers of Connecticut retained the Saxon blood almost in its primitive purity.

The Saxon settlers of Connecticut lived and died where they settled. Their children came on after them, retaining the old farms, treasuring the old homes and honoring the old customs of their fathers. They intermarried so closely and so persistently that a man born in a Connecticut town finds himself related to almost every other person in it. It was here that they retained those habits that had made them conspicuous in their German home, and that gave Eastern England its distinctive character. I have been through the old towns of Eastern England, and I find there on the tombstones of the dead and the sign-boards of the living the same names of Saxon origin that I find in the old towns of Connecticut. The roster of Cromwell's army recruited from these Eastern Counties is so much like the list of the Connecticut soldiers who served in the Revolution that it would be easy to imagine that one was a duplicate of the other. So it is that to-day in Connecticut of all the world you will find the Saxon blood at its purest and at its best.

New York had a different but no less glorious origin. The Saxons were the freemen of the land; the Dutchmen were the freemen of the sea. The brothers of the men who opened the dikes and gave Holland back to the ocean rather than submit to the

despotism of the Spaniard, found with their ships the mouth of the North River, and founded on its banks the city which has come to be the metropolis of America, and we think is coming to be the metropolis of the world. Wherever the story of man's struggle for liberty is written, there, side by side appear two great names; one the name of Herman, the Saxon, who, in the defiles of the German forest repelled the Roman legions under Varus, so that the great Augustus in the bitterness of anguish exclaimed: "Oh, Varus, give me back my legions, and save the Saxon race to people England and America to rule the world." The other great name that goes side by side with his is that of William the Silent, who let the sea in upon his country rather than let the despotism of the Spaniard come there. With the names of the great battles of liberty you place first and foremost Marston Moor and Utrecht. John Hampton and John of Barneveld go down to the ages side by side. When the Spanish Armada attempted to take England and suppress human liberty in the world, the Dutch and the English ships followed it and sank every one of those Spanish caravels to the bottom of the sea, where they remained lonesome and forlorn until two years ago when Dewey and Sampson and Schley sent some other Spanish ships down there to keep them company. The Dutch grandson of the great William of Nassau married an English wife and became England's first constitutional sovereign selected by the people themselves, and established firmly for our race representative government there and here.

When America came to be settled the Dutchmen from New York and the Saxons from Connecticut fought for human liberty against the Indian and the Frenchman; against domestic and foreign foe, wherever they could find that foe; at Quebec, on the shores of Lake Champlain, in the Vermont forests and in the Adirondack woods they fought together for their homes and their firesides and human liberty. When the battles of the Revolution came to be fought Philip Schuyler the Dutchman won a place no less dear to the hearts of the people than did Israel Putnam, the Yankee. Side by side the Dutchman from New York and the Saxon from Connecticut went down to their death on that direful day when the battle of Long Island was lost. Side by side they won the victory at Bemis Heights. Side by side with Mad Anthony Wayne at their head they stormed the parapets of Stony Point. Side by side they fought at Trenton, and Princeton, Monmouth and Brandywine. Side by side they went over the redoubts at Yorktown, captured the British army, and won the independence of their united country. Side by side on land and sea Dutchmen and Saxon have often fought for the cause of liberty and civilization. Side by side they were at

Gettysburg and Appomattox. Side by side they were at Manila and San Juan. Side by side they have been whenever the cause of human liberty has been in danger on this continent, and side by side they will be whenever any sacrifice is demanded in the cause of liberty and humanity. The Dutchman, foremost on the sea, and the Saxon, foremost on the land, have carried the flag of civilization from height to height, from land to land, from ocean to ocean, and will carry it in every zone, on every ocean, on every land, wherever the cause of liberty is at issue.

I am proud, therefore, to have the honor of standing before you to-day to respond to the toast "Connecticut and New York;" the state of the sturdy Saxon and the state of the redoubtable Dutchman. If I were to select the two men whose personal character had done most to make the United States what it is, I should name Thomas Hooker and Alexander Hamilton; the Connecticut preacher who, one hundred years before Thomas Jefferson was born, preached from his Hartford pulpit the essential doctrines of the Declaration of Independence; and the New York lawyer who did more than any other man, more than even Washington himself, to give to the United States the constitution which has made it the nation that it is.

Truly may we boast to-day that it was on the banks of the Connecticut and on the banks of the Hudson that the foundations of the American nation were laid so strong and so deep that in this opening year of the twentieth century it stands the foremost nation in the world.

When I was a boy up in Litchfield County, somewhere in the middle of the nineteenth century, I shall not tell you just when, I read in my school books that it could be boasted by England, and by no other nation, that the sun never set on her dominions. Before that century ended that became the distinction and the glory of the United States as well as England; for the sun rises at Porto Rico before it sets at Luzon. We used to boast that the United States extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf. To-day we can say that it extends from Porto Rico to the Orient, from the Yukon to the Samoa. It extends to-day one-third the way across the Atlantic towards Europe, and all the way across the Pacific towards Asia. It extends to-day all the way from the frozen North, where only the reindeer and the walrus can live, down far beneath the Southern Cross. This has been caused by many causes, but first and foremost among them, I believe, is the character and courage of the Yankee from Connecticut and the Dutchman from New York. These United States of ours have a cosmopolitan population, but the character has been given them by the Yankee and the Dutchman. The dashing courage of the Yankee

and the dogged determination of the Dutchman have made all this possible. It has been the genius of the Yankee and the persistency of the Dutchman that has made the United States the nation that it is; and the nation of the future depends upon the character, the persistence and the traits of character in the Yankee and the Dutchman.

There has been a great deal of talk latterly about the geographical center of the United States, and the center of population. The geographical center, they say, is somewhere a few thousand miles west of San Francisco, and the center of population somewhere in southern Ohio or southern Indiana; but the center of thought, the center of interpretation, the center of genius, the center of courage, the center of everything that has made the United States what it is, is between the Connecticut and the Hudson, and it is nearer to Bridgeport than it is to Cincinnati or San Francisco.

I too, like your noble and distinguished Governor, am an optimist. I do not fear for these United States even though they are growing to the east and to the west and to the north and to the south; and I do not fear because I know that from Connecticut and New York, to every part of the United States, have gone men and women, who have taken the characters that they brought with them from the Baltic sea, and planted them wherever they have gone. I am an optimist. I believe that the Lord made the world better than I could have made it myself, and that is more credit than most men are willing to give Him. I am an optimist for these United States of ours, because I see before me to-day, as I have seen before me on other occasions when I have stood before the Sons of the American Revolution, men who are determined that the flag which Betsy Ross made in Philadelphia, wherever it goes, shall be the flag of the free and the emblem of humanity. The work that has been done and is being done by the Sons of the American Revolution in your state and in my state and in other states, is a guarantee to our generation and the generations that come after us, that the institutions of the fathers shall descend to our children, and that the nation that was created by our fathers shall descend generation after generation until all the world shall have adopted its institutions and followed its ideas.

PRESIDENT SHERWOOD: The gentleman I am about to introduce was an officer in the Civil War, and afterward a prominent journalist in Norwich, and is still correspondent of some of the larger New England papers, as well as a contributor to the Baltimore papers, where he at present resides. He comes of the good stock of Judge Calvin Goddard.

ADDRESS OF HENRY P. GODDARD.

On a July day in the year 1818 the remains of General Richard Montgomery of the Revolutionary Army were borne down the Hudson River from Albany to New York. It was forty-three years before that this, perhaps the most attractive and interesting of our revolutionary generals, had fallen at the head of his troop in a desperate assault upon the city of Quebec, in which he had displayed lofty courage and good generalship. By a resolution of the state of New York the remains were removed from Quebec and buried, July 8th, 1818, near the monument erected by congress to his memory in St. Paul's Churchyard in the city of New York. As the body was borne down the Hudson River the steamer, as directed by Governor Clinton, paused before Montgomery Place, near Tarrytown, where the widow of the hero resided. It is narrated that she was seated upon the piazza of her house; and, as the steamer approached, requested her friends to leave her alone. The boat passed with slow and solemn movement, stopping before the house, the troops on board under arms, the dead march being played from muffled drums for a few moments before the steamer resumed its progress towards the great city. When the boat had passed, and her relatives returned to her, it was found that Mrs. Montgomery had fainted under the strong emotion occasioned by the incident.

Of Montgomery it has been written by a student of his career, that he "was the embodiment of the true gentleman and chivalrous soldier; highborn, handsome in person and athletic in form, graceful and simple in manners, modest and taciturn in speech, generous and frank in disposition, loving to kindred and fond of his fireside, of sanguine temperament tinged with melancholy, cultivated in taste and studious of books, self-reliant and of sound judgment, faithful to duty and zealous in its performance, just to all, for a high moral sense was his guide, firm of will in carrying out his convictions, true to friends and generous to foes, brave as a paladin and the soul of honor, he united every manly attribute to the gentleness and affection of woman."

When we reflect that Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr both also showed great bravery and won high praise for their conduct in this same Canadian Campaign in which Montgomery lost his life, who does not feel that not only was Montgomery fortunate in his death, but that the woman to whom, as shown by his correspondence, he was ever "A knightly lover," was happier at that trying moment when the body of her husband from whom she had been parted for forty-three years, passed before her home, than was the wife of the traitor Arnold, enjoying the rewards of his treachery in England; and happier far than ever was Aaron Burr during the

remainder of his long life after the failure of his attempt at what was virtually treason, and after that fatal duel at Hoboken which ended the life of the brilliant and well-beloved Hamilton.

It was Socrates who says, as Plato tells us, "A man who is good for anything ought not to calculate the chance of living or dying: he ought only to consider whether in doing anything he is doing right or wrong, acting the part of a good man or bad."

"It is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die," and the wife of Richard Montgomery, whom history reports to have been fully worthy of her noble husband, would doubtless have refused to change her career in life with that of any other woman of the American Revolution.

Oh, these young heroes! What an inspiration to us all is their memory! What American patriot will ever forget Warren at Bunker Hill, Ellsworth at Alexandria, Winthrop at Big Bethel, Ulric Dhalgren in front of Richmond, or Robert Shaw in front of Charlestown? As for your own Nathan Hale, how true it is, as was said by his kinsman, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, at the dedication of that impressive statue in the City Hall Square in New York, that his life and death have made it easier for all times for all patriots to give up their lives for their country.

In December, 1860, the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford visited Baltimore on their way to Mt. Vernon. In a very graceful speech of welcome the mayor, the late George William Brown, said in the course of his remarks:

"These sister states as we love to call them live somewhat far apart, and gradually become more and more separated by distance, just as sisters will be, as the children marry and one by one leave the parent homestead. But, gentlemen, far and near, on the Connecticut or Potomac, on the Gulf of Mexico or the Great Lakes, on the Atlantic or Pacific, they are sisters still, united by blood and affection, and the holy tie shall never be severed."

"Maryland has sometimes been called the Heart State because she lies very close to the great heart of the Union; and she might also be called the Heart State because her heart beats with true and even love for the Union."

"You come from a state celebrated above all others for the most extensive diffusion of the great blessings of education, which has a colonial and revolutionary history abounding in honorable memorials, which has heretofore done her full share in fostering the institutions of this country."

In his reply, the Judge Advocate of the Phalanx, the Hon. Isaac W. Stuart of Hartford, the memory of whose reputation as an orator is still preserved among you, said among other happy things:

"We come, Mr. Mayor, to a city and state, we are honestly aware, which to all of these trials and perils of assaulted New England, and to the trials and perils of our whole common country during the 'times that tried men's souls,' gave ever the meed of its heartfelt sympathy and the unstinted tribute of its patriotic blood and treasure; which, with a full comprehension of all the great principles of American freedom, and a devotion to those principles that was ever ardent and exalted, signalized themselves by their wisdom and counsel and their prowess on the field."

After reciting the history of the splendid service of Maryland troops in the Revolutionary War, Mr. Stuart added:

"We of this Phalanx recall these and other revolutionary memories belonging to your state with pride and satisfaction. They unite Connecticut and Maryland in strong and pleasant bonds. * * * Be assured that in the sentiments of devotion to our common country which you so eloquently express, the Phalanx sympathizes heart and soul. You may plant the flag of the Union anywhere, and we shall warm to it."

PRESIDENT SHERWOOD: We have with us to-day a native of the good old town of Guilford, but at present a resident of Baltimore; a gentleman who is well-known for his literary attainments, having made valuable contributions to Connecticut history, notably the History of Slavery in Connecticut, the History of Education in Connecticut, and a full history of the towns of Guilford and Madison,—Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.

ADDRESS OF BERNARD C. STEINER.

While it is most fitting that the chief subject of discourse at the meetings of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution should be the part taken in that memorable struggle by your own state, there needs no apology for turning aside for a few moments and viewing the share which other states had in that war. No state stands forth more conspicuous in merit throughout the Revolution than Maryland, whether we look at the devotion of her citizens, the bravery of her soldiers, or the caution and wisdom of her statesmen and politicians. The men who fought under Smallwood, Gist, Williams and Howard, and the men who at home planned and hoped with Jenifer, Johnson, Chase, Paca and the Carrolls, were worthy of our recollection and our respect. I am, too, proud of the fact that I am by birth your fellow citizen to join with Colonel Quarry, the New York Judge of Admiralty, who

wrote to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations two centuries ago: "I did designe to have given to your Lordships the History of Connecticut; but on a nice enquiry into the state of that place I found the roguery and villainy of that Province both in relation to government and trade, is enough to fill a volume, which makes me not willing to venture upon it at present." Rather do I invite you to turn from Connecticut to another State that we may see how through the "times that tried men's souls" the States followed the old maxim that "brother helpeth brother," and took successfully the first alternative given by him who said, "we must all hang together or we shall hang separately." Maryland had little direct grievance against England, and her planters had many ties to bind her to the mother country. It was true in the far western part of the Province, the Frederick County German farmers, who detected Connolly's plot, cared little for any connection with Great Britain; and in that growing commercial town, Baltimore, on the Patapsco near the head of the Chesapeake, there was an eager spirit of independence. But along the shores of the tidal estuaries which stretch far into the land, the planters found little to make them long for a separation. It was true the Lord Proprietary was an absentee landlord, but his relative who represented him in the Province was the popular Governor, Captain Robert Eden, who was so well beloved in the Province that in May, 1776, the Convention asked him to "continue in the Province in his station, provided he promised to take no "active hostile part nor to correspond directly or indirectly with the administration, or those who may be carrying on hostilities in America." Had other colonies possessed governors who understood so well the temper of the people, the result might have been different, for Eden with all his understanding of his Province was so true to his king that four months later he was created the first Baronet of Maryland because of the "king's entire approbation of his conduct." The Province was a conservative one, and only reluctantly on June 28, 1776, authorized their representatives in the Continental Congress to agree to a declaration of independence. But withal the spirit of the people was true to their sister colonies. Chase had gone through the Province like a "flame of fire." The judicious Paca, the learned barrister Carroll, the sagacious Jenifer, all united in the sentiment "that the people of Maryland, though the last on the continent to declare independence, will go as far as any colony towards the general defense of the United States." Over a year before this Price's and Cresap's companies of frontiersmen, armed with tomahawks and rifles, and attired in hunting suits and moccasins, had been the first soldiers from the country south of Mason and Dixon's line to reach the army that beleaguered Boston, and

from that time to the end of the struggle the Maryland troops, whether they were of the militia, the Flying Camp, or the famous line, did valiantly. To no other State was it given to have troops in every campaign of the whole struggle. From an early period to the end the State adopted a wise policy as to enlistments, so that while her rolls do not show as many troops in number as do those of some other states, the record of their service yields to none in efficiency and splendor. The gaily dressed Maryland Macaronis saved the army's retreat at the battle of Long Island, while they were slaughtered so that from Washington was wrung the agonized cry, "My God; what brave men must I this day lose." At Guilford Court House the Maryland line stood like adamant and saved the day, when the Carolinians broke and fled. There were few Maryland soldiers who had so short terms of service as some of those of New England, where my own Connecticut ancestor, Timothy Seward, was called out eight times, and served in all seven months and eighteen days. The Maryland policy was rather to enlist "three years or the war," and with a greater wisdom than our Federal government showed in the civil war, she filled up her own regiments when more soldiers were needed, rather than raised new regiments. It was my honor and pleasure to edit for publication in the Maryland Archives last year a volume entitled: "The Muster Rolls and Other Records of Service of Maryland Troops in the American Revolution," and nothing impressed me more in the prosecution of that task than the cheerful way in which Maryland bore her share and even more than her share of the warfare. On the first day of January, 1776, the Convention of the Freemen "resolved that this Province be immediately put in the best state of defense," and that a "sufficient armed force be immediately raised and embodied under proper officers for the defense and protection of this Province." The Council of Safety was empowered to use these troops not only for the defense of Maryland, but also for that of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware. These soldiers were composed of a battalion of nine companies stationed at Annapolis and Baltimore, seven independent companies stationed in the counties along the Chesapeake, two companies of matrosses for use as artillery, and a company of marines. Already the Province possessed the nucleus of a navy for the protection of the bay in the ship Defense, Captain Nicholson, which repulsed the British ship Otter in March, 1776, and to this were later added the schooner Dolphin, the sloop Molly and the Perseus. Of the State's naval leaders Captain Joshua Barney is the most famous.

In June, 1776, the Continental Congress requested Maryland to furnish 3,400 militiamen to serve from Maryland in New York, or, throughout the middle department, with other militiamen from

Delaware and Pennsylvania, for six months as part of a Flying Camp of 10,000 men. It may interest those who have read recent historical novels to know that Capt. David Clapsaddle commanded one of the companies of the Flying Camp, and that his company lost 31 "Tommehocks" among other property in their retreat from Fort Lee. While these militiamen did nobly, it was felt that regulars were needed, and so in September the Continental Congress "resolved that 88 battalions be enlisted as soon as possible to serve during the present war," and that Maryland furnish eight battalions. The next month the Convention of Maryland voted in words of noble patriotism, that, though eight battalions "exceeds its just quota, this State, desirous of exerting the most strenuous efforts to support the liberties and independence of the United States, will therefore use its utmost endeavors to raise the eight battalions required (including the troops already raised and in the service of the United States), as soon as possible." These eight battalions became the famous Maryland Line, the first contingent completed from any State, which was composed of seven regiments of infantry, Rawling's regiment of riflemen and half of the German regiment, the other half of which was raised in Pennsylvania. All of these men were not heroes, and we find against the names of a few the damning words "great rascal," or "deserter to the enemy;" but take them all in all they were fully equal to any other part of the Continental forces.

When there was a sudden need for men, Maryland was ready, and sent promptly the minute men of the Eastern shore down into Accomac County, Virginia, in January, 1776. In the distressful weeks with which that year closed, the Council of Safety of Maryland speedily complied with the urgent request of the Continental Congress to forward without delay for the defense of Philadelphia, and the reinforcement of Washington's army as many troops as possible from the Northern Counties of the State. In the next year an alarm kept the "weekest Maryland battalion" in the Continental Service on guard in Maryland for awhile in April and May, but in August the State acceded to the call of Congress for 2,000 select militia to repel the expected invasion, and to serve in the Continental forces for three months. These troops were present at Paoli and Germantown, where their steadfastness was marked.

The State was prompt to fill the gaps left in the regular regiments by war and disease, and when enlistments grew slack, willingly offered bounties. In 1777 an enlistment of 2,000 men was ordered, and in 1778, of nearly 3,000 more. In this last number "no British pensioner or deserter, nor any convict until his original term of services expired, shall be enlisted;" but on the other hand "every idle person above eighteen years of age who is able-bodied, and hath

no fixed habitation nor family, nor any visible method of getting an honest livelihood * * * shall be considered a soldier enlisted, and have it in his choice whether he will serve for nine months or enlist for three years or during the war." With this a draft was ordered, for the Assembly felt it was "the indispensable duty of this State to adopt the most effectual means to attain" the end of bringing "a powerful army into the field the ensuing campaign." Maryland gladly used "the most vigorous exertions" which Congress represented as "absolutely necessary," and in 1779 voted to raise 1,400 more men. In 1780 the Assembly was so convinced of the greater usefulness of regular troops that it proposed to Washington to raise a regiment of over five hundred men in lieu of the militia required. When this offer was accepted the Assembly raised the new regiment at once, but did not relax efforts towards filling up the old regiments, though an "exorbitant bounty" was sometimes found necessary, "especially after the Virginians began to give such extravagant bounties for men to serve only eighteen months." In 1780 one hundred marines and a "proper number of brave, experienced and able seamen" were recruited to man "four barges or row boats capable of carrying swivels," the Intrepid, Terrible, Fearnought and Misfortune, one galley and one schooner, the Flying Fish.

While the State was zealous in the common service she was no less thoughtful of her soldiers, and as early as October, 1778, passed an act "for the relief of disabled and maimed officers, soldiers, marines and seamen," whereby there was provided a pension system under which those so disabled in the service of the United States as to be incapable of getting a livelihood, should receive during life or the continuance of their disability half their monthly pay. Those who suffered from a disability which prevented further service as soldiers or sailors, but not totally disabled them, "shall receive such sum as the Orphans' Court of their county may allow them, provided it be not more than half pay." Two years later a second act was passed by which the proceeds of certain confiscated manors were appropriated for the payment of the amounts due the troops of Maryland, from the United States, with which engagements the Continental Congress had not complied. In later years large tracts of land in the extreme west of the State were given to the former soldiers.

In October, 1780, Congress recommended that the State reduce the number of their regiments, and assigned five regiments to Maryland. The Maryland line was readjusted to these new conditions at once, and stringent measures were passed to fill up the companies and to punish severely all deserters. In May of the next year when Cornwallis marched northward Congress recommended

Maryland to raise for three months' service, two battalions, or regiments of militia to serve as infantry, and a troop of cavalry, since "the British king, regardless of the rights of mankind, and of the United States in particular, continues the ravages of war with relentless fury, * * * and the deficiency of the Continental regular lines makes it absolutely necessary to call forth a respectable body of militia till those lines be completed." Nearly fourteen hundred men were raised in these two battalions of select militia, but they were enlisted to serve for six months, or double the time asked. Voluntary enlistments were not sufficient. A "draught" was resorted to, and some of the drafted men who "have run" were sent "forward as soon as we can ketch them."

The danger was soon over with the surrender of Yorktown, but until the treaty of peace be ratified an army must be kept in the field, and the Maryland Line, although with diminished numbers and with many of its officers "deranged" was not disbanded until November 15, 1783.

So generous was Maryland in her patriotic service that she lent in 1777 to the Continental forces the three companies of artillery she raised for her own defense the year before. The loan became a permanent one, and the companies continued in the Federal service until 1783.

Not alone in the command credited to the State's quota were Maryland men found. In the "Partisan Cavalry" commanded by "Light Horse Harry Lee," in Pulaski's Legion and in the independent corps of Armand, Marquis de la Rouerie were there Maryland recruits. Other companies of Marylanders were found in Hazen's Cavalry, Spencer's Additional Regiment, Moylan's Horse, Baylor's Horse, Brodhead's and Patten's Pennsylvanians, Foreman's Jersey troops, the invalid corps, Hartley's and Grayson's Regiments and Gist's Rangers. In all the Assembly calculated that there were over thirty such companies. Besides these there were a number of Maryland men in that picked company, the "Commander-in-Chief's Guard," to which Washington committed the care of his "baggage, papers, and other matters of great public import."

We have touched on but one side of Maryland's service to the common cause, and the time is too short to do more than to allude to her firm refusal to come into the Confederation until the possession of the territory northwest of the Ohio river was assured as the common heritage of the nation, or to the services of her representatives in the halls of Congress. In battle the achievements of Maryland are far too glorious to be forgotten. Their leaders were such men as John Eager Howard, of whom Nathaniel Greene

said, "He is as good an officer as the world affords, and deserves a statue of gold no less than the Roman and Grecian heroes." Inspired by such men and trained by the German drillmaster De Kalb, we find that it was the Maryland Line which carried the British intrenchments on Harlem Heights at the point of the bayonet, which covered the retreat at White Plains, and which saved the army at Monmouth. When General Charles Lee retreated Washington turned to Colonel Ramsay of the Maryland Line to hold the British army. "We will check them," was the quick reply, and with desperate obstinacy they did so. At Camden Gist's Marylanders prevented an utter dispersion of the Continental army. At Cowpens Howard's troops decided the day by their skillful movements, and their commander held at one moment the swords of seven British officers who surrendered to him. The retreat of Greene across the Carolinas was covered by the Maryland men under Otto Holland Williams. It mattered not whether in a charge or resisting an attack, or marching now through morasses, and now through pine barrens, in advance or retreat, the men were dauntless. When Greene had his army again in condition to attack, the record of the American soldiers was made still more glorious by their conduct at Ninety-Six and at Eutaw Springs. The praise Greene gave them in this last battle may well be their motto, "Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the Maryland Line."

PRESIDENT SHERWOOD: I now present a gentleman whom you all know, and will be glad to hear; our Chaplain, the Rev. Frank Russell.

ADDRESS OF REV. FRANK RUSSELL.

Mr. Toastmaster and Sons of Heroes: We are met to doff our hats to the memory of General President George Washington. It was in the Connecticut town of Lebanon, Jonathan Trumbull's town, just after the war that it was expected that Washington would make a call in the place. Every person was moved with the expectation. A little boy was determined to see him first, and walked out the country road by which it was thought Washington would arrive. The boy looked his farthest to see the glitter of troops; but he soon espied an approaching horseman riding alone, and concluded that he would accost him. "Is General Washington coming, sir?" "I am General Washington, my lad," was the reply. The boy overwhelmed threw his hat at the horse's feet, wheeled and ran away as fast as his feet would carry him, yelling "God bless your majesty." We can say in calmer tone "God bless the memory of Washington."

Every Connecticut patriot is proud to recall that the first aid sent out for suffering troops in the Revolution came from Connecticut,—285 fat sheep driven from Windham County to Boston; that the little colony of Connecticut furnished 6,000 regular troops for the war, a quota beyond that of any other; that Connecticut was the first to issue the credit of the colony for the support of the war; that Connecticut colony adopted a declaration of independence nineteen days before the Congress did; that we had four signers of the document, one president of the Continental Congress, and the chairman of the committee that framed the Constitution of the United States; and that it is no small glory to recall Wolcott, Williams, Huntington, Johnson, and Israel Putnam, Roger Sherman the ancestor of General Tecumseh and Senator John, and Jonathan Trumbull, the "Brother Jonathan" then, now, and forever, of the United States and the world. Mr. Toastmaster, it would be something of a glory to Connecticut if we could claim the first organization of a Society of Sons; but that honor belongs to California, entirely across the continent. And there is something stirring in the delay and in the consideration of the place. Our hero fathers gained a liberty for a mighty nation, a civilization that was to march steadily, surely, guaranteeing freedom, and planting commonwealths and beneficent institutions along all its sublime march from Bunker Hill and Norfolk to San Francisco until the ocean limit on the other side, and then halting, this Free Civilization said, looking over the past, "here we will frame a unique and great memorial institution, an organization of the sons of those patriots whose struggles make possible the extent and character of our great nation." So our organization is an educational force for all generations. It is eminently such in the researches of genealogy. The prophet's vision of the awakening of the dry bones has been made real in the study of those through lineal ascent, whose bones otherwise would have been either most obscure or altogether lost. There were 31,000 of our illustrious ancestors whose struggles in the revolution laid the foundation for the greatness of their posterity, and this organization has awakened a just and worthy pride among this posterity in tracing the links which bind us to the fathers, and in no slight sort bind us to each other.

But genealogy cannot be limited to ancestry only. Our ancestry lived in places and did other deeds besides merely preparing the way for us to be brought into the world. And beyond the study of these persons and places and deeds we are brought once to the study of the principles which actuated the persons, made memorable the places with the glorious deeds. And so our organization is an educational force because of the history inherent in its studies.

Our hero fathers were prophets, for when they vaguely formulated their principles as essential to the perpetuity of our nation they frequently intimated what our studies should be. They said that we would be found recounting the history which they had made, and the after history which they made possible.

In representing the General Gold Selleck Silliman Chapter I am proud to count as a most worthy and active member, a lineal descendant who bears that honored name, our brother, Mr. L. B. Silliman.

Already we know pedigree lines and ancestral places with a familiarity which would not have been possible save for the inspiration toward genealogical research fostered by this organization.

I have here a copy of the *Ulster County (N. Y.) Gazette*, the issue fourth January, 1800. John Adams was President, and on the reception of a delegation from the House to express the enthusiasm in which his message had been received, he sent back by the delegation a note of appreciation of their appreciation, in which are these words:

"The applause of the Senate and House of Representatives so justly bestowed upon the volunteers and militia for their zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power which has restored order and submission to the laws, as it comes with peculiar weight from the Legislature cannot fail to have an extensive and permanent effect for the support of the government upon all those ingenuous minds who receive delight from the approving and animating voice of their country."

Mr. Adams had also written to the Senate replying to the official announcement of the death of Washington, which had recently befallen the country, in which are the words:

"His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations as long as our history shall be read."

Mr. Toastmaster: Though the name of Bridgeport came in afterward, it gathers to its fold most historic surroundings. Fairfield, the name of our county, holds also, touching Bridgeport, the illustrious town of Fairfield, where the body of General Gold Selleck Silliman was buried, a town clean-swept by the fires of the British. We also count Danbury, where on Saturday the 25th of April, the Continental stores were captured, and the village, like Fairfield, burned; and Ridgefield where the day following a stand was made by General Silliman, and where Colonel Giles Russell received his death wound. His preacher father was also the father of my great-grandfather. We have become familiar with Holland Hill so close to the west of us where is still standing the house in which General Gold Selleck Silliman was born in 1732, and which must come into

the possession of the Sons after the Nathan Hale schoolhouse is paid for. Not farther away to Stratfield where is the grave of David Baldwin, who crossed the Sound with a little company and captured from the British one Judge Jones, very useful for our forces in exchange for General Silliman after he had been a prisoner on Long Island for nearly a year. Nothing would have made such history familiar to us and to the community save the studies prompted by this organization.

The patriotic impulse is also greatly stirred by the education incident to our organization. Mr. Lincoln said at Gettysburg that "this country shall have a new birth of freedom." His prophecy is fulfilled before our eyes. The Sons have prevailed on Congress to fully index the revolutionary records in the archives of our government. The meetings of the societies and the studies common to them all, and to those specifically relating to the different states, broadly rehearsed, has been a great influence in bringing about so great harmony of feeling already between what was North and what was South. The Sons have secured the institution of "Flag Day" and the privilege among our army and navy officers who are Sons, of wearing designations of the fact on their uniform, and I may be allowed to also say that here in Bridgeport we have organised a military company, the "Continental Guards," a condition of membership of which is membership in our Society of Sons. Unless we possibly except one in Illinois, this is the first of its kind on the continent.

Mr. Toastmaster: Let us inspire our youth with the rehearsal of the patriotic deeds which inspired their ancestors. When the school children of England find in their studies rich and kindly things said of our revolutionary heroes we certainly will not be backward in commemorating the same.

To show the good feeling of England as to the old unpleasantness, I quote from some school books used in England and of recent date. From "The Story of England": "In 1765 trouble began with our colonies in North America. The thirteen colonies said they had no members to represent them in parliament, and that, as British subjects may not be taxed without their own consent in parliament, they ought not to pay taxes to the British government at home. At last, in April, 1775, the war of American Independence broke out. At Lexington, near Boston, a force of colonial riflemen attacked a body of British troops and gave them a severe defeat. Colonel George Washington was put at the head of the rebel forces, and, sometimes winning, sometimes losing, he gained undying fame by his cool courage, firmness and skill throughout the war. At last, in 1781, Lord Cornwallis was forced to surrender at Yorktown, in Virginia, and by the peace of Paris in 1783 England recognized the United States of America as an independent power."

And again from "An English History," "As neither side would give in, nothing but a war could end the quarrel. Then both sides got ready to fight. It was a sad sight to see men of the same race fighting against each other. The colonists chose a brave and good man named George Washington to be their leader. He did not want to fight against the king, but he loved freedom, and he thought that the king was treating the colonists unjustly. So he was willing to spend his money and his life in the good cause. The war lasted about seven years. The French helped, the colonists won, and so they were free.

"Since that time they have had no king over them, and they have become one of the greatest nations upon earth, for in the land that is now called the United States there are over 60,000,000 people. And the vast country that was at one time the home of bands of roving Indians now peopled by English speaking folks."

And once more from a book named "Modern England," "To Washington was mainly due the success of the colonists, and he has ever since been hailed by his grateful fellow citizens as 'The Father of His Country.' This noble patriot might be described as an English gentleman; a man without eloquence and of great modesty, but having great administrative powers, moderation and self-control. Further, a certain nobleness of thought and lofty elevation of character distinguished him from his fellows. The Americans found George Washington not only a splendid general, but, what was better, a man who set an example of patience and self-denial, and who was entirely without ambition.

"The success of the American revolution was mainly due to Washington's appointment to the chief command. Only a man of his skill, firmness, patience and judgment could overcome the jealousies of the various states, the want of discipline of the soldiers and lack of money and stores, all of which on several occasions threatened the collapse of the revolt. He was known, besides, as a man of the highest integrity, whose truth and honor were never called in question."

Let us continue to mark historic places, to give prizes for school essays on revolutionary subjects, and to build or refit memorials. Our citizens will be more self-respecting as such ancestry is better known. Let women, who now do everything that men can, organize Daughters and Dames, hold meetings, and every way help the good work we are set to do.

J. G. WOODWARD,

Historian.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 10, 1901.



ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 10, 1902.

(Condensed.)

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Hartford, May 10, 1902.

The meeting was called to order at 12.05 o'clock by President Trumbull, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Frank Russell.

President Trumbull read his report (see page 161).

The Secretary read his report (see page 168).

The Treasurer read his report (see page 170).

The Registrar read his report (see page 174).

For the Historian's report see page 182.

The Necrologist made his report.

It was voted that these reports be accepted and printed in the Year Book.

On motion the President appointed Messrs. Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., Charles G. Stone, George N. Morse, Robert W. Hill and Merritt Heminway a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Judge Beardsley gave an interesting account of the doings of the National Congress held at Washington, D. C., April 30, and May 1 and 2, at which the Connecticut Society was represented by the following delegates: Messrs. Jonathan Trumbull, Morris B. Beardsley, Lewis B. Curtis, Henry C. Sherwood, Isaac W. Birdseye, Henry Woodward, Merritt Heminway, Harry H. Heminway, Charles G. Stone, Rufus

E. Holmes, Dr. George C. F. Williams, Leverett Belknap, J. Coolidge Hills, William E. Chandler, L. Wheeler Beecher, Franklin H. Hart, Col. Samuel Daskam, Capt. Henry P. Goddard, Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Senator O. H. Platt, Congressman N. D. Sperry, Congressman E. J. Hill and Isaac W. Brooks.

Voted, To take a recess (for lunch), subject to the call of the chair.

The meeting being called to order, Mr. Easterbrook of the nominating committee reported the following nominations:

For President,	Jonathan Trumbull.
Vice-President,	Gen. Edwin S. Greeley.
Secretary,	Charles G. Stone.
Treasurer,	William E. Chandler.
Registrar,	Hobart L. Hotchkiss.
Historian,	Joseph G. Woodward.
Chaplain,	Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D.
Necrologist,	Henry R. Jones.

Board of Managers:

Sylvester C. Dunham,	Hartford.
Frank B. Gay,	Hartford.
J. Coolidge Hills,	Hartford.
Henry B. Simonds,	Bridgeport.
Charles B. Buckingham,	Bridgeport.
H. Wales Lines,	Meriden.
Eli C. Birdsey,	Meriden.
James B. Bowen,	Putnam.
Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.,	New Haven.
Lewis B. Curtis,	Bridgeport.
Louis R. Cheney,	Hartford.
Henry Woodward,	Middletown.
Russell Frost,	South Norwalk.
Mark L. Sperry,	Waterbury.
William H. Catlin,	Meriden.

Delegates to the National Congress:

Isaac W. Birdseye (at large),	Bridgeport.
Morris B. Beardsley,	Bridgeport.
Henry C. Sherwood,	Bridgeport.
Charles Hopkins Clark,	Hartford.
Leverett Belknap,	Hartford.
Dr. George C. F. Williams,	Hartford.
Edgar J. Doolittle,	Meriden.
Levi E. Coe,	Meriden.
George N. Morse,	Meriden.
Ernest E. Rogers,	New London.
Charles F. Brooker,	Ansonia.
Rufus E. Holmes,	Winsted.
Col. Samuel Daskam,	Norwalk.
L. Wheeler Beecher,	Westville.
Merritt Heminway,	Watertown.
Isaac W. Brooks,	Torrington.
Robert W Hill,	Waterbury.
William E Chandler,	New Haven.
Everett E. Lord,	New Haven.
Franklin H. Hart,	New Haven.
William J. Atwater,	New Haven.

Secretaries Local Branches, ex-officio:

Isaac W. Birdseye,	Bridgeport.
John M. Harmon,	Meriden.
William E Chandler,	New Haven.
Carl J. Viets,	New London.
Charles A. Quintard,	Norwalk.
William M. Olcott,	Norwich.

The report was accepted and these officers were duly elected.

The report of the General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1, at New Haven, was read by William E. Chandler (see page 177).

The report of the General Gold Selleck Silliman Branch, No. 3, of Bridgeport, was read by Henry C. Sherwood (see page 180).

It was voted to accept the reports and place them on file.

Voted, That a committee of three, consisting of the President, Vice-President and Secretary, be appointed to draw up a circular to be sent out with the bills for annual dues, soliciting funds to liquidate the debt of the Society incurred in the purchase and restoration of the Nathan Hale school-house.

The meeting adjourned at 3.10 o'clock.

CHARLES G. STONE,
Secretary.





PRESIDENT TRUMBULL'S ADDRESS.

Our Society begins to-day the fourteenth year of its existence. The report which I have to submit to you is the thirteenth which it has been my annual duty and privilege to make.

In numerical growth we appear to have reached our limit for the present, the number of active members on our rolls being practically the same as for several years past. During the thirteen years of our existence as a Society fifteen hundred names have stood on our rolls. One-third of these names have been dropped, by reason of deaths, resignations and non-payment of dues, leaving our membership, in round numbers, at one thousand. It appears quite probable that in a Society like ours, composed so largely always of men of mature and even advanced years, we may expect the removals by death to increase from year to year.

Although I have never advocated active recruiting to fill our ranks, believing that our strength is due largely to voluntary applications, we should not, on the other hand, fail to make conditions of membership known to those who would not naturally be interested in the work and purposes of our Society. Foremost among those who should be interested are the sons of present and deceased members. Although our membership is not hereditary, it should be, in my opinion, continued from father to son through as many generations as possible. For this reason, I recommend that our members should interest themselves in ascertaining the names and addresses of any possible candidates in this class, and informing our Secretary regarding them, with a view to reaching them by some circular to be adopted by the Board of Managers.

Action has already been taken by the Board to reach by circular those who have resigned their memberships or allowed them to lapse through non-payment of dues. It is believed that some members who have resigned have done so for reasons which do not now exist with them, and the same is true regarding those who have allowed their names to be dropped for non-payment of dues. It has been a rule with the Board of Managers to accept the resignation of any member in good standing, without inquiring into his reasons for resigning, and to drop members from the rolls who leave their dues unpaid after a certain length of time. It is well, however, to inform such former members regarding the conditions on which they can be reinstated, leaving it to their own choice to avail of these conditions; and the action of the Board already referred to, goes no further than this.

There is no doubt that there are men to a number far in excess of our present membership who are eligible, but have never joined our Society. Here again is an opportunity for all our members to interest themselves in giving to our Secretary the names and addresses of men whom they know to be eligible, and whom they are willing to recommend for membership. It may be that many such are not aware of the existence of our Society, or have thought, at some time, of joining, and afterwards neglected to take the necessary steps, and would welcome an opportunity to join us. Personal interviews with such are, of course, best, if candidates are not urged at such interviews to become members, but are simply informed of the character of the organization and the work it has accomplished, and purposes to accomplish. But since interviews are not often possible, some other means may be devised to bring the Society to the notice of possible candidates for membership.

My first recommendation to you for the present years is, therefore, that steps should be taken to increase our membership in some such ways as I have suggested. Our Society for some years stood first among the societies of our order, in numerical strength, and now stands third. It is

generally conceded that Connecticut stood second in the number of men furnished in the Revolution, and thus our numerical strength should place us not below second in our National Society.

In point of work achieved, it is safe to say that we take a prominent place, and it may not be too much to say that we take the first place, thus exemplifying the work of our own State in the days of the Revolution. Especially during the past year has this been true. The purchase, removal and restoration of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse at New London is now accomplished. The Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the state have assisted both with their inspiring sympathy and their money in this good cause. Some of the citizens of New London who were not members of our Society have also assisted by personal contributions, and to all those who have joined with us in carrying out this worthy object our acknowledgments are due. We have, on the whole, met with substantial aid from our members in the way of personal contributions of time and money. I cannot leave this subject without referring to the assistance rendered by Mr. Ernest E. Rogers in his active canvass of New London for funds to carry on the work, and his careful attention to all the numerous details of the work itself and the exercises which celebrated its completion. To Mr. Everett E. Lord, of New Haven, our thanks are also due for supervising the details of the memorial tablet, for his personal contribution of materials used, and his valuable advice regarding the specifications of the work. To my fellow officers, too, my hearty acknowledgments are due for their untiring, unhesitating support in this undertaking. And to many other members the same acknowledgment is due.

We find, as a result of the large expenditure involved in this undertaking, that our treasury, as the report of the Treasurer will show you in detail, is in a badly depleted condition. We have a cash indebtedness of one thousand dollars, and a pledge for a memorial tablet, of two hundred and

sixty-five dollars, now before us, without a prospect of meeting either from the receipts of the coming year. A committee was appointed at the time when the purchase of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse was decided upon, to canvass the state for subscriptions to the fund for that purpose. That committee, consisting of three busy men, found it difficult to agree upon a time when they could meet at remote portions of the state to carry out their work. Several canvassing tours were, however, made, with moderate success; but still a large portion of the work which the committee hoped to do remains undone, and many members who would, no doubt, gladly contribute to the cause, have not contributed. It is hoped that measures may be taken to call the attention of such members to the matter, and that they may yet respond to the call for funds.

Our Society has reached a stage of growth and an assurance of permanent existence which makes it as worthy an object for permanent endowment as any public educational institution could be. In this belief, let me, at least, suggest to you that measures be taken to bring the organization before the public as a worthy object for endowment by philanthropists. Our By-Laws make provision for a memorial fund, which might be interpreted as requiring such a fund to be provided from some source; but thus far this provision only presents the rather ludicrous aspect of legislating for that which does not exist.

Although the financial condition of our Society is to be deplored, our depleted treasury and our indebtedness are no disgrace. Disgrace would have come only from neglecting to do that which brought about this condition. The value of the few memorials which exist in honor of Nathan Hale cannot be measured by money, and the neglect to preserve those memorials would leave our Society without a reason for its existence. In order that the priceless example of Nathan Hale may be made an inspiration to the young, I recommend that we take measures to have his birthday, the sixth of June, observed as far as possible in the

schools throughout the state. This, of course, can only be done by way of suggestion to those in charge of schools. There is no hero of the Revolution whose career, owing to his youth, his sense of honor and duty, and his unflinching patriotism and courage can so impress the young people of our land. If this suggestion could be carried out, it would, I believe, carry with it a more effective influence than even the prize essays which we have been obliged for various good reasons, to discontinue. Let us then, if possible, have a Nathan Hale day in our schools in which the short, impressive and inspiring life of this hero shall be studied by the children of our land, and impressed upon them by suitable school exercises.

Beyond this simple, but important matter, there is but little that I can recommend to the Society in the way of work in pursuance of our objects for the coming year, simply for the reason that the most important work calls for money; and the year's receipts from all sources will not wipe out our indebtedness, unless contributions should be received from unexpected sources. The prospect is before us of a year of retrenchment and economy, and we must take such comfort as we may in the situation by reflecting that such years were familiar to our ancestors in the days of the Revolution.

It is, none the less, to be regretted that enforced economy such as it seems necessary to practice must prevent us from undertaking active work in the unbounded field before us. In the regular course of work, a year book should be published during the coming year, but such a publication is out of the question unless means can be devised for raising money for the purpose outside of our regular income, and even then the payment of our indebtedness must necessarily take the precedence in the use of such funds as can be raised from other sources than dues and fees for membership. It is even doubtful if we shall find it expedient to grant grave-markers without cost to applicants as freely as we have been accustomed to grant them.

During the past year, it was thought best, for many reasons which need no explanation to invite the National Society to hold its annual congress in Connecticut. So interested were our members in doing this that the sum of sixteen hundred dollars was pledged almost instantly on receipt of explanatory circulars by members. Our invitation, however, could not be accepted by the National Society, and the pledges for defraying the expenses were therefore cancelled. The invitation of the District of Columbia Society was accepted, and Connecticut was present at the National Congress with a full delegation. The sessions and entertainments provided for this occasion occupied three full days, and the Congress was probably the largest and most brilliant which the National Society has ever held. The relations which our State Society bears to the National Society are at present entirely satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe in view of the present and past administrations, that they will continue so. The exercises were honored for the first time in the history of our general organization by the presence and words of the President of the United States.

Under the auspices of the General David Humphreys Branch of New Haven, our annual dinner and reunion was held in that city on the 22d of February as has been our invariable custom, in observance of Washington's birthday. Although the severe and almost unprecedented storm on that day made it impossible for members from remote portions of the state to reach New Haven, the attendance was, under the circumstances, surprisingly large. And thanks are due to our New Haven members for the admirable arrangement of all the details of this occasion, which was both brilliant and enjoyable.

In view of the ready response to a call for money for the purpose of entertaining the National Society, which money was not needed, it is to be hoped and believed that the same liberal spirit will be exercised by members who are able and willing to relieve the Society from its present financial dif-

ficulties. Any contributions toward this object will still be contributions to the Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund, as our indebtedness is entirely occasioned by the expense of this worthy undertaking.

I am aware that this report more than any previous one I have submitted to you presents difficulties which confront our Society in facing the coming year. It is in the belief that difficulties should be promptly and frankly met and encountered that I have presented them without reserve. The stability of our Society is in no way affected by them, and my faith in the patriotic spirit of our members is such that I believe measures will be taken to remove the difficulties now before us more promptly than the slow course of our regular resources can remove them.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1902.





REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1902.

The Connecticut Society to-day numbers on its membership roll 1,016 names, last year we numbered 1,040.

Forty-three new members have been admitted during the year, and we hope the number will be larger during the coming year.

In order to increase our membership I would suggest that all members having grown-up sons make it a point to see that their applications for membership is presented to the Society as early in the present year as possible. An invitation to your friends to assist us in our patriotic work might secure many valuable members.

We have lost by death during the past year twenty-seven, among whom were four original sons, two by demittal to other state societies, two by resignation, and thirty that have been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of their dues and lack of interest in the Society.

A new rule has been adopted this year that members who have resigned can be restored upon payment of \$3.00, and those that have been dropped for non-payment of their dues can be restored upon payment of \$4.00, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers.

The graves of one hundred and ninety-two Revolutionary soldiers have been marked during the past year with the Society's grave-marker, making a total of 796 placed in different parts of Connecticut.

Your Secretary has received from dues, fees, sale of books, and rosettes,—\$1,989.85, which has been paid over to the Treasurer, and receipts received for same.

The annual banquet was held at New Haven on Washington's birthday and was enjoyed by all favored with being present, notwithstanding a blizzard was blowing outside.

Field Day was celebrated on June 17 by a pilgrimage to New London to dedicate the restored Nathan Hale schoolhouse.

The ceremonies were interesting and patriotic and every one appeared to be enjoying themselves.

The purchase of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse is the greatest undertaking that the Connecticut Society has as yet taken upon its shoulders.

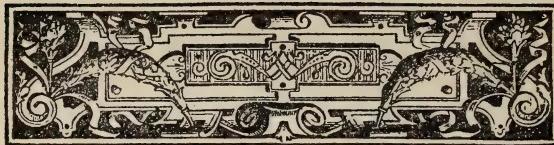
The public seems to take an increased interest in the patriotic work of our Society and many questions are asked as to the object and work of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. STONE,

Secretary.





TREASURER'S REPORT.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, TREASURER, *in account with* THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1901.

	DR.
May 16, To balance from John C. Hollister,	\$2,228.41
18, Walter Learned, Nathan Hale schoolhouse Fund,	7.00
22, Walter Logan, Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund,	100.00
June 3, Ernest E. Rogers, " " " " "	37.25
Fannie E. Rogers, Treasurer, " " "	10.00
10, J. B. Williams, " " "	8.00
N. W. Hayden, " " "	1.00
George H. Fitts, " " "	20.00
E. B. Foote, " " "	3.00
12, Charles G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	500.00
17, C. S. Wadsworth, Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund,	10.00
July 6, Charles G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	500.00
12, Walter Learned, Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund,	21.00
20, Frederick Dennison, Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund,	2.00
24, Norris G. Osborn, dues,	4.00
Aug. 19, Charles E. White, Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund,	9.00
Sept. 27, Charles G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	250.00
Dec. 28, Charles G. Stone, " " " " "	250.00

1902.

April 22, Charles G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	200.00
May 3, J. J. Goodwin, Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund,	50.00
6, Charles G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	289.85
<hr/>	
\$4,500.51	

1901.		CR.
May 16,	By Ernest E. Rogers, Nathan Hale schoolhouse account,	\$1,000.00
	Jonathan Trumbull, expenses,	20.09
27,	The Coe Brass Mfg. Co., grave marker rods, .	47.41
June 3,	The Henry Barnard Bronze Co., grave markers, .	87.08
10,	C. A. Pugsley, Treasurer-General, certificates, .	23.00
14,	Ernest E. Rogers, bill of expenses,	84.48
17,	Ernest E. Rogers, Moodus Drum Corps, expenses,	50.00
21,	Ernest E. Rogers, Nathan Hale schoolhouse balance account,	967.50
25,	F. C. Boardman, Nathan Hale schoolhouse tablet,	385.00
26,	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., printing, .	50.45
	The Henry Barnard Bronze Co., grave markers,	20.52
	" " "	27.36
27,	The Coe Brass Mfg. Co., grave marker rods, .	24.15
	Ernest E. Rogers, bill of expenses,	6.59
	Ralph S. Smith, use of 150 chairs June 17, 1901, .	8.50
	Charles E. Pratt, photo of Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	7.00
	C. M. Brocksieper, decorating speakers' stand, .	5.00
	Carey Congdon, secretary of committee, expenses,	21.61
	Joseph Smith, 2d, building speakers' stand, .	15.00
	Bingham Paper Box Co., printing,	25.07
July 4,	Charles G. Stone, Secretary, account expenses, .	36.14
8,	Belknap & Warfield, history of Norfolk,	4.00
18,	New London Decorating Co., painting,	13.95
	Newman & Cronin, plumbing, schoolhouse,	79.46
Aug. 30,	J. C. Learned & Sons, insurance "	21.00
Sept. 18,	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., printing, .	20.20
27,	The Price, Lee & Adkins Co., printing,	37.55
	Edwin S. Greeley, bill of expenses,	5.15
28,	C. W. Moody, janitor Nathan Hale schoolhouse,	8.27
Oct. 26,	Charles G. Stone, Secretary, salary and expenses,	96.86
	Charles G. Stone, Norris G. Osborn's dues,	4.00
Nov. 19,	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., printing, .	6.70

1902.

Jan. 2,	C. A. Pugsley, Treasurer-General, certificates,	\$ 18.00
	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, bill of expenses,	12.46
Feb. 8,	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., printing,	16.24
21,	A. L. Gardner & Co., rosettes,	18.00
Mar. 6,	C. A. Pugsley, Treasurer-General, annual dues,	243.00
17,	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, bill of expenses,	20.45
19,	The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., printing,	5.10
31,	Wilson H. Lee, treasurer of committee, annual dinner, deficit,	127.09
April 7,	The Curtis E. Elliott Co., stationery,	11.00
14,	William E. Chandler, bill of expenses,	7.23
16,	C. A. Pugsley, Treasurer-General, certificates,	9.00
	The Henry Barnard Bronze Co., grave markers,	51.30
18,	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, salary,	150.00
22,	Charles G. Stone, Secretary, salary and expenses,	126.60
	Balance to new account,	465.95
		<hr/>
		\$4.500.51

BILLS PAYABLE ACCOUNT.

Due on note to L. Wheeler Beecher,	\$1,000.00
Interest to May 10, 1902,	87.22
Balance Lafayette Fund pledged,	265.50
Cash balance to new account,	\$465.95
Deficit,	886.77
	<hr/>
	\$1,352.72 \$1,352.72

SUMMARY.

Balance from John C. Hollister,	\$2,228.41
Nathan Hale schoolhouse subscriptions,	278.25
Norris G. Osborn, dues,	4.00
Charles G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	1,989.85
Nathan Hale schoolhouse expenses,	\$2,698.43
Expenses,	1,074.31
Grave markers,	257.82
Charles G. Stone, Secretary, Norris G. Osborn's dues,	4.00
Bills payable,	1,352.72
Deficit,	886.77
	<hr/>
	\$5,387.28 \$5,387.28

TRUMBULL TOMB TRUST FUND.

Amount reported May 10, 1901,	\$220.47
Interest on deposits,	8.88

May 10, Amount on deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, \$229.29

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount reported May 10, 1901,	\$322.38
Interest on deposits,	13.00

May 10, Amount on deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, \$335.38

NATHAN HALE SCHOOLHOUSE FUND.

Receipts reported May 10, 1901,	\$6,503.27
Subsequent subscriptions,	278.25
Disbursements reported May 10, 1901,	\$5,062.24
Subsequent disbursements,	2,698.43
Deficit,	979.15
	\$7,760.67
	\$7,760.67

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES YEAR ENDING MAY 10, 1903.

Cash balance to new account,	\$ 465.95
Fees and dues, round numbers,	2,000.00
Expenses and grave-markers, round numbers,	\$1,340.00
Bills payable,	1,353.50
Year Book,	1,500.00
Deficit,	1,727.55
	\$4,193.50
	\$4,193.50

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account, and compared the same with the vouchers therefor and the bank deposit books, and find the same correct.

FRANKLIN H. HART,

GEORGE F. BURGESS,

Auditors.

NEW HAVEN, May 7, 1902.



REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1902.

The report of the Registrar from year to year must necessarily cover substantially the same topics, as his duties are defined by the laws of the Society. As usual the one item that appeals most directly to the members is that of new applications. Formerly this was the principal work devolving upon this office. Of late it has become, in point of time required, a secondary one. During the past year forty-three new members have been admitted, including those admitted to-day, or two less than last year. The total number of state members admitted up to one year ago was 1,461; those admitted this year bring the total to 1,504. Many of the members in the early years of the Society were of advanced years, and so our number has been lately largely depleted by death.

It is only remarkable that our active roll continues so large. The examination of applications for grave-markers, largely verified, as in past years, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been a principal service required. During the year 192 of such applications have been passed upon, and the markers directed by the board of managers to be issued. Thus, year by year, do we ascertain and establish by this emblem the last resting place of the men whom our Society was organized to honor.

Not within the line of official duty, but as a member of the committee appointed to carry out the project, as voted by the Society, the Registrar has assisted in the securing of funds for the acquisition and dedication of the Nathan Hale

schoolhouse at New London, the most important work yet accomplished.

Upon the decision of the National Society to publish a register of the members of all the state societies, it devolved upon this office to examine the genealogy of every present member, and that of those who have died, involving the verification and correction of about 1,200 such genealogies. It can be readily seen that this was no slight task.

With the death roll, and other causes decimating our ranks, it is necessary that our membership should be maintained by new applications. Many of the sons of present members are eligible. Why not present the matter to them and secure their applications?

A considerable percentage of the new membership the past year has been secured by the active efforts of Gen. George H. Ford and William E. Chandler, of New Haven.

It is to be hoped that others will emulate their example the coming year. A little effort on the part of each member will produce most gratifying results.

Several volumes have been added to our library. Most important are two additional volumes of Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution, the gift of Hon. William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Vol. 8, of the Connecticut Historical Society, containing many rolls of soldiers heretofore unpublished. A copy of this valuable work was contributed to this office by George S. Goddard, State Librarian.

Many petitions circulated by our members, were presented to the last General Assembly, asking that the publication of the Connecticut State Records be continued, the last volume published covering the years from 1778 to 1780. Several of our members appeared before the committee and otherwise assisted, with the result that the State Library Committee is authorized to continue the publication, and a volume embracing the years 1780-1781 will be issued this year.

The firm belief in the service which this Society is rendering to patriotism, and to the memory of the fathers, together with the cordial co-operation of the officers and Board of Managers, have been the incentive which has lead the subscriber to continue in his efforts to perform the increasingly arduous duties of the office.

Respectfully submitted,

HOBART L. HOTCHKISS,

Registrar.





REPORTS OF BRANCHES.

GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH, NO. 1.

Mr. President and Members of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution:

General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1, C. S. S. A. R., closed the eleventh year of its existence as an organization at the annual meeting held on Thursday, the 8th inst.

During those eleven years four good men and true have presided at different periods over its deliberations. The late Ex-Governor Henry B. Harrison, the first President, served three years, Ex-Lieut. Governor Samuel E. Merwin served four years, and Franklin H. Hart and General George H. Ford each served two years.

The duties of Secretary have been performed by Dwight E. Bowers, the first Secretary for two years, by George C. Stock for one year and for the past eight years by the present incumbent. Hon. John C. Hollister, the first Treasurer, served ten years, when he resigned on account of ill-health and was succeeded by the present Secretary.

One hundred and ninety-four certificates of membership have been issued to compatriots living in New Haven, and three to those living in its vicinity, making a total of one hundred and ninety-seven.

There has been a loss of forty-two of these members by resignations, removals from the city, and deaths, leaving the present membership one hundred and fifty-five.

The annual memorial service connected with decorating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots in Grove Street Cemetery, was held on Sunday afternoon at four

o'clock, June 17. An eight page program of the exercises, with the membership roll of the Branch, and a roster of the one hundred and seventeen soldiers and patriots to be honored, was furnished the audience which was larger than ever before, and consisted of members of the Branch, members of the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, members of Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, D. A. R., members of Amos Morris Chapter, C. A. R., and citizens. A copy of the program with an invitation to the exercises was sent to the individual members of the Board of Managers. We were glad to welcome Compatriots present from neighboring cities.

PROGRAM.

Bugle sound for assembly at the grave of James Hillhouse.

Invocation by Chaplain Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D.

Remarks by General George H. Ford, President of General David Humphreys Branch.

Decorating the grave of James Hillhouse by Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Detail of various members of the Branch, and of the Foot Guard for decoration of graves.

Bugle sound, after twenty minutes, for assembly at the grave of General David Humphreys.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D.

Decoration of the grave by the President of the Branch.

Addresses by Compatriot Hon. N. D. Sperry, and Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., Chaplain of the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard.

National hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," by all present.
Benediction—Bugle sound, "Lights Out."

The meetings of the Branch are infrequent and are usually called to suit the convenience of compatriots who are willing to prepare and read a paper. But two meetings have been held the past year, the first being on December 12, at which time it was unanimously voted to invite the

State Society to hold its thirteenth annual dinner in New Haven, February 22, and the Secretary was instructed to present the vote to the Board of Managers at their next meeting. Assuming that the invitation would be accepted a vote was passed giving the executive board full power to make all arrangements for the dinner. At the close of the business session President Ford read a carefully prepared paper on James Hillhouse, a Revolutionary patriot, and one of the foremost men in New Haven in his time. The paper was exceptionally interesting and President Ford received a vote of thanks for the same. The work of the executive board and of the sub-committees appointed by them in carrying out the details connected with the State Society's annual dinner was done with enthusiasm and without friction. How well it was done and what measure of success attended their efforts, those present at the dinner must be the jury and theirs the verdict. The second was the regular annual meeting which was held on Thursday, May 8th inst. An innovation, which proved a success, was that of having the supper before instead of after the business session. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer showed the Branch to be in a flourishing condition, the Treasurer's balance being on the credit side by a good amount with bills all paid.

The membership reported May 1, 1901, was		141
New members admitted during past year,	. . . .	22
		—
		163
Losses by removals from city and resignation,	4	
By death:		
Hon. Henry B. Harrison,		
Hon. John H. Leeds,		
Maj. T. Attwater Barnes,		
Roswell B. Farren,	4	8
		—
Present membership,	155	
Net gain for the year,	14	

An interesting paper entitled "A brief account of the armed vessels of Connecticut during the Revolutionary War, with a sketch of Captain Samuel Smedley," prepared by Compatriot Arthur D. Osborne, was read much to the delight and edification of all present.*

Reports from the chairman of the standing committee, the Historian and Necrologist and from Franklin H. Hart, on the meetings of the National Council in Washington were submitted, after which the annual election of officers was held, with the following result:

President, Gen. George H. Ford.

Vice-President, Wilson H. Lee.

Secretary and Treasurer, William E. Chandler.

Chaplain, Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D.

Historian and Necrologist, Howard C. Vibbert.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Secretary.

THE GENERAL GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN BRANCH, No. 3.

Mr. President and Compatriots:

The first meeting of the current year should have been held on October 19, but owing to the death of our beloved President, William McKinley, and the public funeral services occurring on that day, it was postponed.

At our January meeting a report of the death of one of our members was made, Henry J. Lewis, a man known and highly respected not only in Bridgeport, but in other cities, especially Meriden, where he formerly lived. He was the son of a man who, at one time, was the most popular resident of Meriden, the late Isaac C. Lewis. It was during the Civil War every Meriden soldier's wife received on Thanksgiving a turkey from him. The son, like the father,

*Printed in this volume. See index.

was a most generous man, and a contributor to the Nathan Hale school fund.

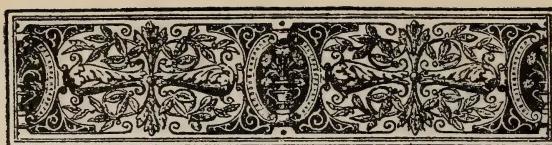
During the year there were held five meetings. There were two addresses by Major Middlebrook, the subject of one being, "General Tryon's Raid on Fairfield and Danbury," and the other, "Personal incidents of the lamented Abraham Lincoln's visit to Bridgeport, and experiences in the Civil War." One paper by H. C. Sherwood, on "Historical incidents of New York and vicinity."

On Memorial Day the graves of 130 Revolutionary soldiers, 12 of the War of 1812, and one of the Mexican War, were decorated with flags. Sixteen new markers were placed on graves in the Mountain Grove and Stratfield Cemeteries. Nine new members were added during the year, one dropped and one death.

ISAAC W. BIRDSEYE,
Secretary.

BRIDGEPORT, May 10, 1902.





REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

Dedication of the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse at New London, June 17, 1901.

The dedication of the restored Nathan Hale Schoolhouse, which now stands on the ancient burying ground of New London, a memorial in honor of the martyr schoolmaster, was in charge of the following committee:

Jonathan Trumbull,	Frederick Farnsworth,
Edwin S. Greeley,	Alfred Coit,
Hobart L. Hotchkiss,	Edward Prentis,
Ernest E. Rogers,	Alfred H. Chappell,
Cyrus G. Beckwith,	Carey Congdon.

The city was gay with bunting draped from public buildings and private residences, and distinguished representatives of patriotic societies from this and other commonwealths gathered in great numbers. The procession to the schoolhouse was made up as follows:

Marshal.

Colonel Augustus C. Tyler.

Chief of Staff.

Capt. Harris Pendleton, Jr.

Military Aids.

General George Haven,	Lieut. Percy Morgan,
Major Hadlai A. Hull,	Lieut. Thomas H. Jennings.



NATHAN HALE SCHOOLHOUSE BEFORE RESTORATION.



NATHAN HALE SCHOOLHOUSE AFTER RESTORATION.

Civilian Aids.

- Mr. Elisha L. Palmer, Mr. A. H. Chappell.
 Seventh Artillery Band, U. S. A., from Fort Adams, R. I.
 U. S. Regulars, from Fort Trumbull, Conn.
 U. S. Regulars, from Fort Terry, N. Y.
 Sailors and Apprentices from U. S. S. Lancaster.
 Putnam Phalanx of Hartford.
 Company D, Third Regiment, C. N. G.
 Company I, Third Regiment, C. N. G.
 Third Section, Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G.
 Second Section, Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G., from New
 Haven.
 Moodus Drum and Fife Corps.
 Sons of the American Revolution.
 Sons of the Revolution.
 Pupils of the Nathan Hale Grammar School.

The line moved down State street to and around the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, countermarched up State street to Broad, around Williams' Park, down Granite street to Hempstead, to Broad, to Huntington street to the school-house.

The dedication ceremonies began with prayers by the Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D.

Mr. Ernest E. Rogers, President of the Nathan Hale Branch, of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, delivered the address of welcome. He said:

Mr. President, Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, and friends of New London's hero: As President of the Nathan Hale Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, it is both my duty and pleasure to welcome you to this celebration and we now extend to one and all a most cordial welcome. Many of you are residents of this vicinity, some are from different sections of the State, and others are from sister States, yet, to-day, there is but one name on the lips of all. What New Londoner, what son of Connecticut, aye, what true American but feels a thrill of patriotic inspiration permeate his being and his life blood coursing through his veins with unwonted fervor upon the very mention of that name, the name of Nathan Hale.

I have called him New London's hero. Next in importance to the place of a man's birth is the home of his adoption. Here he taught the Union school from March, 1774, to July, 1775, with the exception of his brief military service at the time of the Lexington alarm. In his letter of resignation to the proprietors of the school, July 7, 1775, he wrote: "Schoolkeeping is a business of which I was always fond. I have thought much of never quitting it but with my life." Here when the news of the Lexington alarm was received he uttered those words of independence far in advance of the thought of the time. Here he enlisted and "the pride of peace, the rising hope of war" marched forth and placed his name in that galaxy of the world's self-sacrificing heroes. To this city, which is proud to call him her adopted son, we welcome you.

Gaze with me for a moment upon this renewed landscape and together let us feel the magic of these grand historical associations. I will point out but a few of the many. Across the river on yonder heights is Fort Griswold defended by the brave Ledyard and his gallant band, which was the scene of the largest military engagement which ever took place in this State.

"Not Switzer mountaineers, or they
Who perished at Thermopylae,
Did bolder deeds, drew nobler breath
Than those who calmly there faced death."

To the north in that woodland rill is the old Winthrop mill. Near it in early colonial days was the home of that eminent statesman John Winthrop, the younger, the founder of this city and the legal founder of this commonwealth. A few rods to the west of us stood the first meeting-house of the early settlers. At the south is the site of the old "Town Square." In this "God's Acre" where we are now assembled, sleeps the dust of Governor Saltonstall, Capt. Adam Shapley, Capt. Richard Lord, and many others too numerous to mention. But I must not omit the names of Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., one of the proprietors of the Union school, and his wife Lucretia Shaw, the patron saint of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Near where the tomb of Jonathan Brooks now is, the arch-traitor of the Revolution (whose name my tongue refuses to utter in connection with the exalted name of Nathan Hale) sat on horseback viewing through his spy-glass the battle of Fort Griswold. Down this street he rode and pointing with his sword to the laden warehouses on the water front, said: "Soldiers, do your duty," and New London was laid in ashes. Amid the location of such scenes and historic associations the school-house is placed, and to it we welcome you.

It is the duty of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution to preserve such memorials, and well have you performed your duty. But let me say that it is owing to the perseverance of President Jonathan Trumbull that this occasion is possible. When others faltered his faith and courage were unwavering. When others said it is impossible, he answered, "wait and see." Having been connected with him in this project from its active beginning two years ago to the present moment, I say unhesitatingly that it is due to his unflinching patriotism that this building stands here to-day. I take this opportunity to thank the citizens of New London for generously supporting so worthy an enterprise, and contributing together with the local D. A. R., \$1,500.00 or 25 per cent. of the entire expense.

We dedicate this building to the memory of Nathan Hale. If the exterior is kept in proper repair the sturdy frame of hand hewed oak will endure for centuries. Let us consecrate it in the words of the immortal Webster delivered at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument 76 years ago this very day. "We consecrate our work to the spirit of national independence, and we wish that the light of peace may rest upon it forever."

The response to this address accompanied by the delivery of the keys of the building to the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution was by President Jonathan Trumbull. He said:

Mr. President of the Nathan Hale Branch: It only remains for me, in behalf of the State Society, to acknowledge your gracious words of welcome to your historic city. There has always been much to attract and bind our Society to New London, but this day marks a tie far more potent and binding than any other, for it marks the completion of the most important work which we have ever done.

I should be proud indeed if I could conscientiously own the share in this work which your words have attributed to me; but without your valued and efficient assistance, sir; without the support and aid which have been so freely given by my fellow officers, and fellow members; by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution, the Nathan Hale schoolhouse would still be standing on a side street with a price on its head.

Ten years ago on the fifteenth, our Society met at Lebanon to celebrate the restoration of the historic old war-office, and establish the building as an historic shrine. Within a year from that time it fell to my lot to report upon the possibility of securing the Nathan Hale schoolhouse at London for the same worthy purpose.

The advice of those best informed upon the subject was to wait—and we waited, with intervals of discussion and re-investigation for eight years. At last we decided that we would wait no longer; and as the result of that decision the Nathan Hale schoolhouse, like the Lebanon war-office, stands on record as the property of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution. It is not the ownership in these two little buildings, but rather the sacred trust which that ownership involves of which we are proud. Comparatively speaking, the acquisition of the Lebanon war-office was a simple matter. It was of no use to its owner; it was readily granted, with the land on which it stood, to our Society by deed of gift; and it only remained for us to repair it and restore it where it stood. The acquisition of this historic schoolhouse was a far different matter. The building was of use to its owner; it was necessary to remove it to a new and distant site, involving both legislative and municipal grants; a large expenditure was needed to purchase it, to remove it to that site, and restore it, as nearly as possible to its original condition.

It stands to-day the result of eight years of waiting and nearly two years of hard work, as a patriotic shrine before which every American citizen may well stand with uncovered head.

Sons of the American Revolution: We may well rejoice that this work is accomplished. To say that it is worth all it cost in time and money would be a mockery; for no time has been grudgingly spent upon it, and no sum of money can represent its value. The schoolhouse is ours to preserve and transmit to posterity. Once more teaching will go forth from it; teaching of a more impressive and important kind than the mere rudiments of learning; for it stands to teach the present generation and future generations how to live and how to die for our country.

Daughters of the American Revolution: I have incidentally mentioned your aid in bringing about the results we celebrate to-day, but such aid calls for more than mere incidental mention. During the long period of waiting to accomplish these results your interest and sympathy have always encouraged us. And when the work was, at last, fully undertaken, your substantial aid proved not only an inspiration but a valuable incentive to our work.

The building now stands in charge of a permanent committee consisting of the State Regent, the Chapter Regent for New London of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the President, Registrar, and Branch President for New London, of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution. In recognition of the special interest taken and substantial aid given in this undertaking by the Lucretia Shaw Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, it has been decided by the committee to offer to that

Chapter the use of the building as a home for the organization, under the belief that in no other way can the purposes for which it now stands be so well carried out.

In this belief, Madam Regent for the State of Connecticut, I find it a most gratifying duty to place in your hands the key of this building for the purpose I have stated, acknowledging at the same time the cheering encouragement which, in your official position as a sister officer you have so freely and cordially given me, and assuring you that, as Sons and Daughters in one glorious family, this day marks more strongly than ever the relation of brother and sister which our Societies bear to each other.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent, accepted the keys in behalf of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the State of Connecticut, and especially in behalf of the "Lucretia Shaw" Chapter of New London, I beg to assure you, Mr. President, of our keen appreciation of your personal and official efforts to bring to pass a union of the patriotic interests of the Societies of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution,—efforts which come to their happy consummation on this rare June day. The patriotic organizations represented on this occasion have always felt, and will always continue to feel a proud and peculiar interest in the brief life, the flawless record and the tragic death of Nathan Hale,—that splendid boy with a heart of oak, and a soul so loyal to God and country, that its beautiful serenity was unshaken even when he stood within the ghastly circle of the hangman's rope.

Born and bred upon our Connecticut hills; educated at our earliest Connecticut college; a teacher of Connecticut children, when scarcely more than a child himself, and a teacher of men when dying and dead,—to what class of men or women could the sacred privilege of keeping his memory green be more safely intrusted, than to the Connecticut Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution?

We are grateful to you, gentlemen, for giving us the opportunity to unite with you in the purchase, the restoration and the future care of this historic building wherein Nathan Hale spent a brief, but happy portion of his short, heroic life.

The "Lucretia Shaw" Chapter accepts the honorable trust committed to it by the Sons of the American Revolution, and it cannot be doubted that the memories of a dead and gone past which must always linger about this old schoolhouse, will serve—to Sons

and Daughters alike—as a stimulus to greater devotion to the principles which actuated our forefathers,—to a profounder love of country, to a more unswerving loyalty to our flag, and to a steadfast adherence to whatsoever will best conserve the highest interests of the Commonwealth of Connecticut. We shall not fail to live up to our high and happy privileges as Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, if we emulate the lofty spirit of the Connecticut boy, who,—to “drum-beat and heart-beat” was led out to a so-called ignominous death on the twenty-second of September, 1776.

“His bones are dust,
His good sword rust,”

but his soul goes marching on.

It is with pleasure, Mr. President, that I deliver these keys to the Regent of the “Lucretia Shaw” Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, into whose custody and care the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse has been placed by the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

The Honorable Walter S. Logan, of New York, was then introduced, and delivered an address on

THE NURSERY OF PATRIOTISM.

I am glad to be with you to-day. I too am the product of a Connecticut district school. Like Nathan Hale, I received my early training in that nursery of patriotism. Like Nathan Hale I subsequently polished the rough edges off a little at Yale, but whatever patriotic impulses have moved me since I owe to the teaching I received in the district school among the hills of Litchfield County, Connecticut. I register now when away from home from a Dutch town at the foot of the North River, but I claim to be still as much of a Yankee as ever. I went to New York to get money to spend in Connecticut and during three months in the Summer I manage to spend in Litchfield County what I make during the other nine months of the year in the other place. I am sure that I am not unpopular in Connecticut because I earn money in New York to spend here. You have had Governors in this State who did the same thing. Unfortunately I gave up my voting residence here and shall have to get it back again some way before I can ask you to elect me Governor.

There are two events in the history of our War of the Revolution which stand out conspicuous as exhibitions of personal courage and patriotism. One event was the charge of the Maryland

Four Hundred into the face of the victorious British Army to give the rest of the American Army time to escape. Of course, they were driven back after leaving two-thirds of their number dead upon the field, but an hour was gained which has been called the hour most important in our nation's history. It was in that hour that the army escaped which afterwards won American independence at Saratoga, Princeton, Trenton, King's Mountain and Yorktown. Among the soldiers who were saved by this charge of the Marylanders were several Connecticut regiments, many of them ancestors of Sons of the American Revolution in Connecticut and New York.

The second event was the mission of Nathan Hale within the British lines. Whatever Connecticut owed to Maryland—and it was much—for the heroism of Maryland's Four Hundred, she paid back with interest when Nathan Hale—one of the bravest and brightest of Connecticut's sons—stepped proudly up to an ignominious death for a glorious cause.

The courage of Nathan Hale was of the sublimest sort. There are many men who could face a cannon's mouth without flinching; there are many men who could lead a forlorn hope and shout in triumph as they fell; there are many men who are capable of performing the most heroic of deeds upon the battlefield, but there are few men who are willing to face without flinching death upon the scaffold, glorying in the opportunity. It is peculiarly appropriate that the Sons of the American Revolution should be the ones to commemorate this deed.

It is also peculiarly appropriate that the passive instrument of this celebration should be a schoolhouse. Where if not in the school where as a teacher he instilled patriotism into the minds of the young men and maidens committed to his care and absorbed an abundant degree of that same patriotism himself while he was instilling it into others; where if not in that humble but historic building where he came to see his duty so clearly and learned to follow it so unflinchingly; where if not in this schoolhouse did Nathan Hale become the man who should be the greatest hero of American history?

The country schoolhouse has done more for Connecticut and for New England than we are wont to give it credit for. If you ask me why men have been able to go forth from this New England of ours to all parts of the nation and the world, carrying patriotism and civilization to the wilderness, the desert, the prairie and the plain; why when men of New England have gone forth they have made their impress upon every community they entered and every society of which they became a part; why when men of New England have gone forth to build up the distant corners of the land they

have so often been sent back to represent new communities and new states in the councils of the Nation, I tell you it is because here in New England we have had from the time that New England first began, the country schoolhouse.

It has been the schoolhouse that has built new Connectic和平 on the banks of the Ohio and the Mississippi, on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains and on the shores of the distant sea. The country schoolhouse has been the most potent agency of our civilization. It has been truly the nursery of patriotism.

All New England may claim credit for the schoolhouse, but Connecticut may claim it in an exceptional degree. In no spot upon the earth's surface were the plain average people of the community so well educated a hundred and fifty years ago as here in this colony of Connecticut.

You do well to preserve the schoolhouse where Nathan Hale labored so earnestly and which he left to die so willingly and so cheerfully a death of seeming disgrace as the Nation's hero.

Whenever there has been work to do for humanity and liberty, on land or sea, in peace or in war, Connecticut men have been found ready and willing to undertake it, and the reason why Connecticut has been able to do so much and to exercise such an influence in the nation and in the world, has been due more than to any other cause, to the country schoolhouse which has dotted the hillsides of the State and nestled in her valleys, which has been found everywhere and always within the reach of every boy and girl born within the State. You are celebrating to-day not only the man who proudly went to his death for his country and for liberty, but the Connecticut schoolhouse and all that it has done for its country and for liberty. You are celebrating the nursery of patriots.

In this United States of ours there are to-day nearly forty thousand members of the various Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a noble forty thousand. We have scarce ten thousand Sons. The only fair conclusion is that the women of America have four times the patriotism and civic virtue of the men. When I learned to-day that the Nathan Hale schoolhouse was to be delivered to the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for safe keeping I felt sure that that schoolhouse was in safe hands—safer even in the hands of forty thousand Daughters than of ten thousand Sons.

What hand if not the hand which rocks the cradle and guides the infant footsteps and the infant mind should have charge of the schoolhouse which in the evolution of the man and the woman is the natural successor of the nursery. I am sure that Nathan Hale was inspired to do his heroic deeds because he was trained by a noble mother as well as because he received his education from a

faithful schoolmaster in a country schoolhouse. I am sure that the man who marched with a quick step and a steady heart to the meanest of deaths was a man who had received his inspiration from a patriotic home. I am sure that this nation is safe while there are forty thousand Daughters within her borders and while the patriots among its mothers outnumber so much the patriots among its fathers.

All honor to the patriotic women of this land who have formed the patriotic organization to which you are committing the custody of this schoolhouse. All honor to the forty thousand women from whom the patriots of the next generation will get their inspiration for deeds like that of Nathan Hale.

I am not one of those who believe that patriotism is on the wane. I believe that we have quite as much need for patriots in our land to-day as they had a hundred twenty-five years ago. The problems which our generation has to solve are quite as serious as any that were presented to our fathers. Indeed I think that the George the Thirds and the Lord Norths of a hundred twenty-five years ago were easier for our fathers to wrestle with than the labor problems, the public scandals, the deeds of violence, and the encroachments of organized wealth and monopoly upon the liberties of the people that the Sons have to face here to-day.

I believe also that we have to meet these new problems men just as patriotic and devoted, just as ready to sacrifice themselves—yes, to lay down their lives if need be—as Washington found to help him win the independence of the nation. I believe that the patriots of 1901 are just as patriotic, just as high-minded, just as devoted to the institutions of liberty and just as determined to do their duty, as were the patriots of 1776.

We do well to honor the name of Nathan Hale. There is no halo which we can place around his memory that he does not richly deserve. Men who die for others, men who die for their country, men who die for liberty, deserve all the honor that the beneficiaries of their sacrifices can give them. But we have living in this New England of ours to-day another man by the name of Hale, a kinsman of the man whose statue another patriotic society has done so well to erect on City Hall Park, New York; a man who like Nathan Hale devoted his life at an early age to the cause of humanity; a man who has been allowed to live for his country instead of to die for it, but who would have been just as ready to die for it as to live for it; a man whom we of this generation who know him, love and honor as much as the men of that generation loved and honored Nathan Hale; a kinsman not only of Nathan Hale, but of that handsome boy who has just unrolled the banner of the free which now floats over this schoolhouse. I believe that when the future

historian shall come to write the history of this land of ours, high up among the names of those who have served their country well, and who have done noble and heroic work for the cause of liberty and humanity, he will write the name of Nathan Hale, the man who died for his country, and side by side with it the name of his kinsman, Edward Everett Hale, the man who has lived for it.

The historical address was by the distinguished scholar, Henry P. Johnson, of New York, who said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: This seems to be the age of restorations—whether it be the restoration of the tomb of the Pharaohs, or of a wine shop in Pompeii, or of a Colonial homestead in America. You have restored a schoolhouse. A few days ago I attempted to restore a scene to the imagination. I wandered over to the East River in New York, along the line of Fifty-first street, where once stood the fine old mansion, gardens and orchards of James Beekman, to see whether the spot and its surroundings would assist in reviving the picture of Hale's tragic but glorious death; for it was there that he died. But inspiration, there was none—not such as you can imbibe here in the peaceful homes, along the streets, and by the hillsides and bright waters with which he was familiar. You who travel by boat to New York have noticed a reef of rocks at the southern end of Blackwell's Island. Opposite is the east side of the city, densely populated at that point, with breweries, saloons and tenements in thick agglomeration. In 1776, all that shore presented a landscape. Gardens, woods, lawns, colonial residences, summer houses lined the bank. On September 22d of that year, Hale stood alone on that bank with the British Headquarters before him, the British Artillery Camp in his view, and a British army beyond. There he was executed. But the surroundings no longer assist the imagination.

The neighborhood suggests nothing of the heroic youth whose memory we honor to-day.

And perhaps to-day we do not wish so much to recall him in war as in the days of his quiet occupation in your community. Shall we remember Hale this afternoon as the PATRIOT SCHOOLMASTER?

Omitting the usual facts of his life, let me introduce you to him at the age of nineteen as he is leaving college. How did the world open to him?

Upon graduation from Yale in 1773, Hale made his first extended visit away from his home in Coventry. He went to see his uncle, Major Samuel Hale, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. This was his father's brother, a graduate of Harvard College, who had long been known as the head of one of the most successful schools in

that section of New England. What the youth had to say of the trip and his own affairs appears in a letter which he wrote from New London about a year later. Returning to Connecticut, Hale followed in his uncle's footsteps and became schoolmaster. This was the usual step before entering upon a calling. About the proudest position to which the scholar of that day could aspire was a tutorship at the college, and these places were not permanent. The newly-fledged graduate, accordingly, who wished to become an educator in the larger sense could hardly look beyond the pedagogue's desk either for temporary or life-long occupation. As for schools, however, there were enough for all. In that same year, 1773, Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, in reply to inquiries from the Home Secretary of State, in England, reported that the Colony taxes amounted annually to about 6,000 pounds, "some what more than one-third part" of which—a generous proportion—was raised in the several towns for the support of their schools.

Hale found a position at East Haddam, on the Connecticut; his brother Enoch one further north in the vicinity of Hartford; and among their classmates, Tallmadge found one at Wethersfield; Elihu Marvin, afterwards a well-known physician of the place, at Norwich; Alden at New Haven; Robinson at New Windsor. All these were subsequently men of mark in their communities. The schools they taught were of three descriptions. *First*, the Common Schools, supported by the towns, generally through the machinery of the ecclesiastical societies. These were the district or parish schools. *Second*, the Grammar Schools, which a few of the larger towns were required to maintain. These were counterparts, sustained through Colonial times, of the older Grammar Schools of England, and in some degree corresponded to the High Schools of to-day. Some of them still survive, as the Hopkins Grammar Schools of New Haven and Hartford, and some old Latin Grammar Schools in Massachusetts. *Third*, the private schools or academies, just making their appearance,—some of them boarding schools—one of which, for boys, announced in 1776, that the pupils would be trained "to write their mother tongue with eloquence," and another that the girls were to be taught "the English and French languages grammatically" and "all sorts of needlework, embroidery and tambour" as well.

The school Hale taught, in the winter of 1773-74, was evidently a district or parish school in East Haddam, with the schoolhouse near the ferry or "landing," as it is known to-day. This house, you will recall, a much smaller one than this at New London, has passed through the same experience. It was moved and turned into a dwelling many years since, until a year ago it passed into the hands of one of your patriotic societies, and now stands restored, on a new

and attractive site, overlooking, as before, the waters of the Connecticut. Of Hale's brief experience at East Haddam, or Moodus, we know little. We do know that he found it an isolated place, where no friends visited and few letters reached him. His classmate Robinson runs him pleasantly on his apparent disappearance in this wise: "I am at a loss to determine whether you are yet in the land of the living, or removed to some far distant and to us unknown region; but this much I am certain of, that if you departed this life at *Moodus*, you stood but a narrow chance for gaining a better." I understand that Moodus enjoys a pleasanter reputation to-day, and that it is as safe to take your final departure from that town as from any other. We have the recollection of one lady who went to Hale's School in this river town. "Everybody loved him," she said, "he was so sprightly, intelligent and kind, and withal *so* handsome."

Hale had not been teaching many weeks at East Haddam before he sought or was invited to a more congenial situation. "I love my employment," he was to write a year later; and if a strong liking for it had already developed, with an intuitive sense that he was born to the work, a field with larger prospects would be his ambition. Early in December 1773, accordingly, we find him corresponding with Mr. Timothy Green, of New London, publisher of the "*Connecticut Gazette*," the leading newspaper of the State, east of the river, and one of the proprietors of the new "Union School," just then established at this place, respecting his engagement as master for the spring term of the following year, 1774. Learning of this opportunity Hale seems to have interested his old pastor, Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Coventry, in the matter, and secured from him the usual letters of introduction and recommendation, on the receipt of which Mr. Green wrote to him December 21:

"I have showed Mr. Huntington's letter and sample of your writing enclosed in it, to several of the proprietors of the school in this town who have desired me to inform you that there is a possibility of their agreeing with you to keep the school; and for that reason desire that you would not engage yourself elsewhere till you hear further from them."

This extract I have transcribed from Mr. Green's original note, and I read it as being, so far as I am aware, the earliest existing record in the correspondence which led to Hale's engagement as a schoolmaster in your town. The original, let me say, may be found in your own State Historical Society at Hartford.

It would appear that Hale could not leave his East Haddam school at once, and that meanwhile, until he could do so, the proprietors made a temporary engagement with Phineas Tracy, a young man from your neighboring town of Norwich. A few more

letters passed between Mr. Green and Hale, one of which will no doubt have this special interest for the present occasion, that it tells us that Nathan Hale was formally engaged by the proprietors of the Union School on the 10th of February, 1774, for one quarter at the rate of two hundred and twenty dollars per annum, and also that he took charge about the middle of March.

From the brief records I make out, then, what I believe has not been in print, that the first master of this school was Phineas Tracy, who taught for the first two months and a half of the year 1774, and the second was Hale, who, however, seems to have been first in the minds of the proprietors.

The Union School at New London, of which Hale now took charge—"about the middle of March," when Tracy's term closed—may have been modeled upon the older and quite famous academy at Lebanon, Connecticut, which Master Nathan Tisdale, a graduate of Harvard College, had been long and successfully conducting. The proprietors of the latter included twelve well-to-do residents of the town, with Governor Trumbull as one of their number, who wished to give their own children, and such others as might join them, the advantages of a select and superior schooling. In their agreement we read that "A Latin scholar is to be computed at 35s., old tenor, for each quarter, and a reading scholar at 30s. for each quarter—each one to pay according to the number of children that he sends, and the learning they are improved upon, whether the learned tongues, reading and history, or reading and English only." Master Tisdale's school was liberally patronized, but in one respect it would not have appealed to the modern youth. The artist Trumbull, who attended it, tells us that it offered no vacations, "in the long idleness and dissipations of which the labors of preceding months might be half forgotten."

Here was an opportunity for a young schoolmaster to set a new enterprise on its feet, and Hale succeeded. In their petition for incorporation, the proprietors of the academy state that they "have at great cost erected a schoolhouse for the advancement of learning," and hired and paid teachers, and they were anxious to get the right man for master and retain him. Not six months had elapsed before they were offering Hale increased wages and a permanent position. The school was incorporated in October, 1774, and one of the most interesting memorials of its beginnings happily preserved these long years, is a call issued through Hale for one of the early meetings of its proprietors, a complete list of whose names we have here for the first time. They were twenty-four in all, and represented the wealth and intelligence of New London. Their names I read in the order in which Hale wrote them:

John Winthrop, Esq., Capt. Guy Richards, Duncan Stuart, Esq., Capt. Robin Mumford, Mr. Roger Gibson, Winthrop Saltonstall, Esq., Capt. Joseph Packwood, Capt. William Packwood, Capt. Richard Dishon, Mr. John Richards, Richard Law, Esq., Mr. Timothy Green, Capt. David Mumford, Thomas Mumford, Esq., Mr. Silas Church, Capt. Michael Melally, Capt. Thomas Allen, Capt. Charles Chadwick, Mr. Samuel Belden, Jeremiah Miller, Esq., Capt. Russell Hubbard, Mr. Nath'l Shaw, Jr., Capt. John Crocker, Dr. Thomas Coit.

Of the school we know something from the young schoolmaster's own pen. On September 24, 1774, he wrote to his uncle at Portsmouth: "My own employment is at present that you spent your days in. I have a school of thirty-two boys, about half Latin, the rest English. The salary allowed me is 70£ per annum. In addition to this I have kept during the summer, a morning school, between the hours of five and seven, of about twenty young ladies; for which I have received 6s. a scholar by the quarter. The people with whom I live are free and generous—many of them gentlemen of sense and merit. They are desirous that I would continue and settle in the school; and propose a considerable increase in wages. I am much at a loss whether to accept their proposals. Your advice in the matter coming from an Uncle, and from a man who has spent his life in the business, would, I think, be the best I could possibly receive." To his classmate Mead he gives a few of the same facts, and to Dr. Munson, at New Haven, he wrote two months later: "I am happily situated here. I love my employment; find many friends among strangers; have time for scientific study, and seem to fill the place assigned me with satisfaction." What Hale meant by scientific study was general reading, a sort of culture course apart from theology or law, and in pursuing it he seems to have had a small library of his own to draw upon. Such works as Pope's "Iliad" and the "History of the Seven Years' War," in five volumes, were to be sent him, his brother Enoch writes, from "among the books" at his home.

Hale's occupation was clearly congenial to him, as it seems not to have been to his classmate Alden, who disliked being confined to particular hours, or have his morning reading interrupted by the discovery that it was "just fifty-nine minutes after eight o'clock." The philosophical Robinson found that teaching deprived him of the pleasure of many agreeable rides he had counted on taking about the country, and, as he writes to Hale, prevented him from enjoying "the company of yourself with some other special friends." Marvin wrote later that with him "teaching, scolding, flogging, is the continual round"; but the war had then opened and he longed to be in the field.

Of the impression Hale made as a teacher some recollections remain. One or two of his old pupils were living when Stuart wrote. The venerable Colonel Samuel Green, of Hartford, could recall his tact and amiability, his wonderful control over boys without severity of manner, and his universal popularity. Mrs. Elizabeth Poole, who lived in the same family with Hale in New London, testified in 1837 to his abilities, successful methods, fine appearance and manners, and superior mold. A letter from one of his young boys, Robert Latimer, written to Hale while he was in camp, has been preserved. "I think myself," he writes, "under the greatest obligations to you for your care and kindness to me. * * * Though I have been so happy as to be favoured with your instructions, you can't, Sir, expect a finished letter from one who has as yet practised but very little this way, especially with persons of your nice discernment;" and he adds, with the unconscious humor of his years, "I am sure, was my Mammy willing, I think I should prefer being with you to all the pleasures which the company of my relations can afford me." Mr. J. S. Babcock, who published a pamphlet on Hale in 1844, may not be too fulsome in his pen picture of the young schoolmaster where he says: "There are persons yet living, who well recollect his mild and winning mode of instruction, gaining at once the confidence and attachment of both parents and pupils; his modest yet manly deportment, his singularly frank and sincere manner, free from shadow of deception or disguise; his happy art of imparting right views and feelings to his inferiors; the power and charm of his conversation, which made him the favorite of both sexes—of the old and the young, in every domestic circle; withal, his remarkably expressive features, the very mirror of his heart, brightening up at every new emotion with a glow and an earnestness which none who had once seen him could ever forget."

And then the war came. Remaining with his pupils to the expiration of his term in July, 1775, Hale could stay no longer. A commission in the army was offered him and he promptly accepted it. To the proprietors he wrote before leaving:

"School keeping is a business of which I was always fond, but since my residence in this town, everything has conspired to render it more agreeable. I have thought much of never quitting it but with life, but at present there seems an opportunity for more extended public service. The kindness expressed to me by the people of the place, but especially the proprietors of the school, will always be very gratefully remembered by, gentlemen, with respect
your humble servant,

NATHAN HALE."

The schoolmaster became the patriot. The patriot fell, a sacrifice. That sacrifice forever illuminates his name and forever sanctifies his memory.

Marcus Towne, of the Nathan Hale School, then recited "To Drum Beat and Heart Beat," the assembly sang "America," and the Reverend Dr. S. L. Blake, Chaplain of the Nathan Hale Branch, pronounced the benediction.

Thus ended the ceremonies in connection with what a distinguished citizen of New London has declared to be one of the most notable events in the history of the city.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER.

Washington's Birthday in 1902 was celebrated by the Thirteenth Annual Dinner of the Society. The gathering was at New Haven under extraordinary conditions; snow had fallen to a depth of twenty inches and upward, railway trains were stalled at many points, and persons leaving home to attend the dinner could be by no means certain of arrival at New Haven, or of a safe return on the same day. The number present was larger than might have been expected.

The arrangements for the dinner were in charge of the following committees:

CHAIRMAN.—Edwin S. Greeley.

SECRETARY.—William E. Chandler.

TREASURER.—Wilson H. Lee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Edwin S. Greeley, William E. Chandler, Wilson H. Lee, L. Wheeler Beecher, Cornelius S. Morehouse, Frederick S. Ward, George H. Ford, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, Franklin H. Hart, Everett E. Lord, Frank A. Corbin, Algernon B. Corbin.

INVITATION.—Edwin S. Greeley, Chairman; Samuel E. Merwin, Edward E. Sill, Eli Whitney, Edwin S. Lines, D.D.

RECEPTION.—George H. Ford, Chairman; Nehemiah D. Sperry, William J. Atwater, William E. Chandler, Seymour C. Loomis, James D. Dewell, George S. Barnum, Simeon J. Fox, Phelps Montgomery, Samuel A. York, Charles S. Mersick, Frank C. Bushnell, John Edward Heaton, Norris G. Osborn, Fred. B. Farnsworth, Charles F. Brooker, Charles A. Ingersoll, Charles W. Pickett, Herbert C. Warren.

DINNER.—Wilson H. Lee, Chairman; Benjamin R. English, George F. Burgess, John H. Platt, Fred C. Bradley, William H. Moseley.

HALL.—L. Wheeler Beecher, Chairman; Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., Edwin S. Greeley.

DECORATIONS.—Everett E. Lord, Chairman; John N. Champion, George Dudley Seymour.

MUSIC.—Frederick S. Ward, Chairman; Charles H. Fowler, S. S. Thompson, Arthur B. Treat.

BADGES.—Frank A. Corbin, Chairman; John C. North, Howard C. Vibbert, Frank A. Munson, Edward S. Swift.

TRANSPORTATION.—Franklin H. Hart, Chairman; John A. Hull, William P. Tuttle.

PRINTING.—Cornelius S. Morehouse, Chairman; Wilson H. Lee, John R. Rembert.

INFORMATION.—Algernon B. Corbin, Chairman; James E. English, Edward L. Fox, Nathan B. Fitch, Edwin S. Pickett, Wallace S. Ritter.

Menu.

CAPE COD OYSTERS, HALF SHELL.

OLIVES. CELERY.

PUREE OF TOMATOES.

FISH.

BOILED SALMON, HOLLANDAISE SAUCE.

ROAST.

TENDERLOIN OF BEEF, MUSHROOM SAUCE.

POTATOES PARISIENNE.

SORBET.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES. GREEN PEAS.

GREEN SALAD.

DESSERT.

ICE CREAM. ASSORTED CAKES.

BONBONS.

TOasted CRACKERS.

GORGONZOLA.

COFFEE. CIGARS.

The company sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," accompanied by the Atwater Orchestra. Grace was said by the Reverend Dr. Edwin S. Lines, Chaplain of the Society. When the dinner had been eaten the assembly was called to order by

PRESIDENT TRUMBULL.

Gentlemen, Sons of the American Revolution:

I have the announcement to make to you that General George H. Ford, the President of David Humphreys Branch, of New Haven, will now conduct the exercises which are before you on the program. I take great pleasure in presenting to you General Ford, who will occupy the chair from this time. (Applause.)

GENERAL FORD: Compatriots and Guests: When the position was tendered and promptly accepted by me, our most active and efficient Secretary, Prof. Chandler (applause), who is really President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Managers of our Branch, and looks after everything, and is in touch with everything, called upon me, leading up very cautiously, asked if he could make a suggestion, that I would not talk too long. Most toastmasters do, and I had the reputation of not being an exception (applause), so I want to advise you of my intention to be brief, and assuming the duties of toastmaster I wish to extend in behalf of the General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1, a most cordial welcome to the compatriots and guests of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.) On the page of the menu appears the face and form of Roger Sherman, one of the most conspicuous of the Connecticut patriots, and especially associated with the city of New Haven, where he lived and where he was buried. The first mayor of the city of New Haven, member of the first Continental Congress, one of the five who drafted the Declaration of Independence, devoting his entire life for the good of the people, next perhaps to our Governor Trumbull, the most conspicuous

patriot of his day in our Commonwealth, it is a special honor and a special pleasure to welcome you all to this university city, the City of Elms, the city of New Haven, the home of Roger Sherman. (Applause.)

It is not inappropriate that on the one hundred and seventieth anniversary of the birth of Washington and at the first gathering of our Society in the new century, we recall who we are, what we represent, why we are here, what we have done for history, what we are doing for this generation, and what we propose to do in the future.

When we contemplate that we represent to-day those ancestors whose valor and patriotism resisted oppression, acquired their independence, organized and established a government on such broad lines of courage and wisdom, that combined with the natural advantages that our domain afforded, have developed a country of such marvelous growth and power, and in a shorter period of time than ever before recorded in the world's history.

Founding a nation that to-day holds the fourth position among the nations of the earth, exceeded only by the Chinese empire, Great Britain and Russia.

A nation that has in the last thirty years increased in population over one hundred per cent., or from thirty-eight million, in 1870, to seventy-six million in 1900.

In miles of railway operation and in the value of its mineral and cereal products, in manufactured goods and export trade, the per cent. in thirty years represents an increase of two hundred and fifty to one thousand per cent., and in possessions and extent of power and influence unlimited.

Until American locomotives running on American rails whistle past the pyramids of Egypt.

Our wheat raised in Dakota, milled into flour in Minneapolis, is to-day made into bread in Palestine and Old Jerusalem. While the American typewriting machine is used in every land where language is written. (Applause.)

When we consider all this we may well be proud of our heritage, and as we read and re-read these chapters of history, keeping the hearts of our own generation warm with

the fires of patriotism kindled more than a century ago, endeavor to impart inspiration to the generations that follow, that they may preserve and guard well the achievements of those ancestors and, in the words of the constitution of our Society, "Inspire a more profound reverence for the principles founded by our fathers. (Applause.)

Compatriots, fill your glasses; rise and drink to our Presidents, from Washington to Roosevelt.

(The company responded heartily.)

Gentlemen, you will all understand that what I have said was prepared before the storm. (Laughter.) While we welcome and greet those who are here, we are advised that many of our members who would otherwise be present are unable to be here in consequence of the storm; and I propose another toast to those men who in that storm are absent, but not forgotten.

(The members drank to the absent.)

Compatriots, the next regular toast will be responded to by the President of our Society. It seems unnecessary for the toastmaster to formally present to you your President, and yet it is not inappropriate, perhaps, to say a word at this time in reference to your President.

Selected for the position some ten or twelve years ago, representing the name for which every Connecticut Son of the American Revolution has the highest regard and respect, Jonathan Trumbull (cheers and applause), known as the "War Governor" during the revolutionary period, the man who was so closely allied to Washington. (Applause.) You may perhaps ask the question, why we have so long retained him at the head of our organization; but in turning the leaves of old volumes, I find that the ancestor on his mother's side was named Faith. We have had faith in Trumbull from 1775 until the present time. (Applause.) In this generation we have faith in Trumbull, and that association of the word faith with the name of Trumbull may account in some degree for the fact that we have retained him for our President. (Applause.)

Connecticut furnished thirty-eight thousand men in the revolutionary period, and our Society stands third in all of the twenty-six state organizations. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, at the time of the Revolution was the steadfast friend and supporter of Washington, and to-day our President, Jonathan Trumbull, is the steadfast friend and the honored President of our Society. (Great applause.)

I take pleasure—it seems unnecessary to introduce your President—I will say I take pleasure in presenting to you the President of our Society, Jonathan Trumbull. (Applause and cries of "Good.")

(Mr. Chandler proposed three cheers for President Trumbull, and they were given with a will.)

PRESIDENT TRUMBULL.

Mr. Toastmaster, Fellow Members and Guests: I have frequently found myself obliged either to say or to think that in my case the accident of birth was not only a serious but an avoidable accident. (Laughter.)

The welcome of New Haven, which our Society is now enjoying, assures us that when we look to that city for instruction and entertainment we shall not look in vain. New Haven has shown, among her other good qualifications, that anniversaries can be safely intrusted to her care. She does not hesitate at the number thirteen in our celebrations of Washington's birthday, and she prides herself, as well she may, on the number two hundred in her celebrations of the birthday of Good Old Yale. I do not hesitate to predict that, in due time, she will show our descendants how to celebrate the two-hundredth birthday of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution. I feel confident in making this prediction from indications which show that our descendants are alive to the situation. Not long ago it was reported that when a class of children in one of our schools was studying the career of the Father of his Country, and the question was asked, "Did George Washington have any children?" a bright little fellow in the class answered, "Yes, he had all the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution."

Fellow members and guests, I am glad to be with you for the thirteenth consecutive time to celebrate the birthday of that great and good man; and I am glad to say a word for the thirteenth consecutive time on that same old yet ever new subject, our Society, even though my voice must have become as familiar to

you as the voice of a revolutionary parson in the thirteenth year of his ministry. Let me assure you that I have no intention of making a resemblance more exact by preaching to you for two mortal hours.

It is in no spirit of mere pleasantry that I have predicted that our Society will see its two hundredth birthday. The sentiment which gave our Society its existence is a sure foundation on which to build a lasting structure. By reason of the existence of our general order throughout this great country of ours, and especially by reason of the work we perform in pursuance of the objects for which we are organized, patriotism is strengthened, good citizenship is promoted and propagated, and higher standards are established in our social and political life. The priceless example of Nathan Hale means more to us and to the boys and girls of our land than it did a year ago, because that little old schoolhouse at New London, hallowed by his daily presence and by his farewell at his country's call, now stands in the care of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, no longer an article of merchandise, but a shrine which every true American will reverence.

We are learning more and more to weigh at their true worth the self-sacrifice, the zeal, the devotion of the men who established this great nation of ours. Foremost among them all, tested in the crucible of time scrutinized in "the fierce light that beats" upon a leader and a king of men, stands the calm, grand, commanding figure of George Washington. A century and more must elapse before such a man finds his true place in history and his lasting niche in the temple of fame. As time rolls on, his name and his career, while they will always be our own glorious heritage, belong more and more to the world at large. Let me quote a few words that were said of him just a year ago to-day in Chicago by that eminent Englishman, Frederic Harrison. After assuring his large audience that what he then said of Washington to Americans he had already said to Englishmen, after the highest tribute to his statesmanship and military genius, he spoke of his personal character in these words.

"His unshaken devotion to right, his perfect justice, his transparent truthfulness and lofty sense of honor, will ever place him above even the best of modern statesmen in virtue. * * * Compare the diplomacy or the policy of Washington with that of Frederick the Great, or Richelieu, or Peter the Great, or Louis XI, or Elizabeth of England, William of Orange, or Oliver Cromwell—we find Washington to be ever what the Greek philosopher dreamed of, but never found in the flesh—'The man who stood four-square, upright, without reproach.'"

Of all the thirteen original states none can be said to have stood in closer relations with this great chieftain than our own little state of Connecticut. We may well rejoice in that fact to-day, even though the unpretentious altruism of Connecticut in the Revolution is neglected by the historian who loves to dwell on the battlefields of other states, where Connecticut men stood and fell in the forefront of battle for the good of the common cause.

But I must remember that I am, as usual, to speak for our Society. Yet how can I speak more truly for the Society than in an attempt to voice the sentiments which this anniversary inspires in every one of us? We have the lofty manliness, honor and patriotism of Washington for our standard, and under that standard we shall go on to that two hundredth anniversary of which I have spoken.

There is a term in theology known as apologetics, which I understand to mean more of explanation than apology, and which it might be appropriate for me, at some other time, to apply to the creed of our Society. The pessimist will be always with us, no doubt, though this great country of ours in its wonderful growth and progress is an uncongenial land for him. And when he says, as I have heard him say, that we are a society of dreamers, of idle hero-worshippers, who give no push and impulse to the complex mighty affairs of the day, but sit with folded hands, in a dead past, I feel that an apologetic thesis in confutation of such statements would be wasted on him. I am at such times, reminded of the reply which an optimist once made to a pessimist who asked him, "What should you say if I should tell you that all the rivers in the country will soon dry up?" to which the optimist replied, "I should say, go thou and do likewise."

You are doubtless well aware, by this time, that I am no pessimist, but in view of the array of talent on our program, I feel that it is high time for me to follow the advice of the optimist.

GENERAL FORD: Gentlemen: The next regular toast is "The Puritan Abroad," and I wish to say to you, that it is the only toast on which I had prepared an introduction. It was to be responded to by Governor Murphy, Ex-President General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.) Coming from the State of New Jersey and the city of Newark, settled by New Haven, Milford and Branford people, it seems especially appropriate that he should be with us to-day; and it was his intention to be present. A telegram has been received,

which I will read, as follows: "General E. S. Greeley: Am detained by the storm, and regret seriously not to be able to be with you to-day."

I will not detain you by referring to that prepared introduction that I had anticipated making in presenting to you Governor Murphy, who represents that State and that city which were settled by the Puritans from abroad, and the toast that was assigned to him.

The next regular toast, as it appears upon the printed programme is by the President General of our Society, and he has kindly waived his position to Yale. As Professor Emery, who has accepted the invitation to respond to "Yale," has an engagement, and has to leave on the four o'clock train, I will now call upon Professor Henry Crosby Emery to respond to the toast, "Yale Colonial, Continental, Bicentennial." (Applause and cries of "Good.")

(The members rose and gave three cheers for Professor Emery.)

GENERAL FORD: And I will take occasion to read the sentiment in connection with this toast: "For God, for Country and for Yale!" (Applause.)

PROFESSOR EMERY.

Mr. Toastmaster and Sons of the American Revolution: I also am here on a second invitation. I am taking the place of Professor Phelps, the orator of the Yale faculty. I was recommended by him, so that you might realize how much you had lost by his absence, and I was accepted by the committee—because I had to leave on the four o'clock train. (Laughter and applause.)

I have already learned from the speeches preceding, that no speech can be made on this occasion without a reference to Colonel Osborn, and it was the understanding that, leaving on the four o'clock train, I would not be able to write one of those sixteen-yard-long-editorials or make a sixteen-yard-long-speech. (Laughter.)

I may say that I could show in many other ways that I am here under false pretenses. In the first place, I am not a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. I regret it, and I may get kicked out before my speech is finished, if I confess the reason. I have tried to get in. I understood that I had an-

cestors who were in that revolution. I don't know whether to make the confession, but I fear, gentlemen, that they were on the wrong side. (Laughter and applause.) But I am on the right side. (Laughter and great applause.)

Furthermore, this is a Connecticut Society, and as far as I can make out, I am not a citizen of Connecticut. In the same way in which I tried to get into this organization, I tried to become a citizen of Connecticut. I came here two years ago, and have been trying to vote ever since, and they won't let me. (Laughter.) Every time I come around, they tell me to come around next October, or last October, or some other time. (Laughter.) I come from the extreme north end of New England, Maine. There they have an arrangement that a man can vote as early and as often as he likes—so long as he votes on the right side. (Laughter.)

So far as this constitutional convention is concerned, it seems to me it is a more practical question for them to discuss, not whether New Haven shall have more representation, but whether they will let us vote down here at all. I should like very much to have some of the men who have denied my application, take this matter in hand and give me a chance. (Laughter.)

There is still another reason why I ought not to be speaking here, and that is, that I am not a graduate of Yale University, although I have the honor to speak for her to-day. She is not my own mother, but she opened her arms to me and took me into her family; and I certainly reverence her as I do my own alma mater, although she is only a stepmother or mother-in-law. (Laughter.) There are reasons why I should speak for her, perhaps, despite this fact, and why, perhaps, I might also speak to a Connecticut Society. So far as the latter is concerned, New England is New England—all except Boston. (Laughter.) And as for the former, when a man speaks in public in favor of his own mother, every one discounts what he says; he couldn't do anything else. But when a man gets up in public and speaks in honor of his mother-in-law, every one knows she must be all right. (Laughter and applause.) And I can speak in her honor. I can speak with all sincerity, and if I only had the words, I could speak with all eloquence.

"Yale University, Colonial, Continental, Bicentennial." That is too big a theme for me, especially as the train leaves at four o'clock. As to Yale colonial, I shall point out first, that even in the earlier colonial days Yale took the same position of eminence and supremacy which she takes to-day. (Applause.) I noticed a few days ago in a paper a little notice of the death of a Harvard graduate. It was said that he graduated at Harvard in 1880, and then went at once to Oxford for an education. (Laughter.) And I have noticed

that the account of the first Yale commencement held at Saybrook on the 16th of September, 1702, states that five men received degrees, four of whom had already studied four years at the college in Cambridge. (Laughter and applause.) Although Harvard men perhaps now go to Oxford for an education, certainly at that time they were forced to come to Saybrook—or New Haven in later years.

As to Yale continental, I think her record is too well known to need any additional statement. It is said that, "Inter arma silent leges," and we may also say that in times of war, science and literature and education are for the time being silent. It is recorded that when the news of the Battle of Lexington reached Yale College, the doors were closed, the college was disbanded and the students joined the ranks; and the record of those students in the battles that ensued should be familiar to every Yale graduate, and should be familiar to the members and every member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution. (Applause.)

I have taken down, as a matter of interest, a statement of the number of officers who were Yale graduates in the New York campaign of 1776 and '77, closing with the New Jersey campaign and the battle of Princeton; and there were, simply in that one organization engaged in that particular campaign, graduates of Yale as follows: One major-general, five brigadier-generals, twelve colonels, thirteen chaplains, eight captains, twelve lieutenants, and some twenty-five other officers of particular titles, which I will not enumerate. (Applause.)

We can hardly leave the subject of Continental Yale without at least referring to the "Yale Martyr," and I shall only refer to him by saying that his last great wish has been fulfilled, when he said that he only regretted that he had but one life to give to his country. (Applause.) Gentlemen, he has had a thousand lives and more to give his country. (Applause.) Every Yale man imbued with the same spirit which imbued him, and which he learned in the halls of Yale College, who has given his life to his country in that war or in any war since then, or who will in any war of the future, has given an additional life for Nathan Hale as well as for his country. (Great applause.)

Yale bicentennial is so prominent before us because of the recent celebration, that I think we all know what Yale stands for in her two hundredth year. Yale colonial and Yale continental are to be found well represented in the diary of President Ezra Stiles, which probably many of you have read. Yale bicentennial unfortunately will probably not be recorded in the diary of President Hadley, but what a contrast the two diaries would show! Stiles with all his learning and all his fine qualities as a scholar, and all his toleration, was

still a man of comparatively narrow and secluded influence. The diary of the President of the bicentennial era would record, not what was recorded by Stiles of the daily life of the University; but one moment an address on the subject of railroads or trusts, almost the next moment on the culture of the Middle Ages, and such varied discourses in Boston or Chicago or San Francisco in startling succession. On the morning of the next day his words printed in every paper in the country, and discussed by seventy-five million people! (Applause.)

If a slight dream of this kind could have been presented to the President of the colonial period, how startling it would have appeared!

Yale stands at the beginning of her third century for what she has stood from the beginning. She stands for what is expressed in the sentiment which the toastmaster has given: "For God, for country and for Yale!" (Applause.)

An irreverent and cynical Harvard man once remarked, that that was just the Yale idea of a climax. That is on the whole what one would expect from him. He misinterpreted the order in which those words were placed. It is not the object of Yale to establish climaxes in her own favor. It is the object of Yale to state frankly for what purposes she works, and in that motto we find a statement of the objects to which Yale men will devote their interests, their time and their fortunes, in the order in which they will devote them. First for the right, second for the state; and when they have stood for the right and stood for the state, such energy as they have left will go to Yale, and only to Yale. (Applause.)

And her influences which for two hundred years have largely stood for Puritan endeavor, for state and for church, will continue for all time; and we can say to her, we her sons altogether, what the English poet said to his own mother:

"Dearest, live on
In such an immortality
As we, thy sons,
Born of thy body and nursed
At that wild, faithful breast,
Can give—of generous thoughts,
And honorable words, and deeds
That make men half in love with fate."

GENERAL FORD: Compatriots: When I referred to the past, I recognized the fact that at the last gathering of this Society in this hall, the man who responded to the toast of "Yale University," and occupied the chair that Professor

Emery now occupies—that of Political Economy—was afterward elected President of Yale University. (Applause.) When we consider the fact that Professor Emery is not a graduate of Yale, but from the Pine Tree State, and that he occupies the chair that President Hadley formerly occupied, we should be gratified, and appreciate the fact that he is present with us. (Applause.)

This storm has created interruption. Many of our distinguished men have other engagements, among them our compatriot who is with us, and who is the son of that man whose faith and whose efforts made possible the building of the Monitor. As he has an engagement at a later hour to-day, I am going to call at this time upon our compatriot Ericsson F. Bushnell, to give us the song "The Two Grenadiers." (Applause and cheers.)

Mr. Bushnell sang "The Two Grenadiers," and as an encore, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

GENERAL FORD: Compatriots: The next regular toast, "The Despotism of the Dollar," to be responded to by the President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a man whom we greet as a member of the Connecticut Society. I have the honor to present to you the Honorable Walter Seth Logan from Litchfield County, Connecticut. (Great applause.)

(At the suggestion of President Trumbull, the members rose and gave three cheers for President-General Logan.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN.

Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Many a man on his way to Tyburn has been glad of any interruption which delayed his arrival at the end of his journey. (Laughter.) I thank you, sir, for giving me a reprieve, in order that you might make a speech and Bushnell sing a song. My train doesn't leave until half past nine. (Laughter and applause and cries of "Good.")

Last year, and several other years, I have attended your banquets by invitation. I was afraid I might some year be skipped, and I joined your Society so that I can come whether I am invited or not, even if I have to pay for my own dinner. (Laughter and applause.)

It is true, sir, that I came from Litchfield County, from that little town of Washington that has six hundred inhabitants, and two representatives in the Connecticut legislature; and I assure you, sir and gentlemen, members of the Society, we that are up in Washington demand the continuance of the divine right we claim to rule New Haven. (Laughter.)

I am not accustomed to speak from manuscript. I seldom carry notes with me. My creditors have them. (Laughter.) But I was told that when I was coming to New Haven where they teach so much Latin, I must do as the Romans do; and knowing that Ford and Waller were primed, I loaded up myself. (Laughter and applause.)

The fight that our fathers made was a fight for government by the people. It was a fight against the despotism of the king. George III. claimed to rule by divine right, and irrespective of the wishes or interests of the people over whom he ruled. The divine right of kings was the Tory idea. On the other hand, the Whigs, on both sides the ocean—Chatham, Pitt, Burke, Richmond, Lord Grey, Shelby and Fox on the other side, and Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock, James Otis, Thomas Paine, Joseph Warren and Samuel Adams on this—asserted the right of the people to govern themselves. We won our contention on this side the ocean at Yorktown. The English on the other side the water won theirs when Lord Grey's reform bill, which he had introduced fifty years before, passed the English parliament in 1832. As our victory at Yorktown was the most splendid triumph of arms the world has ever known, so Lord Grey's victory in the English parliament, the consummation of a long life's work, was perhaps the most splendid triumph of peace that the world has ever known.

The Latin's battle cry of freedom has always been personal liberty. He considers himself free if he can keep out of jail. The Saxon's fight for freedom, on the other hand, has ever been lined up behind the dollar. The right to hold property has been the Saxon battle cry. Property represents individual independence. The possession of property is what differentiates the citizen from the mob. The sacredness of property means the encouragement of individual initiative and individual independence. Self-reliance, the right of every man to be the architect and the artisan of his own fortune and to make the bed he is to lie in, is the corner-stone of Saxon freedom. From the Latin you might take away everything and he would consider himself free as long as his limbs were unhampered. The Saxon claims as his birthright to be assured that he may reap what he has sown and keep what is his own.

There can be no real right of property where any power except that of the people themselves can impose taxes. If a king can tax

without the consent of the people, then it is only a question of his grace and not of their right whether he leaves them anything for themselves or not.

And so it was that when the old barons assembled at Runney-medé, the principal guarantees in the charter that they wrested from the unwilling hand of King John, were guarantees of the right of the citizen to hold property and to be free from taxation without the consent of representatives of his own choice. So it was that in the long struggle in the English legislature between the parliament and the king, they had the ever-living issue: Shall taxation emanate from the people or from the king? So it was that Charles the First was sent to the block by the indignant representatives of an enraged people on whom he had attempted to levy taxes without their consent.

Marston Moor and Naseby should be counted as American victories as much as Saratoga and Yorktown. It was our Saxon cousins that we had left behind on the fields of old England won those initial victories in the struggle that we brought to full consummation through the splendid triumph of Washington on this side of the ocean.

I am proud, Mr. President, to have been born and educated in Connecticut, almost within the shadow of that rock where the so-called regicides were hidden by a sympathetic people from the blood-seekers of the English crown. There are no names honored in Connecticut—not even those of Nathan Hale and Israel Putnam—more than the names of Goffe and Whalley, whose lives were protected in the cave on yonder rock and whose graves are in the shadow of yonder church. I took the afternoon of my first day at Yale to climb that rock and when I saw engraved in imperishable letters upon the granite boulder that caps it the words “Opposition to tyrants is allegiance to God,” I thought I was in the presence of a spirit that made men worthy of immortality. If I have done anything as a member of this patriotic Society, if I am at all worthy of the high honors you have showered on me so lavishly, I attribute it to the resolve I made that afternoon at the mouth of Judges’ Cave, on the summit of West Rock, to live a life that should be worthy of the heroes that carved that inscription so that all the generations of Connecticut men that came after them could read it. What Goffe and Whalley stood for, and some of their fellow judges died for, was the principle that no king could lay a tax without the consent of the people that had to pay it. It was the same thing that Israel Putnam fought for and Nathan Hale died for. The heroes and the martyrs of our race ever since our ancestors were the rough and rugged denizens of the German forest, have fought and lived and died for the right of property and the freedom to

tax themselves. It is behind the dollar that the fortifications of the men who speak our language have been built. The dollar has been the instrument by which they have sought to find their way to a higher and better civilization and by means of which they have outstripped all other races in the struggle for existence and have come to dominate the earth.

We fought our fight against the despotism of kings to secure the right to have and retain all that the dollar stands for.

The despotism of the king is a thing of the past. We have won our fight against it and won it well. No longer in any place on our planet where the English language is spoken, is there any power which can impose taxes except the power that emanates from the people. In no land where our race holds sway can that which any man has be taken from him except in accordance with a law enacted by the representatives of the people. The struggle with George III. and with all that George III. stood for, so far as our race is concerned, is ended.

But a new despotism has arisen. Our struggle for the dignity of the dollar seems to have culminated in the abuse of the dollar. The dollar has come to be deified. The despotism of the day is the despotism of the dollar.

The ideal home of our ancestors in the center of the acres of which the master of the home was the owner, surrounded by the property that he had acquired and made more comfortable by the accumulations which he had invented, has given place to the apartment in a city flat, the master of which works for a salary and the corporation that pays the salary has the dollars.

The old struggle was by the people against the king, to avoid the payment of arbitrary taxes imposed without the people's consent. The new struggle is that of boundless wealth, corporate or otherwise, against the representatives of the people, to avoid the payment of the taxes which the people have a right to impose for the public weal. The hundred-millionaires of to-day fight as determinedly to avoid the payment of the taxes that the people lawfully impose, as did John Hampden against the unlawful ship-money of Charles the Second.

The old struggle was by men who demanded the right to retain what was their own and to enjoy the fruits of their own frugality. The new struggle is by men or corporations who by some special or extraordinary privilege, license, immunity or advantage, have accumulated their boundless millions and are using these accumulations to maintain the monopolies that oppress and outrage the people. The throne of our modern George III. is no longer at Westminster, but in Wall street. The Lord Norths of our day form steel trusts and sugar trusts and all other kinds of trusts, and

then claim—not the divine right of kingship, but—the divine right of dollarship to rule the earth. If the interests of the people demand an isthmian canal, that work is delayed year after year and congress after congress because it will interfere with the monopoly of a great railroad company. If the interests of the people demand and the conscience of the people insists upon a fair treatment of an adjacent island which we claim the right to take under our protection and whose product we use to sweeten our morning coffee, that must not be, because great trusts think they will have to lessen their dividends if the people of Connecticut do not pay full duty on Cuban sugar to the impoverishment of Connecticut and Cuba alike. If the interests of the people demand that the iron and steel that is needed in every industry in the land, in the construction of every home in the land, in the making of every tool or implement of trade in the land, in the transportation of passengers and freight throughout the land, shall enter our harbors free and unhampered, that must not be if it will in any wise interfere with the ten per cent. dividends of a billion-dollar corporation.

If public improvements are planned in the interest of the people, if better roads or a better utilization of the highways of the people are in contemplation, if trolleys to bring neighborhoods together are asked for, all this must not be unless the consent can be obtained of hundred-million dollar railroad corporations that pay more in dividends every year than was the total cost of running the entire United States government a hundred years ago. If anything is to be done that the people demand, if any want is to be supplied that the people need, it must not be unless the great monopolies of the nation will graciously give their permission.

The modern dollar has become despotic. The dollars have left the masses and found their way into the pockets of the classes. The great men of our land to-day are not those whose eloquence can move the people; not those whose books are read from one end of the world to the other; not those whose pictures they have painted are visited by thousands; not the geniuses whose light illumines the earth, but—the men who have command of the dollars. You may sit in the Waldorf Hotel and wait and watch and see the stream go by. A man whose mental gifts are the wonder of the world passes on unquestioned and unnoticed. A poet whose songs are sung wherever music is known slides into an obscure corner. A divine whose ringing words for church and civilization stir men's souls attracts no attention. A Patrick Henry or a Samuel Adams would be neglected. But—let some hundred-million dollar man enter the room and every eye is turned upon him. We recognize our king.

The American who has recently received all the honors which royalty, nobility and society could lavish upon him in the capitals as well as in the gambling resorts of Europe, was not a college president, or a man noted for his learning, his ability or his achievements in art, literature or science. He was simply the president of the largest monopoly the world has ever seen. He stood for—if he did not own—more money than has ever before been gathered together under one management, and it was for this, and not for his unquestioned abilities as a manager, that the honors were heaped upon him.

The mighty men of the earth to-day are not its princes or its potentates, its legislators or its ministers of state, its preachers or its orators, the men of the pen or the men of the sword. The men who wield the world's destinies are its moneyed men. By putting their money into the channels of trade they produce prosperity. By withdrawing it they cause disaster, panic and ruin. If they wish to sell, they loosen their hold upon the money market and the price of securities soars towards the sky. If they would buy, they tighten their grip, withdraw the money from circulation and panic prices prevail and misery runs riot in the community. Their will is potent in the councils of state and they decide the policies of cabinets. Nations go to peace or war at their command and the welfare of continents depends on their will. They reign as supreme in the drawing room as in the marts of trade and they control society with relentless hand. The church moulds its creed to their belief and men's souls as well as their bodies are the slaves of the money power. Colleges receive their endowments from them, and the youth of the present generation, the fathers of the next, are trained in the social and political and economic ideas which the contributors to the college endowment approve, and have their ideas formed after the rich man's model.

No place seems free from their interference, no power sufficient to withstand their will.

Half a dozen men within easy telephone call of each other can meet on Wall street any afternoon and the American nation will sit still and wait till they adjourn.

Our fathers rose in their majesty and their might and fought a successful fight against the despotism of the king. The sons are made of no meaner clay than the fathers. Courage is not a thing of the past. The valiant man is not out of date and the people are really as powerful as ever—when they come to know it.

The struggle of our age and generation is not against the despotism of the king, but against the despotism of the dollar, and in amelioration of present conditions and the betterment of the lives and fortunes of the people, the sons of the men who stood behind

the trenches at Bunker Hill, who went down to defeat and disaster, but not disgrace at Long Island and Fort Washington, who followed the great commander in his campaign through the Jerseys and spent that long and weary and waiting, but all-important winter at Valley Forge, who stormed Bemis Heights and rode with Washington at Monmouth, who were with Greene and Morgan at Cowpens and Kings Mountain and Eutaw Springs, and who witnessed the splendid triumph of our cause on the plains of Yorktown, will ever be ready, when the time comes, to fight for financial and social freedom as they fought for political freedom a hundred and twenty-five years ago.

Do not misunderstand me. I am the surgeon diagnosing the wounds, not the mangled victim hovering between life and death. It is the general conditions, not the personal effect upon myself of which I complain. I have continued to steer my little boat with more or less success among the rocks that line the channel. I have even sometimes succeeded, they tell me, in harnessing my hundred-millionaire, crowned though he be, and making him pull as a tow-horse. Neither am I a prophet of evil. I do not believe that there is to be or that there is any need that there should be a military uprising among us. I do not think that the evils of which I have complained are evils that require blood-letting. They can be settled by men of peace and by peaceful methods. We have only to meet the enemy resolutely and they are ours, but just the same it requires a courage of no mean order to attack existing conditions. It requires leadership no less commanding than that of Washington and followers no less devoted than those who followed him, to work out the salvation of the nation from the evils that now confront it.

Where, if not from among the ranks of the Sons of the American Revolution shall such leadership be found or such followers gathered?

The chosen leader of the American nation who was the victim of the foul assassin a few months ago was a member of the Ohio branch of our Society. Our present president of the United States is a member of the New York Society. The distinguished senator from this state whose clear judgment, unflinching patriotism and unimpeachable integrity have guided the legislative counsels of the nation so well on the Cuban question and who we all feel sure will continue to guide them to an honorable issue, is a member of the Connecticut Society. Throughout the land you will find that the men the people trust most and love best are the members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. It is for us not only to be proud of our heritage, but worthy of our opportunity. It is for us to hand down the institutions of our fathers to

our children, not simply unimpaired, but improved, perfected and brought to their full fruition.

I have talked to you to-day of the despotism of the dollar because it seems to me that it is the greatest of the evils that confront us to-day, but I am far from believing that it is an irremediable evil or an evil that we cannot cure with the medicine we have at hand. The glory of our fathers was that they builded not simply for their time, but for ours. The greatness of the American Constitution, adopted by the convention over which the great Washington presided, is that it contains within itself the remedies for all the evils that may grow up under it. Our institutions are the greatest and the best on earth because they fit all times and climes and conditions. (Applause and cheers.)

GENERAL FORD: Compatriots: After listening to the remarks of our President-General, it may not be inappropriate to refer to the Englishmen, who, being shown the banks of the Potomac by an American who remarked: "This is the spot where Washington threw a dollar across the Potomac," replied, "That is not so remarkable, for a dollar went farther in those days than it does now." The American hesitated a moment, and then replied: "But Washington accomplished a greater feat than that; he threw a Sovereign across the Atlantic." (Laughter and applause.)

The next toast, gentlemen, "True Patriotism." "We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

I suggest that we receive the Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut standing.

(Members rise, and led by Professor Chandler, gave three cheers for Chief Justice Torrance.)

GENERAL FORD: The Honorable David Torrance. (Great applause.)

CHIEF JUSTICE TORRANCE.

Mr. Toastmaster and Fellow Compatriots: It gives me great pleasure to have the privilege of saying a word to you this afternoon. I esteem it a privilege, though I hardly can truthfully say that it is an unalloyed pleasure. I have spent a pleasant time here this afternoon, but there has been a little fly in the ointment, as I was to say something to you, and you were unfortunate enough to

have to listen to it; but surely I can compensate somewhat by being brief in what I have to say.

There is nothing now to be said upon the subject of true patriotism, but fortunately for me, in addressing this assemblage of patriot sons of patriot sires upon that subject, it cannot be necessary to apologize for saying a few words upon that well-worn theme.

What I have to say upon this subject will consist largely of what I have said elsewhere upon it and for this I crave your kindly indulgence.

We are all more or less familiar with three kinds of patriotism. One kind takes the form of a narrow, selfish devotion to our country, right or wrong, without much regard for the rights of others.

It knows little and cares less about other nations or races and is inclined to ask, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?"

It is the offspring of selfishness and ignorance. It does not really and truly believe in the fatherhood of God or the brotherhood of man, however much it may pretend to do so. It was excusable in the centuries before man had made steam and electricity his ministers to do his bidding, or ever the printing press had begun to enlighten the world. To-day it is an anachronism.

In this age, when the world is one vast neighborhood, and the daily doings of it are spread before us in the newspapers, our sympathies ought no longer to be bounded by that portion of the neighborhood where we dwell, or may chance to have been born.

This kind of patriotism is inclined to wear a chip on its shoulder, is full of arrogance and pride, is "sudden and quick in quarrel," and loves war for the glory and eclat it may bring. Its real name is "Jingoism," and it stands for all that its name implies.

May its shadow rapidly grow less, and its power and influence speedily come to an end.

There is another kind of patriotism with which we are all familiar, which may be called "Professional Patriotism." It is that frothy pretense that bawls itself hoarse in spread-eagle buncombe on the Fourth of July and kindred occasions.

On the slightest pretext it howls for war, and when war comes it skips quietly to Canada to avoid the draft, or it enriches itself through shoddy contracts for army supplies. It trades upon its lying protestations of devotion to country and thereby obtains frequently the chief seat in the synagogue, and the uppermost place at the feast.

It is love of country "for revenue only."

It was this sort of patriotism Dr. Johnson had in mind when he said, "Patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel;" and that Junius meant when he said nothing would satisfy patriotism but a place. Of this kind nothing more need be said.

The third kind, true patriotism, is not the child of ignorance, prejudice and selfishness. It springs from some of the noblest and deepest feelings of our nature. It is bottomed not on selfishness, but on self-sacrifice.

It believes in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and tries to live up to the full measure of that sublime belief. It is not a mere sentiment blossoming only in times of prosperity and peace, and withering away in times of calamity and disaster. It is a principle of life and action that prompts men to suffer and die for men, and sustains and cheers them in the darkest midnight of defeat and gloom. It is the abnegation of self for country, and through country for humanity. It has wonderful staying powers. Nothing can daunt it, nothing can dismay it, for it endures "as seeing him who is invisible."

All the sacrifices, through all the ages, that men have made for men, have been wrought through it.

It stained with bleeding feet the snows of Valley Forge, and inspired with hope the starving heroes there through the desolate dreary winter.

Its blood reddened every battlefield of the Revolutionary war, and its inspiring example made possible the birth of this great nation at the end of that struggle.

It made the difference between George Washington and Benedict Arnold.

It sustained and upheld the tortured, suffering souls in that human hell at Andersonville, as they saw their comrades rot and die by hundreds to be buried like dogs.

It sustained the noble women in all our wars, as they watched their loved ones march away and waited and watched with folded hands and aching hearts in vain for their return.

It was this kind of patriotism that won the Revolutionary war and it was this kind, and this only, that in 1861 transformed a nation of farmers and shopkeepers into a nation of heroes and martyrs.

The camp, the march, the battlefield, the hospital, played sad havoc with the other kinds of patriotism, but true patriotism only glowed more brilliantly amid the deepening gloom.

But this practical utilitarian age may ask what will it profit a man to be a patriot after this fashion?

Will he thereby gain more of the loaves and fishes at life's feast? No, he will not.

The chances are that he will get none, or at least less than he otherwise would.

What then will he get? He will not get, he will give.

True patriotism means giving, not getting.

What adequate reward does genius get as it gives itself in song and story, in art, and in science, for the good of the race? None. Milton got less than a hundred dollars for his magnificent poem, and Gallileo for his discoveries was imprisoned and silenced.

What adequate reward does the mother get as she gives herself for her children year in and year out in unnoted and unheeded self-sacrifice? It is her love that sustains, it is her love that rewards her; and true patriotism like true mother love must be its own exceeding great reward or there is none.

On the walls of the prison in Paris in the days of the great Revolution was written these words: "He who retains his patriotism can never be wholly miserable." That is as true to-day as when it was written.

Think not now to say within yourselves that there is no occasion for the exercise of true patriotism in these humdrum days of getting and spending.

True, the age of chivalry has gone and the age of machinery is here. We no longer sing of "Arms and the man," but of tools and the man.

But the true patriot is still in demand and will be to the end of time.

Peace hath her battles to be fought, her victories to be won no less than war.

We need true patriots as captains of industry to wisely lead the hosts of toil aright.

We need them in business, in church and school and college. We sorely need them in the caucus and at the polls. We need them in the jury room, on the judges' bench and in the halls of legislation.

No call for true patriots to-day?

Why there never was a time when there was a greater demand for just this kind of patriotism.

Look at the problems that confront us everywhere to-day, social, political, international. Solve them we must or perish. How were the like problems solved of old? By selfishness, or by self-sacrifice?

There is hardly a right or privilege of any value that we enjoy to-day, that is not blood bought; other men suffered and labored and died and we have entered into their labors. To-day is built upon the sacrifices and sorrows of yesterday. It is as true to-day as it ever was that

"Life may be given in many ways,
And loyalty to truth be sealed
As bravely in the closet as the field,
So generous is fate."

Never fear the coming of a time when there will be no need of true patriotism.

We shall always need the influence of that spirit that teaches the great truth that

“Whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle’s van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man.”

(Great applause and cheers.)

PRESIDENT TRUMBULL: Gentlemen, that is the doctrine of the Sons of the American Revolution. (Great applause.)

GENERAL FORD: Compatriots: The address to which you have just listened requires no eulogy, no comment. We will file it away among our historical addresses, and give it the honor to which it is entitled. (Applause.)

The next regular toast is “American Liberty,” I am going to take the liberty and the privilege of reading one sentence from a personal letter which the toastmaster has received from the gentleman to whom this toast was assigned. It is as follows: “I shall be glad, if agreeable to you, at or near the close of the performance, to say anything that I may be inspired * * * or by the remarks made that I shall hear, if not entirely out of order, to respond to that toast with entire freedom.” Now this is a little personal: “I am a little busy in consequence of this Constitutional Convention.” * * * He is a man who has occupied the most gratifying position of Governor of our Commonwealth. (Applause.) A man who started in life without a cent, has lived in velvet all the time, and is still ahead of the game (laughter and applause), and as you look upon his face to-day you are impressed with the fact that he is going back twenty years, and disposed to have it all over again.

I have the honor of presenting to you the Honorable Thomas M. Waller.

(The company rose and gave three cheers for Ex-Governor Waller.)

GENERAL FORD: Ex-Governor of the State of Connecticut, and representative in the consular service in the city of London, and to-day our guest and our friend.

EX-GOVERNOR WALLER.

Mr. President, and Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution: The delightful introduction of your President makes me at the beginning take advantage of two things that this occasion has inspired; and the first is, that I am so horrid a writer that nobody can read even my typewriter's letters. (Great laughter and applause.) And the second is, to assure you that the fact that I came into the world without a cent don't trouble me now. The trouble I now have on my mind, is how I am going out of it.

The next thought is in connection with the speech of my distinguished friend from Litchfield County. He suggested that in America to-day the dollar is king, and I felt a sadness when he said it, until I reflected, with a fullness of heart, that if it be true, as it seems almost to be, that we have come in these sad times to find that the dollar is king in America, there is the correlative fact that everybody can be a dollar king if he has a mind to, and only half try. (Applause.)

And now, gentlemen, having disposed of the suggestions the occasion has incited, let me turn your attention to what I thought of before I came here; and the first thing I thought of was that while I stood before you I would feel embarrassed (laughter), because I am not one of the descendants or Sons of the American Revolution, and I am not, as I understand it, qualified to be one, either. I am proud to say that I am the father of several of the descendants, and a grandfather—young as I feel—of a large and increasing number besides. (Laughter.)

And that is not all, nor is it the best of it, for I am more nearly related to the Daughters of the Revolution than I am to the Sons, as I am the husband of one of them, the father of another and the grandfather of two of them, and as the politicians say, "the counties are not all yet heard from." (Laughter and applause.)

I do not often, I beg you to believe, indulge in so much genealogy, and I do so on this occasion only to show you how closely, by the course of true love and affection, though not by heredity, I come to being one of you. (Applause.)

I am not one of you because my ancestors came from that Emerald Isle in the sea, whose sons have fought and died in every struggle for liberty in this and every other part of the world. (Applause.)

But, unluckily, they did not come here soon enough to share with Montgomery and Barry, and other of their brave countrymen, and with your heroic forefathers in the perils, the hardships, and the glory of the American Revolution.

The Revolution, that after seven years horrid continuance, thanks be to God, finally ended in the downfall forever of monarchy, and the establishment forever of the equality of free men, the right of the majority and the rule of the people in this "home of the brave, this land of the free." (Great applause.)

We acknowledge gladly, and that without envy, too, that life may be as safe, property as secure, laws as liberal, courts as just and family and social relations as charming in England and other monarchial countries as they are here, but I cannot help thinking, and, upon an occasion like this, I cannot help saying, that there is one thing they lack to make them as free and happy as we are, or ought to be, and that one thing they lack, is the right our fathers fought for, and obtained for us; and that we are still enjoying, the inalienable right to say, who shall, and who shall not rule over us, in town, state, city, and nation. (Applause.)

And this is American freedom.

The divine right of kings, the impious heresy upon which monarchy is founded, is seldom, if ever, so boldly expressed now as it used to be once.

While the divine right of the people, in fear of God, to rule themselves, the vox populi, vox Dei, doctrine of republics, is more boldly and more widely proclaimed now, the world over, than ever before.

"'Tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true" that the people sometimes make rulers, who are not altogether lovely, and who would not compare favorably perhaps with the born, ready-made rulers in monarchial countries.

But the records prove that such mistakes, though too frequent, are, after all, the exceptions, and not the rule, and we should remember, as I heard Minister Phelps once say, at a banquet in London, that "those who never make mistakes never make anything."

No, our country could not have grown great and prosperous, as it surely has, if the people had not, as a rule, chosen wise men, and fit men, as leaders in American public life.

While I would not extenuate the offense of the people in sometimes electing unfit men for public places, still, I would rather suffer such chances, even oftener than we do, than have the offices filled, "for better or for worse," as in monarchial countries, on the chances of the laws of descent.

For, if the people elect an unfit, ugly candidate, they can, at least, feel, as did the fond mother, when looking at her homely child,

she said to those around her, "Yes; I know the poor thing is homely, but, thank God, it is mine." (Great applause and laughter.)

We all know, too, that while the majority rule of the people, about which I have spoken, and for which our fathers fought, is sometimes obstructed, it is never obstructed for a longer time than the indifference and patience of the people permit.

For we have no crowned, or uncrowned boss or master who can force anything unfair on the people if they choose by their ballots (not bayonets, mark you!) to firmly resist. (Applause.)

For, as we all know, in one or two general elections, the majority votes of the people can send into political exile forever, all,—whoever they may be—who dare to persist in maintaining in any part of our country, Connecticut included, any form of government not based on the two American Revolutionary principles, the equality of freemen and the will of the people. (Great applause.)

But we ought to remember, proud as we are, that the freedom which our fathers gained for us, and for which we are, and ought to be devoutly grateful, was not, in the beginning, as universal a blessing as it is now, nor as I hope it will be some day in the future.

It is, you know, but a few years ago that the freedom we had then, held in slavery four million of people, and even to-day our freedom, enlarged as it is, refuses to give to one-half of our people, and as Mrs. Beecher Hooker says, "the mothers of the other half," a right to say a word as to who shall rule over them.

We are so used to this, that it may not seem to most of us, including even our wives, sisters and sweethearts, as much of a hardship.

But I believe, as I do in my existence, that the time will come when we shall wonder why our women were ever held in political bondage, as much as we wonder now that our freedom suffered human slavery to last so long.

The time may be far distant, it may be a decade, and it may be a century, for "the mills of God grind slowly," but it surely will come. (Applause.)

I speak of this here, not to awaken controversy, or to arouse agitation, for the occasion is inopportune, but I cannot, for the life of me, thank God for the large measure of freedom American men enjoy, without speeding the day when American women can, if they will, enjoy a like measure of it.

And, in saying this, I rejoice to know, that I am only echoing the words of the illustrious Justice Marshall and a long line of other great men, whose careers adorn our history.

Let me, in closing, assure you that I esteem very highly the opportunity your invitation has given me to enjoy this patriotic occasion.

For, to my mind, there is nothing that tends more to exalt men or women, a state or a nation, than frequent celebrations of the brave deeds of ancestors by their worthy descendants.

For, if we would have brave men in the future, we must honor, as you are doing to-day in thought, word and action, the brave men of the past. (Great applause and cheers.)

GENERAL FORD: Compatriots: Requests have been sent to me that we listen for a moment to Colonel Osborn. (Great applause.) What is your sentiment, gentlemen?

(Cries of "Osborn, Osborn.")

GENERAL FORD: I have the pleasure of presenting to you a gentleman who was an aide on Governor Waller's staff, a gentleman who has the friendship, respect and admiration of all men, and who should have occupied the position that I now occupy—Colonel Osborn.

(Cries of "Osborn" from different parts of the room.)

COLONEL OSBORN.

This is what the old lady called "an unkind and sudden thing." What I can say I don't know, except to express my very greatest pleasure in being here; and when I hear my chief—I still regard him as my chief—making a speech here this afternoon, I feel like acquiescing in the sentiments he has expressed. (Applause.)

I occupy a rather curious position; first as a citizen, next as a statesman. (Laughter and applause.) What I am going to say I don't know, what I ought to say I am sure of. It is a great thing to be a Son.

It is a little bit unexpected, and I am unprepared to say anything except that it does me good to be here now. It does me good, as a citizen of Connecticut, to hear the Chief Justice at this banquet lay down the principles which every American citizen ought to be proud of. (Applause). I have been accustomed in reading history, to find Chief Justices who made their own convenient principles, and it is a delight for me to meet one who is not like them. (Applause.)

We are met together as citizens of Connecticut. My good friend over there, the Cuban (laughter) is trying to reform this Constitution of ours, and he is meeting with some difficulties. It is a great comfort to us to come here and have the Chief Justice and the Ex-Governor, and whatever the other things are (laughter)—who

speak like myself—utter these things. We shall go back to the Convention next week, and make it so that New Haven shall have twenty-five representatives, and Derby shall have ten. (Laughter.) Any town which harbors and entertains the Chief Justice ought to have ten at least. (Laughter and applause.)

I am talking against time. I want to say to you men here,—perhaps I am dead wrong about it—perhaps in my youth and enthusiasm I am doing the wrong thing in Hartford. Perhaps we are asking for too much, perhaps I am wrong, and some of my country friends are doubtless here. There are some things that I cannot subscribe to. I think that in this state the population ought to have some right to be represented in the General Assembly. Maybe I am wrong, maybe I ought not to ask for it, but I am going to ask for it, and if I go down in defeat, then I will go down at least with the consciousness of knowing that I was right, even if I failed. (Applause.)

And I want to say to you, that I want to compromise—I mean with the small towns. I respect their traditions, I respect their precepts; but I cannot agree with them that we have no rights as population. I will do the best I can, and I will concede to them all that is right; but I cannot concede to them what I think belongs to other human beings. (Applause.)

GENERAL FORD: Compatriots: This storm has apparently interrupted the regular programme. (Laughter.) As I am advised by the management, a number of young ladies will represent on the stage some scenes of the old colonial times; and before closing I will ask you to remain for a moment and witness the exercises that they present to you. (Applause.)

The ceremonies closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," led by Professor Chandler.

J. G. WOODWARD,
Historian.

HARTFORD, May 10, 1902.



ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 9, 1903

(Condensed.)

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Hartford, May 9, 1903.

The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock by President Trumbull.

President Trumbull read his report (see page 232).

The Secretary read his report (see page 237).

The Treasurer read his report (see page 239).

The Registrar read his report (see page 242).

The Necrologist made his report.

For the report of the Historian see page 245.

Voted: That the reports be accepted, ordered on file and printed in the Year Book.

On motion, the President appointed Messrs. Charles G. Stone, Lewis B. Curtis, Robert W. Hill, William E. Chandler and Dr. George C. F. Williams a committee to report nominations of officers for the ensuing year.

General Greeley gave an interesting account of the successful meeting of the National Congress held at New Haven, April 30 and May 1, at which the Connecticut Society was represented by the following delegates: Messrs. Jonathan Trumbull, Gen. E. S. Greeley, Isaac W. Birdseye, Morris B. Beardsley, Henry C. Sherwood, Charles Hopkins Clark, Charles G. Stone, Levi E. Coe, Leverett Belknap, Edgar J. Doolittle, George N. Morse, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, Charles F. Brooker, Rufus E. Holmes, Col. Samuel Daskam, L. Wheeler Beecher, Merritt Heminway, Isaac

W. Brooks, Robert W. Hill, William E. Chandler, Everett E. Lord, Franklin H. Hart and William J. Atwater.

The event of the Congress which was of especial gratification to the members of the Connecticut Society was the unanimous election of Gen. Edwin S. Greeley to the position of President-General.*

On motion, it was

Voted: That President Jonathan Trumbull, Major Louis R. Cheney, Gen. George H. Ford, Judge Morris B. Beardsley and Isaac W. Birdseye be appointed delegates to represent the Society at the celebration of the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, which will be observed at Freehold, New Jersey, on June 27, 1903.

On motion, it was

Voted: That the thanks of the Society be extended to the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution for the delightful entertainment given by the Chapter at the Yale Art School in connection with the reception to the National Congress.

It was also

Voted: That the thanks of the Society be extended to the members of the General David Humphreys Branch, and to the committees at New Haven which had charge of the arrangements for the sessions of the National Congress.

President-General Greeley reported that he had received many letters from delegates to the National Congress expressing their appreciation of the entertainment tendered the Congress, and in the course of his remarks extended his personal acknowledgment for the generous contributions received from members of the State Society, to which was due in a large measure the success of the entertainment.

*For a report of the proceedings of the National Congress, with speeches at the dinner tendered the delegates, see page 316. Registrar.

Voted: To take a recess (for lunch), subject to the call of the chair.

The meeting having been called to order, and while the nominating committee was in session, General Greeley announced that he withdrew his name as a candidate for the position of Vice-President of the State Society, and the name of Judge Morris B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, was presented as a candidate for that office.

Secretary Stone of the committee reported the following nominations for officers for the coming year:

For President,	Jonathan Trumbull.
Vice-President,	Morris B. Beardsley.
Secretary,	Charles G. Stone.
Treasurer,	William E. Chandler.
Registrar,	Hobart L. Hotchkiss.
Historian,	Joseph G. Woodward.
Chaplain,	Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D.
Necrologist,	Henry R. Jones.

Board of Managers:

Leverett Belknap,	Hartford.
Sylvester C. Dunham,	Hartford.
Frank B. Gay,	Hartford.
J Coolidge Hills,	Hartford.
Henry B. Simonds,	Bridgeport.
Charles B. Buckingham,	Bridgeport.
Walter Hubbard,	Meriden.
H. Wales Lines,	Meriden.
Eli C. Birdsey,	Meriden.
Ernest E. Rogers,	New London.
James B. Bowen,	Putnam.
Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.,	New Haven.
Benjamin R. English,	New Haven.
Wilson H. Lee,	New Haven.
*Stephen W. Kellogg,	Waterbury.

*Died January, 1904. See obituary.

Delegates to the National Congress:

Isaac W. Birdseye (at large),	Bridgeport.
Zalmon Goodsell,	Bridgeport.
Henry C. Sherwood,	Bridgeport.
Lewis B. Curtis,	Bridgeport.
Charles Hopkins Clark,	Hartford.
Dr. George C. F. Williams,	Hartford.
Louis R. Cheney,	Hartford.
Edgar J. Doolittle,	Meriden.
*Levi E. Coe,	Meriden.
Charles F. Brooker,	Ansonia.
Rufus E. Holmes,	Winsted.
Col. Samuel Daskam,	Norwalk.
L. Wheeler Beecher,	Westville.
Merritt Heminway,	Watertown.
Isaac W. Brooks,	Torrington.
Robert W. Hill,	Waterbury.
William E. Chandler,	New Haven.
Everett E. Lord,	New Haven.
Franklin H. Hart,	New Haven.
William J. Atwater,	New Haven.
George H. Ford,	New Haven.

Secretaries of Local Branches, ex-officio:

Henry C. Sherwood,	Bridgeport.
John M. Harmon,	Meriden.
William E. Chandler,	New Haven.
Carl J. Viets,	New London.
Charles A. Quintard,	Norwalk.
Burrell W. Hyde,	Norwich.

Upon vote the Secretary cast a ballot for the nominees proposed and they were duly declared elected.

*Died November 2, 1903, and Andrew J. Sloper, New Britain, elected to fill vacancy.

Voted: That the Treasurer be instructed to pay the note due Mr. L. Wheeler Beecher for money borrowed to buy the Nathan Hale schoolhouse.

Voted: That the thanks of the Society be extended to Gen. E. S. Greeley for his valuable services rendered as Vice-President during the past years.

The reports of the General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1, General Gold Selleck Silliman Branch, No. 3, and the Nathan Hale Branch, No. 6, were read, accepted and ordered on file (see page 278).

Short addresses were made by Gen. Stephen W. Kellogg, by Thomas H. Bissell, an original son, who spoke of the services of his father in the Revolution, and by Henry A. Stillman, who spoke of his acquaintance with Alice Adams, the sweetheart of Nathan Hale.

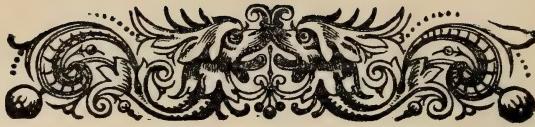
The meeting adjourned at three o'clock p. m.

Attest,

CHARLES G. STONE,

Secretary.





PRESIDENT TRUMBULL'S ADDRESS.

The year just closed presents only encouraging features in the growth of the Society, in the work which it has accomplished, and in its prospects for the future. Financially, the Society is in much better condition than a year ago, as will be seen from the Treasurer's report. This fact alone encourages us to hope that work which has been deferred for lack of funds can be taken up in the coming year. It is time that the pledge of the Society for an appropriation for a memorial tablet at New Haven should be redeemed, and it is hoped that the appropriation will be made, and the tablet completed during the year now before us.

It is now four years since a Year Book of the Society was issued. The work of our Registrar is too arduous and exacting to allow us to urge upon him the issue of this publication, but if means can be found to accomplish this work under his supervision during the year, the Society will be much benefited by such a publication. The National Register which was issued more than a year ago has only in a small degree supplied this lack, as it was necessary for each of our members to buy it at the price fixed at the time of publication, or to consult it in the public libraries of the state to which it was generously supplied by the President-General at the time. Covering, as it did, the entire membership of the national order, the record of the service of ancestors was necessarily much briefer than in our own Year Books; and it lacked entirely the full history of our own proceedings which only our State Year Book could give. I leave further details regarding this publication to our Registrar in the report he is to present to you, my only

object being to emphasize the importance of this publication, and to express the hope that some means may be found to accomplish it without imposing on him an amount of work too great to be expected even from one who has shown such untiring devotion to the arduous duties of his office.

The work accomplished by the Society during this fourteenth year of its existence has left no visible memorials, principally because funds have not been available for the purpose. We have, however, through committees and through the individual exertions of members done all in our power to induce legislation for the memorial asked for at Westport to mark the landing and retreat of Tryon in 1777, and for suitable appropriations for the preservation of our public records. Through the efforts of our fellow-member, the State Librarian, Mr Godard, an admirable beginning has been made in the work of preserving our state records and valuable state papers. It is hoped that this good work will continue, unhampered by false economy, and that measures will also soon be taken to complete the printing of the official state records covering the entire period of the Revolution, a work begun upon the motion of our Society. The preservation of town records is in its way equally important, and equally of interest to our Society.

The proposed memorial at Westport has not yet been favored with an appropriation; but will, at least, we understand, be recommended to favorable consideration, though it may be necessary to await another session of our Legislature before securing an appropriation. Such a memorial is a most fitting one for us to promote in every possible way, if only for the reason that the town of Westport under the inspiration of our fellow-member, Mr. William H. Burr, has already incurred large expense in preserving the title to the ground in question. Aside from this, the projected memorial should interest us as a Society, for the reason that it is to mark a spot where a larger number of Ameri-

cans were opposed to a larger number of British than at any other place or time on Connecticut soil during the Revolution.

In accordance with my recommendation of a year ago, attention was called as generally as possible through the public press to the peculiar appropriateness of observing Washington's birthday in our church services throughout the state, since the anniversary fell on Sunday this year. As far as can be ascertained such observances were quite general. It is to be hoped, however, that the Sunday which falls nearest to Washington's birthday will always be observed in this way. Once a year is none too often for the clergy of our country to use this great example in pursuance of their teachings to their flocks, and in inculcating the lessons of patriotism as one of the important lessons of Christianity.

In its social features the year may be justly said to surpass any of its predecessors. The celebration of Washington's birthday in this city of Hartford brought out a large concourse from our membership, although we were obliged to hold this observance on the Saturday preceding the legal holiday established for this purpose. The arrangements for this celebration reflect great credit on the Hartford committee, and the fourteenth annual banquet and exercises of the Society will pass into its annals as most happily memorable.

A still more elaborate and important social gathering was the recent entertainment given at New Haven by our Society to the annual congress of the National Society on the 30th of April and the 1st of May. The expenses of this entertainment were met by voluntary subscriptions among our members. The generous and prompt response to the call for these subscriptions showed a most loyal spirit on the part of subscribers, thus enabling us to extend unstinted hospitalities to the delegates from all parts of the country, requiting hospitalities which our own delegates had been receiving for the past twelve years from the various State

Societies. The labors of the New Haven committee having the arrangements for this entertainment in charge were, it is hoped, amply repaid by the success of this brilliant affair, and by the enthusiastic expressions of thanks and appreciation from the numerous delegates.

This annual congress at New Haven was one of the largest, most brilliant and successful ever held since the formation of the National Society fourteen years ago. It hardly comes within my limits to describe it in detail, and such a description is unnecessary except for the information of those members who were unable to be present. The proceedings of our own Society in connection with the arrangements for these two memorable days, and an outline of the program which was carried out should be lodged with our Historian for future publication.*

Those who attended the business meetings and social entertainments of this congress could not fail to be impressed with the spirit which governed the entire proceedings, showing that our general order has gained steadily in strength, dignity and fixedness of purpose. The various general committees each have before them important work which in no way conflicts with the State Societies; the proceedings showed entire courtesy and fraternal spirit in debate, and through all the course of the various meetings earnest and sincere patriotism was manifest as a guiding and animating spirit.

The one event of the congress which was a crowning gratification to our members was the unanimous election of our honored Vice-President, General Edwin S. Greeley, to the highest position in our order, the President-General of the National Society. Connecticut deserved this recognition after her long and important contributions to the welfare of our general order, and to none of her sons could the welfare and success of that order be more safely and appropriately committed than to him in whose hands it has been placed.

*See account of proceedings in this book.

It will be observed from the Secretary's report that the marking of graves of revolutionary patriots was continued in full measure during the year. The inspection of applications for grave-markers and the issue of markers granted add very materially to the work of our Registrar and Secretary; but it also adds materially to the value of our records. The placing of these markers is also an act of reverence for our ancestors of the Revolution, which promotes to an important degree the objects of our organization.

It is hardly necessary to add that the growth, strength and success of our Society is due to the fact that we are a working Society. We have much to show in the form of lasting memorials, but though we may point to them with pride, we cannot too often remind ourselves that we are not living upon what we have accomplished in the past, but upon what we are doing in the present and expect to do in the future. The field for our work is, and always will be unlimited. In view of the spirit which has invariably governed us in the past and which is so manifest in the present, we may well cherish our belief in a useful and brilliant future.

HARTFORD, May 9, 1903.





REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, May 9, 1903.

The Connecticut Society reports that seventy-eight members have been added to the list during the past year, making a total of one thousand active members and forty honorary.

We have lost by death during the year twenty-nine members, and dropped twenty-six for non-payment of their dues, with four resignations and one demittal.

One hundred and eighty-seven grave-markers have been placed during the year, making a total of nine hundred and forty-seven graves of Revolutionary soldiers that have been marked by the Connecticut Society.

As Washington's birthday fell on Sunday this year, the Connecticut Society requested that all pastors of churches in the state make it a special Patriotic Day for instilling patriotism and love of country into the members of their congregations. This request met with a general compliance throughout the state.

The fourteenth anniversary was celebrated on February 21 in a fitting manner with an annual banquet and interesting ceremonies. This year will be a memorable one in the history of this Society, as we had the honor of entertaining the National Congress at New Haven. It was one of the most successful meetings held by the Congress.

We have voted to endorse the resolution asking Congress to purchase the "Temple Farm" in Virginia.

A special committee has been appointed to confer with the members of the General Assembly of Connecticut as to the best measures for preserving the public records of the state.

Also a special committee to co-operate with the town of Westport in securing from the General Assembly an appropriation to assist in the erection of a suitable memorial on Cedar Point, which was the scene of the most important struggle against British forces in Connecticut during the Revolutionary War.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. STONE,

Secretary.





TREASURER'S REPORT.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, TREASURER, *in account with THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

	DR.
May 10, Balance of old account,	\$ 465.95
From Annual Dinner, 1902, Wilson H. Lee, Treasurer,	7.00
71 contributions Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund,	430.00
3 copies Lebanon War Office,	3.00
Charles G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	<u>2,134.00</u>
	<u>\$3,039.95</u>

	CR.
Nathan Warren, Treasurer-General, certificates,	16.00
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co., grave-markers,	6.15
E. A. Robinson, envelopes,	2.75
Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., printing,	26.40
" " " "	53.10
Jonathan Trumbull, bill of expenses,	57.29
3 years insurance Lebanon War Office,	22.50
Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., 2 cent en- velopes printed,	23.25
L. Wheeler Beecher, on note,	500.00
" interest on note to Aug. 1, 1902,	148.60
Nathan Warren, Treasurer-General, Stars and Stripes Monument, London, England,	10.00
Nathan Warren, Treasurer-General, certificates,	21.00
Charles F. Brown, application fee returned,	5.00
Hobart L. Hotchkiss, bill of expenses,	9.50
Charles G. Stone, Secretary, one-half year sal- ary and bill of expenses,	102.75

Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co., grave-markers,	\$ 55.90
Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., printing,	9.74
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co., grave-markers,	135.20
A. L. Gardner, rosettes,	18.00
Hobart L. Hotchkiss, one-half year salary,	75.00
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co., grave-marker and express,	1.55
Whitehead & Hoag Co., badges Hartford annual dinner,	55.20
Simons & Co., decorations Hartford annual dinner,	15.00
John Coombs, flowers Hartford annual dinner,	10.60
Mahlon Moyen, printing " " "	24.00
Charles G. Stone, Secretary, one-half year salary and bill of expenses,	147.40
Spirit of '76, 100 S. A. R. memorial certificates,	10.00
Nathan Warren, Treasurer-General, annual dues,	245.50
E. A. Robinson, envelopes and printing for Registrar,	2.00
Charles H. Elliott, letter heads and express,	11.50
Amelia C. Roehner, typewriting for Registrar,	11.70
Nathan Warren, Treasurer-General, certificates,	20.00
Charles G. Stone, Secretary, entertainment speakers annual dinner and bill of expenses,	62.60
William E. Chandler, Treasurer, bill of expenses,	4.71
Hobart L. Hotchkiss, one-half year salary,	75.00
Hobart L. Hotchkiss, bill of expenses,	6.05
Balance to new account,	1,039.01
	<hr/>
	\$3,039.95

SUMMARY.

Balance from old account,	\$465.95
Nathan Hale schoolhouse subscriptions,	430.00
From annual dinner, 1902,	7.00
3 copies War Office,	3.00
Charles G. Stone, Secretary, fees and dues,	2,134.00
Expenses,	\$2,000.94
Balance to new account,	1,039.01
	<hr/>
	\$3,039.95
	\$3,039.95

TRUMBULL TOMB TRUST FUND.

Amount reported May 10, 1902,	\$229.29
Interest on deposits,	8.08
Amount deposit New Haven Savings Bank, . .	\$237.37

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount reported May 10, 1902,	\$335.38
Interest on deposits,	11.83
Amount on deposit New Haven Savings Bank, .	\$347.21

ASSETS.

Balance on deposit Yale National Bank,	\$1,039.01
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LIABILITIES.

Balance on note to L. Wheeler Beecher,	\$500.00
Interest on note 9 months to May 1, 1903,	18.75
Balance of Lafayette Fund, voted for Tablet in New Haven,	265.50
Balance,	254.76
	\$1,039.01
	\$1,039.01

Nathan Hale schoolhouse fund, deficit reported May 10, 1902,	\$979.15
Subscription during past year,	\$430.00
Deficit,	549.15
	979.15

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Treasurer.

New Haven, May 7, 1903.



REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

HARTFORD, May 9, 1903.

My report for the past year will be brief because most of the general topics to be found in the Registrar's report have been touched upon in prior reports, and because much of the data which might be included in this report is included in the reports of other officers.

It has, however, been an unusually busy year for the office, and in fact, the work is so constantly growing that the person occupying the position could to advantage spend at least one-half of his time in properly carrying out its duties.

In addition to the vast amount of correspondence, the Registrar is being continually applied to for copies of papers in his possession, a great many of these coming from Daughters of the American Revolution who have some relative or friend who is a member of our Society, and whose record is desired. Again, the same difficulties have arisen in applications as in previous years, that there are claims made of service which cannot be verified; many have to be returned because the oath is not attached or because the proper references are not given, and many others simply give the name of the volume without the page, leaving the Registrar to look up and verify the reference.

During the year a committee was appointed by the Board of Managers to publish a Year Book, but as this work devolves largely upon the Registrar he has been unable to prepare the copy for printing. Were it not that I have accepted the position of chairman of the publication

committee, I should feel obliged to decline any further service in this office, it being absolutely impossible, as before stated, under present conditions to meet the demands. I hope to proceed with the work of preparing this book immediately and to include in it the membership down to this meeting, which will cover a period of four years.

The number of applications for membership has been increased during the year owing to the energetic service of a few of our members and to circulars sent out by the Secretary urging members to take an active interest in getting applications. The highest membership number at the last meeting was 1,504. There have been 78 members admitted, including those admitted to-day, making the highest State number at the present time 1,582.

Nearly one-half of these applications have been prepared by the energetic Treasurer of our State Society, and mention should also be made of the enthusiastic interest which A. J. Wright, of the office of the State Board of Education, has taken in securing new members, and next in the number of applications secured should be mentioned Charles B. Buckingham, of Bridgeport.

There have been a large number of applications for grave-markers examined, and including those passed upon to-day the total for the year is 187.

The office has been in receipt of two additional volumes of the Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution, the gift of the Hon. William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth, which, as heretofore mentioned, are of the most complete character and of the greatest value to the Registrar and to members generally in securing data where their ancestors came from Massachusetts.

The office has also been the recipient through the courtesy of George S. Godard, of Volume IX of the Connecticut Historical Society Collections, being Volume I of the Rolls of the Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, published by authority of the General Assembly.

That the death roll has been large will appear from the report of the Necrologist, but the increased activity in securing applications has kept the active membership in our Society still above one thousand in number and still third in number of all the State Societies.

As in former years, I am under obligations to the officers and members for their cordial support and assistance whenever required.

Respectfully submitted,

HOBART L. HOTCHKISS,

Registrar.





REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

The fourteenth celebration of Washington's Birthday by this Society was at Foot Guard Armory, Hartford, February 22, 1903. A committee, consisting of

Louis R. Cheney,	Frank B. Gay,
Charles G. Stone,	Jonathan Trumbull,
Leverett Belknap,	Charles Hopkins Clark,
George C. F. Williams,	John M. Holcombe,
Phineas H. Ingalls,	Dwight Chapman,
J. Coolidge Hills,	

was in charge of the arrangements.

Over the platform an oil painting of Washington on horseback was suspended, wreathed in the colors of the Republic. In front of the platform were the national banner and the banner of the Society. On the south wall was a second portrait of Washington, and on the opposite wall hung a portrait of the Connecticut Revolutionary hero Israel Putnam.

Daughters of the American Revolution occupied seats in the gallery.

Arthur L. Shipman, of Hartford, presided.

Governor Chamberlain and Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, who were expected, were unable to be present.

Grace was said by the Chaplain of the Society, Reverend Edwin S. Lines, D.D.

THE TOASTS.

OUR SOCIETY.

President Jonathan Trumbull.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Governor Abiram Chamberlain.

NATIONAL SOCIETY, S. A. R.

President-General Edwin Warfield.

AN AMERICAN PRINCIPLE.

Colonel Norris G. Osborn.

“NOBLESSE OBLIGE.”

Ex-Speaker John H. Perry.

“WASHINGTON, SPORTSMAN AND CITIZEN.”

Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Rev. John Calvin Goddard.

The Dinner.

BLUE POINTS ON HALF-SHELL.

SALTINES.

OLIVES.

CLEAR CALF'S HEAD.

CHICKEN HALIBUT AU GRATIN. DUCHESSE POTATOES.

FILLET OF BEEF, FRESH MUSHROOM SAUCE.

STRING BEANS.

POTATO CROQUETTES.

LALLA ROOKH PUNCH.

PHILADELPHIA SQUAB STUFFED, Currant JELLY.

LETTUCE AND CELERY MAYONNAISE.

HARTFORD NECTAR.

LADY FINGERS.

MACAROONS.

SPONGE DROPS.

FRUIT AND PLAIN CAKE.

FRUIT.

COFFEE.

CIGARS.

When the dinner had been eaten Mr. Shipman said:

Sons of the American Revolution:

We are met to-day to commemorate the deeds of our ancestors and their chief, and it is no disrespect to our ancestors to say that George Washington of Virginia was the leader and commander of the Connecticut men of 1776. Roger Sherman, Oliver Wolcott, William Johnson, Oliver Ellsworth, Israel Putnam, David Wooster, Joseph Spencer, Daniel Knowlton, Nathan Hale, the Trumbulls—Jonathan, Joseph and John—Jeremiah Wadsworth, and the rest—they belong to us, and we belong—some of us more or less particularly—to one or more of them. But George Washington was with them, yet not of them, and nevertheless son-less as he was, we, the sons of Connecticut, the heirs of the United States, are his offspring.

In these day's when the rigid investigators who are likely to turn into relentless iconoclasts, are digging and holding up to public gaze the failures and weaknesses of our ancestors, the most careful critic can only bring his little quota of large praise to the memory of Washington. Hartford welcomes you to do him honor. A hundred and twenty-two years ago it had the honor of seeing him on one of the most encouraging days of a most discouraging period. But a short half-mile from here the turning point of the Revolutionary War was seen yet hardly noted. Our townsmen watched the stately figure of Washington, the graceful and boyish Lafayette, Knox's square form passing up Main street and meeting a group of Frenchmen in glittering uniform—Count De Rochambeau and his staff officers—the Stars and Stripes drooped peacefully by the white lilies of France. In a few short months they were to mount waving in stinging smoke in friendly but bloody rivalry the redoubts on the British left at Yorktown. The York river read the end of the chapter; the banks of the Connecticut saw, but could not read its beginning.

Connecticut's men had been with and under Washington from the scene at the elm in Cambridge, through the dogged bitterness of the New York campaign, the sullen retreat from Germantown, the rash and glorious dashes at Trenton and Princeton, the snatching of a victory from defeat at Monmouth, the horrors of Valley Forge, the pursuit of Howe into New York, the long and faithful watch on the Hudson. It was fitting that in Connecticut and in Hartford the last scene of the Revolutionary drama should open. The drama had needed a poet to write its prologue, Hartford furnished the poet in John Trumbull, the poem in *McFingal*. The actors have obeyed the final words *exeunt omnes*. They cannot answer the recall in person, but we, their children, are here to-day to say, speaking for them, the actors and the audience as well, a simple—"Thank you."

Gentlemen: Some years ago there was published in the newspaper of the person, for whom I am unfortunately for you a proxy, a story. It was a true story and entitled "The Story of a Lost Child." But the title is a little misleading for the child was found. As Mr. Clark is not here, I can safely confide to Mr. Osborn that it was about the best piece of writing the "*Courant*" ever printed. Its author then and now lives where the child was lost. He has safeguarded his flock ever since in Salisbury and his flock—both sheep and goats—have continued to safeguard him. Indeed, lest they should miss him in the pulpit to-morrow, for the railroad time tables are faithful to the starting hour at least, they have made me promise to introduce him now
—Rev. John Calvin Goddard.

ADDRESS OF REV. JOHN CALVIN GODDARD.

We are met to celebrate the national red-letter day, a little in advance of the date, partly out of regard for the Sabbath, and partly out of regard of that thrifty maxim, "Never put off till to-morrow what can as well be done to-day." To-morrow will be the 171st anniversary of that day of fate in the Old Dominion, when they

came to Augustine Washington, the farrier of Bridges Creek, and announced, There is a man-child born into the world. That child was the Son of the Revolution, the Father of his Country, the St. George of the British Dragon.

There followed those halcyon days of childhood, when all was quiet along the Potomac, when the boy was fathering the man, was growing those limbs of steel that ultimately carried the stately head six and a quarter feet into the air, and that giant hand, "The largest hand," said Lafayette, "I ever saw on man," the hand that threw the silver dollar clear across the river, a feat of strength afterward discredited, until Mr. Evarts came to the defense of the legend by remarking, that probably a dollar would go farther in those days than now. It is a fascinating subject, the sportsmanship of Washington, which will doubtless be skillfully handled later, as clay in the hands of a Potter.

We learn that he could not tell a lie, though he could always tell a liar; it is interesting to learn also that he could not spell a lie (and some other words), generally spelling it with a *y*, though he frequently called upon Martha to look at the word, too, and to tell him what was its one thing needful. To the end of his days he confounded the lyre of Apollo with the liar Apollyon, deceivers ever. We learned that he believed in things, believed as we do in the daughters of the Revolution, and in that whole sisterhood of womankind, without whom it is equally impossible to be either happy or married. Upon that belief he acted, for, although he did not sanction marrying for money, neither did he have the heart to let a widow go lonely all her days, simply because she had a little property. His life was sanctified by Mary Ball, dignified by Martha Washington, irradiated by Nelly Custis.

There are some things we know about him, some things that as Yankees we can guess, and some things that we have to be told. All through our history the American people have been told from time to time by those having inside information, what Washington would have thought on this or that public matter. We are told that he would have justified the rebellion. We are told that he would have been horrified by expansion, and that with all the other calamity hunters of our day, he would rock his head between his knees and refuse to be comforted. It is the glory of modern science to differentiate noxious microbes, and then find a remedy for them. It is said, for instance, that if you hold the germ firmly between the thumb and fore-finger, then pour down its throat a half teaspoonful of lemon juice, the germ will die. There are some other germs that one could almost wish might be meted out the same lemoncholy fate. One of them is known scientifically as the *microbus pessimisticus Springfieldensis*. In fact, several of these

heresies and pessimisms, that have been god-fathered upon the Father of his Country, might well die the death without benefit of clergy. There was plenty to be sober about in Washington's day; his was the critical period of American history, but he never despaired of the republic, and persuaded all other hesitants to put a cheerful courage on. It is said that in India every gang of workmen have a paid assistant attached, who is called a shabash wallah. His business consists in going about among the workmen and saying, "Cheer up, brother!" "Well done, brother!" Try it again, brother!" Statistics show that a job which is shabashed will be done thirty per cent. better, cheaper and quicker than usual. The same is a parable. Washington shabashed the young republic into success. And to-day it is as well to learn from him that public men and public duties thrive better when they are shabashed than when they are dash-dashed.

Washington was a mountain, a volcano within and a glacier without. He could be as cool as snow, though his feelings were juniper and coals of fire. Only once did he speak unadvisedly with his lips, at Monmouth, when he dropped that single-spiced, monomouthed oath, which the recording angel did not blot out with a tear, but starred with a foot-note, stating that the oath was debited to the account of Charles Lee. Better, we are told is he "that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." Washington had the greatness of both ends of that comparison; he ruled his spirit and the spirits of his countrymen; he took a city and captivated a continent. Yet for all the canonization that he received in his lifetime he was never heady. His Cæsarism was of the sort that put away the offered crown so that it was never heard of again. When, on the motion of John Adams, he was unanimously appointed by the Continental Congress to the position of commander-in-chief, he called upon every gentleman in the room to witness his declaration that he felt himself unequal to the command. He repeated the conviction in letters to his wife, and, as Johnstone tells us, he remained to the day of his death the most determined sceptic as to his fitness for every position to which he was successively called. This is as remarkable as it is refreshing. All military men are not clothed with humility as with a garment. Recently in Germany a colonel had occasion to announce to the adjutant that, as there was to be an eclipse of the sun next day, the troops might assemble on the parade, where he would explain the phenomenon to them, but that in case of cloudiness they were to assemble in the drill-shed as usual. Whereupon the adjutant delivered the announcement as follows: "To-morrow, by the Colonel's orders, there will be an eclipse of the sun. Troops will assemble on the parade, where the colonel will conduct the eclipse in person. If cloudy, the eclipse will take place in the drill-shed."

Behold the soldier! where in their ragged regimentals stand the old Continentals, yielding not; a luckless general, the Monmouth victory snatched from him by treachery, and that of the Brandywine by senseless panic; tried by the jealousies of his staff, the man's foes they of his own household; tried by the rigors of Valley Forge, where regular rations were both caviar to the general and caviar to his troops; tried by the infamy of Arnold, the one blot upon the escutcheon of Connecticut; but at length coming to the turning of the long lane, stealing that far march through the woods like a panther, striking the swift blow at Yorktown, when Cornwallis, bewildered, his plans upset, with garrison at reverse arms, marches out to surrender, while the British band plays the appropriate tune, "The world is upside down."

Behold the chief magistrate! twice lifting his massive hand above his towering head, and uttering the impressive words, "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Behold him later at Mt. Vernon, the citizen that serves with dignity on the petty jury, the householder who busies himself with the wedding of Nelly Custis, until at last, with hand upon his pulse, he crosses the bar, and goes out to his immortality. England and France half-mast their flags. Dr. Stone of this city voices the verdict of Connecticut from the text, "Moreover the man Moses was very great."

Washington left no children. It was commonly said, he was the father of his country, and of his country only. But in the sense in which Abraham is called the father of the faithful, Washington is the father of the loyal, the devoted, a great multitude which no man can number. On the Campeau monument at Detroit is carved the singular inscription, "Died the richest man in Michigan." The shaft of Washington might contain a more singular line than that, "Died the richest man in America." But the fact of his wealth has cut absolutely no figure in his fame. It is not for that feature of his life that the Capital of the nation, a sovereign state, with counties, towns, avenues and individuals uncounted have been named Washington. The greatest thing a man leaves behind him is not his estate, but happy is that people where on the departure of the great, it can be said, as of old, "The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha." George Washington is to-day a hundred and seventy-one years old. I use the phrase reverently, discreetly, advisedly, soberly and in the fear of God. He is so much alive that his spirit still holds that triple premiership, in peace, in war, in his countrymen's hearts. His majestic presence may be sensed at this very festivity, not like the skeleton at the Roman feast a memento mori, but an inspiration, a memento vivere, to live for the nation

he loved, bidding us in the impressive language of his own Farwell Address, which might well stand as a motto for this loyal organization, to "Cherish for the Union a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment."

MR. SHIPMAN: Gentlemen: I think that if Washington could come back to Connecticut to-day, and to-day were more than a century ago, he would want to talk with one man especially. That man was his faithful supporter, his honest adviser, his inspirer and his friend,—Brother Jonathan Trumbull. If the red-headed war governor of Virginia, who intrigued against him in his cabinet later, had been such a man as Jonathan Trumbull, the war in Virginia had been finished before. That man Governor Trumbull was more fortunate than Washington in a certain respect, and that was that he left descendants to represent him. Now the German physiologists to-day say that we all have within us certain qualities or characteristics which they have denominated by the little word "Id," a possibility of descent which is in every man. I think many of the possibilities, the characteristics, the "Ids," have descended to our brother, Jonathan Trumbull. Our President, Jonathan Trumbull.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Mr. Toastmaster, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution: The only appropriate response to such a flattering introduction as you have given me, sir, is a blush. That response has already been made.

Hartford is always a very attractive place for the Sons of the American Revolution, especially when it is our good fortune to celebrate Washington's birthday here. You commence, as you have commenced most beautifully to-day, by appealing to what is generally known as the best side of a man—the inside. The question arose at this table during the progress of this feast, as to who got up this dinner. We concluded that it made no difference, since we had found out who got it down. Then, too, your public press have a very beautiful way of undertaking to convince our ancestors that their descendants are very distinguished men. I remember when we had our first annual dinner here in Hartford, that one of your

afternoon papers very promptly published the statement that a handsomer set of men never assembled in this city. We love to remember that to-day, although it appealed to the second best side of a man—the outside,—after the snows of thirteen winters have passed over our heads, even though it causes the Daughters of the American Revolution in the galleries to set us down among the great has-beens of the present day. To those of our members who have, like myself, grown up with our Society from its infancy to its teens, Hartford has also the added charm of old association. Our older members, when we gather as we gathered this morning in the upper room of this armory, always love to pause before that speaking portrait of one of nature's noblemen, who was the commander of this First Company Governor's Foot Guard, and the founder of this Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He it was who brought about that first meeting for organization in the Capitol, and who through the few years and short time in which he was spared to us permeated in his own genial, unpretentious, inspiring way the growth and the interests of this Society. We need no portrait to remind us of the steady, open, kindly look of his face; and there is indelibly engraved upon the tablets of our memory the impress of sterling worth, high ideals and uniformly lovable characteristics which he left as a rich legacy to the loving, mourning throng from whom he parted nearly twelve years ago. After all, what degree of personal distinction, what exalted position in the hall of fame can surpass, if it can equal, the precious memory of such a man as Major John C. Kinney?

And when I say that the character he gave to this ancient and honorable First Company of Governor's Foot Guard has been well sustained by his successor, and has been well sustained in this Society, I feel that I am only doing justice to the living as I have tried to do the dead.

In those early days of which I have spoken, societies like our own were fast springing into existence from Maine to California. The need of a central government for such societies soon became apparent. In less than a month from the date of our Connecticut organization, the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution was formed, bearing a relation to our state societies which consciously or unconsciously imitated very closely the relation which the Continental Congress bore to the thirteen original states.

To say that the National Society in its early days was perfect in every respect would be absurd. It made mistakes, just as the Continental Congress made mistakes in the days of the Revolution. And that need only remind us of the favorite epigrams of that grand exponent of Connecticut patriotism and manhood, President Roosevelt—"The man who never makes mistakes is the man who never does anything."

But during these years the National Society has seen and corrected many of its mistakes, until to-day under our President-General we may well be very proud of it. We need no longer complain of pernicious paternalism on its part, or of interference in work belonging distinctively to state societies. Our hard-working Secretary and Registrar are no longer besieged with useless inquiries and useless forms of statistics to add to their arduous labors. And yet, in a comparatively recent instance, the amount of additional work forced upon our faithful Registrar, Judge Hotchkiss, in perfecting our early records, for which he was not responsible, to conform to the publication of the national register, can only be appreciated by those who understand the details of the work and its value to our Society.

I have felt during the many years in which I have been associated with him, that I have been fortunate indeed in having at my right hand a Vice-President who has been in close relations to this National Society, thus enabling me more particularly to devote my own attention to the affairs of the State Society.

The time has arrived, gentlemen, since our honored President-General whom we are so pleased and honored to have with us to-day, as our guest, declines a re-election, to place a Connecticut man at the head of our National Society. No man can be found so well qualified for the position as my esteemed associate, General Edwin S. Greeley. We shall nominate him at the next annual congress, and though the field is large, we shall elect him.

After having enjoyed for twelve years the unbounded hospitalities which have been extended to our delegates to the annual congresses, in eastern, western and southern cities, we have invited the National Society to hold its next annual congress in New Haven. The invitation has been cordially accepted, and we are now looking forward to the 30th of April, as the beginning of a gathering of Sons of the American Revolution from all quarters which will mark one of the most interesting and brilliant features in the annals of our Society. We may well rejoice in this opportunity to requite some of the hospitalities we have received, and to greet the delegates from far and near on Connecticut soil once more. I believe it may be truly said that never before have we met on an occasion like the present at a time when the indications of public sentiment in our State were as much in harmony with the purposes of our organization as they are to-day.

Among the many good recommendations of His Excellency Governor Chamberlain in his message to the General Assembly, is one calling the attention of that body to the necessity of far more effective means than now exist for the preservation of our public records. In many instances town and church records are in danger

of destruction; and in the case of records belonging to the State much remains to be done for lack of suitable appropriations for arranging, indexing and printing. Our honored Governor has well said that "a public record is a public trust." Gentlemen, if you could have been with me to-day; if you could have visited our State library as I have and could have seen the work which is now going on in preserving those old records which were going to destruction, you would be still more impressed with the necessity of legislation for this purpose than you can be by any words of mine. Prominent among the purposes for which this Society was formed, as you will see by referring to Article 3 of its Constitution, are these: " * * * to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to preserve documents, relics and records of the individual services of Revolutionary patriots."

For this reason, if for no other, I urge upon you the necessity of doing all in your power as individuals and as a society, to accomplish the objects so impressively set forth in His Excellency's message. It is with no small feeling of pride that we read in the preface of the first volume of the Public Records of Connecticut that the publication was undertaken "upon the motion of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution." And if I am not very much mistaken we have to thank Judge Hotchkiss for introducing that resolution.

But let us remember that there is work of a similar character before us, and it is not upon past achievements, but work in the future, that the life of our Society depends.

It has been said of one of our Connecticut towns that when Wisdom cried out in the streets she was promptly arrested, brought before a police court, and fined \$10 and costs for disturbing the peace. I do not know what town this was, but from a very interesting correspondence I have had with our fellow-member, Mr. W. H. Burr, of Westport, I am certain that it was not his town. Not only Wisdom but Patriotism cried out in one of the streets of Westport when some years ago that town voted an appropriation of \$2,000 to repair an historic highway adjoining Cedar Point in that town, a point made memorable by the landing of Tryon with his two thousand men or more at the time of the Danbury raid, on the 25th of April, 1777, and still more memorable by his sudden and precipitate departure from the scene on the 28th with Continentals and Connecticut militiamen driving him before them. I cannot dwell at this time on the details of this important engagement at or near this point. It has been said that whenever the British invaded Connecticut soil, they never remained long enough to take the whipping that was in store for them; but if Tryon could

have remained a little longer here, in Westport, he would certainly have spoiled this record.

In the words of the contemporary poet, it was a time, so far as warfare on Connecticut soil was concerned,

“ When Yankees skilled in Martial rule,
First put the British troops to school;
Instructed them in warlike trade,
And new manœuvres of parade,
The true war-dance of Yankee reels,
And *manual exercise* of heels,
Made them give up, like saints complete,
The arm of flesh, and trust the feet,
And work, like Christians undissembling,
Salvation out with fear and trembling.”

That, as of course you all know, is a quotation from the poem McFingal, written by a poet who I am glad to say came from one bearing my name.

When the time came for repairing this road of which I have spoken, history repeated itself in another contest on the premises. Eleven barricades were found built across the town's line of operation, and were promptly removed, after which the town was served with an injunction against removing them. The result was long litigation for the title to this historic ground, in which the town of Westport won, after expending \$3,000 more to redeem Cedar Point and its highway from the grasp of speculators in summer resorts. They have spent \$300 more there, too, in mounting two cannons, secured from the United States through the efforts of our energetic and patriotic fellow-member, Hon. E. J. Hill. And now they ask an appropriation from the State to assist in placing a suitable memorial on this ground. It is high time for the state to begin, after a Rip Van Winkle rest in such matters, to spend a little more money for memorials of the Revolution; and in no place can the money be more appropriately expended than in this same town of Westport, after her long, gallant struggle to preserve the ground.

Just here, Mr. Toastmaster, if you will allow me, I ask the privilege of turning this social gathering into a business meeting of the Connecticut Society for just a few moments. I was going to ask our Secretary to read the resolution which by vote of the Board of Managers has been referred to the Society, but he says he is very hoarse, and I think he wants me to get as hoarse as he is, so that I can only talk to you in pantomime, so I will read this resolution myself.

"Whereas, His Excellency Governor Chamberlain, in his message to the General Assembly of Connecticut, has impressively shown the importance of preserving the public records of the State, and the urgent need of measures to accomplish this object,

RESOLVED, That the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution does hereby heartily endorse this recommendation, and that a committee of three be appointed to confer with members of the General Assembly as to the best measures for preserving the public records of the State, and to induce and promote such legislation as may be needed for the purpose."

Mr. Trumbull: Gentlemen, this resolution is before you; what action will you take upon it?

A Member: I move the adoption of the resolution, and that the President be the chairman of that committee. (Motion duly seconded and carried.) I take it for granted the President will immediately name the other two members of the committee.

Mr. Trumbull: I will name the other two members of the committee before the meeting dissolves. I will read another resolution which also took the same course at the meeting of our Board of Managers this morning.

"Whereas, The Town of Westport has, after long litigation and at great expense, secured its title to Cedar Point in said town, and has repaired and restored an historic highway connected with said point, which was the scene of one of the most important struggles against British forces on Connecticut soil during the Revolution,

RESOLVED, That the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution views with hearty sympathy and sincere admiration the course which has been pursued by the Town of Westport in this matter, and that this Society pledges to said Town its co-operation in securing from the General Assembly of Connecticut an appropriation to assist in the erection of a suitable memorial on this historic spot.

RESOLVED, That for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect and rendering such other assistance as may be of service to the Town of Westport in this worthy undertaking, a committee of three be appointed."

This resolution, gentlemen, is now before you. What action will you take upon it?

(A member moved the adoption of the resolution, which was duly seconded and the motion carried unanimously.)

Interested as we are in this Westport movement, let us not forget that there is in progress in New Haven a movement more dis-

tinctly our own, in charge of our efficient, active and patriotic David Humphreys Branch. A tablet is to be erected there at a point marking Washington's visit to New Haven, where he reviewed a company of Yale students when he was on his way to join the army at Cambridge. A handsome monument is also to be erected commemorating the defense of New Haven at the point where Garth and his forces were repulsed by a handful of militia and volunteers and forced to take up their line of march by a different road.

I am aware, Mr. Toastmaster, that I have exceeded my customary limit of ten minutes, but at a time when there is so much of interest directly before our Society I know that you will pardon me.

And now, fellow-members, for the fourteenth consecutive time I greet you and bid you Godspeed, in the spirit which can only be felt among the members of one family, the Sons of the American Revolution.

MR. SHIPMAN: Gentlemen, what is in a name? There is a good deal, and the letters which make up the names of our states mean a good deal to us after a long series of years. Who can hear the command of the sheriff in a Massachusetts court without emotion,—“God Save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.” When those words are pronounced one almost sees James Otis and the two Adamses, John Hancock and the rest. Take the name of Connecticut with its concatenation of staccato sounds,—we know that the Lord has done little for us in our soil, but fortunately a good deal for us in our nerve.

But there is a name of a state the sound of which is pleasing to the ear,—the name of Maryland. We remember perhaps in connection with Maryland that it was founded in honor of bloody Mary, and we in Connecticut associate it sometimes with a particularly bloody day in a particularly bloody cornfield at Antietam. But, gentlemen, we are a little short of governors here. Governor Chamberlain unfortunately could not come, neither could Lieutenant-Governor Roberts. But I understand that we are not deprived entirely of governors. I introduce to you our distinguished President-General, Ex-Governor Edwin Warfield.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT-GENERAL EDWIN WARFIELD.

Mr. President, Compatriots, and last, but not least, Ladies: In Maryland we never speak of the ladies without saying, "God bless them!" I fill rather a peculiar and unfortunate position in connection with the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. That position in the past has been held, or rather filled, by men of great distinction and by men of gifted oratory. Take General Horace Porter, who is to-day representing this great nation at the court of St. Louis. You all well remember how fascinating he was as a public speaker. Take our honored compatriot who succeeded him, Murphy of New Jersey, who by his force and eloquence won the chief place in the gift of his people. He was followed by Breckinridge, and no one ever heard a Breckinridge who was not fascinated by his speech. After him came that forceful man, a native of your own State, one of the leaders of the bar in New York, Walter S. Logan. I am a farmer. I never fully appreciated the great honor that was conferred upon me until to-day. No man can look into the faces of this assembly without realizing that he is greatly honored by being chosen as the chief executive of an association of which you gentlemen are members.

This is a great day in the history of our country. Have you thought what a patriotic period the latter part of January and the month of February is in each year as it passes? The great triumvirate of American patriots was born in those two months. The 29th of January, the 12th of February and the 22d of February. Washington, the founder; Lincoln, the preserver; McKinley, the conservator and cementer of its great principles. There is not in the history of any nation a greater triumvirate of statesmen and patriots than that I have just mentioned.

Our Society is doing a splendid work. I realize what you are doing in this respect, and what is being done in all other New England States. Last week I attended in Baltimore city a lecture by the wife of one of the attorneys of my company. She has become greatly interested in the places associated with the name of our great commander, George Washington. She went to Massachusetts, and she stated in her lecture that she found it very easy to learn the history of Massachusetts and to glean what Massachusetts did in that great struggle, because they had been placing tablets at every point of interest. I understand that you are doing the same work here. That is what we want to do. That is the object of this association. This is not a mutual admiration association. I haven't any patience with the man who is trading upon

a box of bones in some family burying ground. I haven't any patience with a woman who thinks that her social status is fixed by a box of bones in a family burying ground. I believe that worth makes the man, and the want of it the fellow. I believe that gentle courtesy and consideration is "more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood."

When I accepted finally the invitation of my compatriot, Mr. Holcombe, to come here, I found that I was very busy, and you know that farmers have to be very busy in order to get a living out of the soil. You all know what that means. So I sent for one of my young men, quite a bright fellow—I thought he was a graduate of Yale College—and said: "You go and get Hills to go up to the public library and get me something about Connecticut. I have got to make a speech to a lot of patriots in Hartford on Saturday." So he came in Wednesday morning as I started for New York and handed me a paper, and said, "Mr. Warfield, here is what I have gathered about Connecticut."

About two weeks ago I was called to Ohio as the representative of you gentlemen, as the representative of this great patriotic organization, to present a token of love and the estimate of our Society as to the worth of that dear departed patriot, William McKinley. It was a sad but interesting occasion, and I shall never forget it. As I walked into that plain, simple, humble home of one of the first citizens of this great nation, we were greeted first by the portrait of that dear old mother who contributed so much to his success, who laid the foundation for his great future and his great usefulness to this nation. Then, as we walked in and were presented, seven of us, to that sweet, lovely woman, who is quietly waiting the final summons to join the spirit that was so dear to her, it was a sad, pathetic and impressive occasion. The testimonial that we gave her on your behalf was one of the most beautiful that I have ever seen. It was prepared at considerable cost by Tiffany. It had sketches of Mr. McKinley in the various stages of his life,—as a soldier boy, as a lawyer pleading before the court, as the Governor of his native State, and finally as one of the greatest presidents of this nation. We handed this beautiful volume to her, and she, with tears in her eyes, thanked us. She reached over and handed to each of us one of the flowers that Mr. McKinley loved so much—a carnation—which we put in our buttonholes. A few days afterward I got a letter from a gentleman there who was with us. He said that Judge Day told him he had lingered for an hour, with the hope of having an opportunity to examine the volume again, but as soon as we left the room she reached over and took it in her hands, and during the whole time that he was there she

was engrossed in its contents. I don't know whether you have seen those resolutions, but they are one of the best estimates of that great man's character. The Sons of the American Revolution in the Western Reserve are keeping up the good reputation of Connecticut for hospitality, for manhood and for good citizenship.

You know this Society of ours is doing great good. It is bringing us closer together. We are getting so we can have heart talks and understand each other. If we had understood each other as well in 1860 and 1861 as we do to-day, that unfortunate conflict would never have taken place. You and I differed; I was but a boy, but I had all of the prejudices of a boy at that period. We thought that you people were unreasonable, but I realize to-day that you were steady and true in your convictions, as Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade were true to their convictions when they fought for emancipation. You did not understand the institution in our State because you had never seen anything of it, but we are glad that slavery has been abolished. It is the best thing that could have happened. I believe I am succeeding in life better because of it than I otherwise would have done. This is our country now. There is but one flag, the Stars and Stripes.

I was not old enough to be in that conflict. Had I been old enough I would have been wearing the gray. I had two brothers who wore the gray and wore it gallantly, and one sacrificed his life, died in prison, just as no doubt many of your people died fighting for their convictions. That boy believed that he was doing his duty, and that he was fighting for what he believed was right. You were fighting for the Union as you believed it. You prevailed; we have bowed to it and are glad that you did prevail. You cannot prevent me from loving the memory of Robert E. Lee; you cannot prevent me from hanging in my home the pictures of those two brothers of mine, who have gone to that country whence none returns, painted in their gray uniforms. But I want to say to you that in my home I am teaching true Americanism, and I have hanging there the portrait of Washington, and side by side with it that of Abraham Lincoln. I have there the portrait of Robert E. Lee, and side by side with it is that of Ulysses S. Grant, your great general. I have there the portrait of every American president, and one that I prize as highly as any other is that of William McKinley, with his own autograph. That is the kind of American citizen that I am. (Loud applause.) That is the kind of an American citizen I want my son to be, and he shall be it. Grover never walks into my house without seeing the Stars and Stripes float there. That is what I want you Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to do in your own homes. Put up your flag.

You know what it means. Teach everybody that comes into your house to know that you reverence it.

That is what this Society is doing for me. Now what is it doing throughout the land? In our last congress we appointed a committee to take into consideration and to put in force some method by which we could teach these people who come to this land of the free and home of the brave, that this is a land of freedom, not of license. If they want to come here we welcome them, provided they will respect our flag and obey our laws. If they don't we don't want them here. But why should I talk like this to you, when you know all this as well as I do? No man loves to talk upon the subject of patriotism more than I do,—but I am forgetting all about Connecticut. I give you my word that this morning was the first time I took up what my young man had gleaned from Hollister's History about Connecticut. I will read you one sentence just to show you how he has put it. He has done it well; better than I could. "Connecticut during the Revolution gave more men in proportion to her population and more aid in proportion to her wealth than any other colony." I am sorry your Governor is not here to-day, so that he could glory in that fact. I know that you are all proud of it. I can well understand why you have got such a magnificent organization here. Thirty thousand names on the rolls,—those represent a large, respectable, well-defined and accurately distributed proportion of the male inhabitants of the State during the years of the Revolution. Then he gives a list of the names that figured in that period. It seems as though there was no one who had not enrolled himself in the cause of freedom, and that is something for you to be proud of. He goes on and says that the doctors, ministers, lawyers, the laboring men and the negroes that you had here at that time,—all were enrolled for the protection of our common country and helped to gain this freedom.

I am proud of one fact, and that is that the ancestor through whom I have become a member of this patriotic organization fought side by side on Long Island with the Connecticut soldiers. He has reared a monument on Long Island to commemorate the deeds of valor of Maryland's four hundred. My old grandfather on my mother's side in a simple way has told me his record in the Revolutionary War, and he says he entered the army at Long Island in January, 1776, as a sergeant. He was in that battle and in the whole war until the surrender at Yorktown. He speaks of the sufferings of the soldiers at Heck's Farm, at Valley Forge, and as I came across Connecticut to-day and looked over its plains and its snow-clad hills, I thought of the sufferings of those old patriots

at Valley Forge during those contrary winters in this section of the land. I had hard work to keep warm in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, with all the heat on and with blankets, and eiderdowns. What must have been their sufferings without blankets and without clothing. I have by word of mouth the history of a great deal of that period, and my dear old mother, who passed away a few years ago, said that her father used to tell her how they would wake up in the morning and find their hair frozen to the ground, and how their feet bled as they marched without shoes.

And now to tell me, as some people have recently intimated, that this is a social, aristocratic organization, and that you are not doing any good. You tell me that I am not doing any good for my country and for my children by putting upon record the sufferings of those men who gained this independence for us? I tell you that the men behind the guns need more consideration, and we want to write their history. You owe it to your ancestors and you owe it to your children, to place in some enduring form the records of your ancestors. Any man who bore the brunt of battle in those days is a hero.

When in his simple language he said that he had often been in the vanguard, I realized that to be descended from a man who was in the vanguard in the Revolutionary War is an honor that I am proud of, and I am not ashamed to acknowledge it to the world.

This organization ought to be recognized. I was delighted to know that you had determined to present at the next National Congress one of your Sons for the position that I now hold. I took it for one year. I have enjoyed it; I have been instructed by mingling with patriots throughout this land, and I shall always look back upon this period of my life with pride and pleasure. Speaking of the position that Connecticut has taken in the matter of the next President of this Society, it will be a great gratification to me if Connecticut succeeds in that matter. Connecticut men generally succeed when they undertake anything. I know General Greeley. I have had him down on the farm, and he not only won my heart, but the heart of Mrs. Warfield and everybody on the place. I want to tell you that if you do nominate him at the National Congress, he will get there, and when he does get there you are going to have a man who loves patriotism as much as any man in this country.

You know on the Fourth of July we always read the Declaration of Independence, and I think it is a good thing for us to read Washington's farewell address occasionally. It is a good thing for us to get our bearings; to get back to those old days. There is a little too much commercialism abroad at this time. The dollar

mark counts for too much. We want valor and patriotism and high ideals to prevail rather than the almighty dollar, but it cannot be done unless we do our duty as patriots. Have you considered the fact that nearly all of the men who have made an impress upon the history of this country are descended from patriotic Revolutionary stock? Abraham Lincoln's grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war in Virginia. Your present honored President is a member of our Society. General Sherman, one of the ablest, greatest generals of the Union army, was descended from patriotic stock, and so was Grant. And on the other side was Lee, and my friend Fitzhugh Lee.

I am going to suggest that the various State societies have put in large print the purposes of this Society, in a form that can be framed and hung up, so that each member can get a copy and hang it up in his home. That you know is the result of a great deal of thought,—the diction is splendid; it is something that your children could read with interest. The best way to reach the heart and the mind, and to touch the soul is through the eye. Hang on your walls some picture that tells of a historic event during the Revolutionary War. I have from that standpoint myself commenced to gather these historical engravings that will teach the same lesson to my children, not from an artistic standpoint. I had a man up there not long ago who makes a business of getting artist proofs, and I had a magnificent picture of Washington crossing the Delaware. He looked down in the corner and saw who was the engraver. He could see no artistic value in it, did not look at it from the historical standpoint. I don't care who engravés it, but let me have Washington crossing the Delaware, let me have the Battle of Bunker Hill, engraved by anybody, so it teaches me of that event and teaches the people who come in my house of that event. Therefore I impress upon you the importance of keeping before yourselves and the people with whom you associate, the objects of our Society, and you will do great good.

I am delighted to have been here. I shall never forget the kindly greeting that you have given me. I tell you there is no people in the world that can beat the American people for hospitality and generosity. I don't care where you go, I have never seen a better set of Sons of the American Revolution than I have seen here to-day, and you ought to be proud of being sons of this grand old commonwealth, one of the original thirteen states.

A Member from Waterbury: As a citizen of Waterbury, that afflicted city, it seems very appropriate to me that I should propose three cheers for the Governor of the State

of Connecticut, Governor Chamberlain. (Three cheers for the Governor were given heartily).

MR. SHIPMAN: Our distinguished guest has spoken of his resemblance to General Fitzhugh Lee. I thought as I watched him of his resemblance to a man whom we have all, or most of us, seen in this room, who was in some respects the incarnation of a true American, John C. Kinney. Generally men objectively considered are in three classes, strangers, acquaintances and friends. I say men; there is one man, I think, of my acquaintance who never by any possibility got or could get into the first class, a stranger. He was born an acquaintance, and immediately after his birth he came to all men a friend. He is to speak to us upon an American Principle, and it seemed to me that he illustrated in himself the true essence of the American principle,—and in thinking about what he did stand for I ventured to change a few lines of Rudyard Kipling, and I will introduce him in reading those lines as changed:

“The Celt is in his heart and hand,
The Gaul is in his brain and nerve;
Himself an Indian partly planned,
He guards the redskin’s dry reserve.”

“But through the shift of mode and mood
His ancient humor saves him whole;
The cynic spirit in his blood,
It does not shun the hurrying bowl.”

“Through many roads by him possessed,
A welcome guest in cosmic guise;
He is the jester, sometimes the jest,
And he the text himself applies.”

ADDRESS OF COL. N. G. OSBORN.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I came here with a somewhat serious purpose, which the President-General of this Society has dissipated. I came free from the influence, soft and gentle, of the other sex, and I am so bathed in the emotional thought that I wish, too, my toast was “The Ladies.” It reminds

me of a little experience I had with General Buckner, of Kentucky, when we had that awful experience, that sometimes comes to men, of being invited to a banquet at which neither wine nor cigars were served, in that exclusive city of Boston, where the people walk with their eyes heavenward, not in self-conceit, but to warn God Almighty that their eyes are on Him. Dear old General Buckner, with his southern gallantry and gentle nature, under the spell of his admiration for the sex,—and yet I will give you the point now that his admiration is no greater than mine, although he had more years to develop the tenderness of it, but in the line-up I think I will be equal with him,—in the enthusiasm which springs from gallantry, wanted to toast the ladies. He turned to me and said, calling me by that title which I have won in so many battles, and in that accent which is so sweet and characteristic of people living in semi-tropical climes, “Colonel, my God, we have no champagne! Down in old Kentucky we toast ladies in wine. What shall we do?” “Well,” I said quickly, “General, I will see you through as quick as I can. A little Christian science will turn all this water into wine.”

It is a very great pleasure to be here,—I mean to be in Hartford in the sense of being foot free. I haven't been able, I haven't had the courage to come here before since I attempted to adapt myself to the roll of statesman a year ago. My difficulty, or rather my embarrassment, has been that if I should appear in the city of Hartford, which I love equally with my city of New Haven, some fellow would look around critically and say that I was lobbying for a little higher price for my services last winter. And now that the present body,—and if I may say it in the confidence of a meeting of this character in a confidential way,—that unappreciative body, has finally decided that my services and the services of my colleagues were worth \$300 (which let me inject at once, I cannot get too quick), let me say that that compensation for a whole winter's intellectual debauch will possibly in the minds of the General Assembly pay adequately for all the sour lemonades I drank, but won't begin to reach, in baseball language, the high balls that came floating my way.

I feel like the man who was not exactly favored by nature, and of whom, as so often happens in our experience, a wrong notion had been formed. Another thought he was cold, crabbed and savage. He met him a short time ago in the lobby of the hotel and said to him: “I have made a mistake about you; I find that you are not the man I painted in my imagination and I am proud of your acquaintance.” My friend replied: “God gave me a misshapen body and the face of a pirate, but the heart of a woman.”

The other man said: "That is just so; you couldn't have said it better if you had worked at it for a week.

"The American Principle," which I am not ready to get at quite yet, suggests what to my mind is an eternal conflict, and I think we people who sometimes get so bothered about the serious problems of life as they present themselves to us, forget that way back in the history of our own State two of our most distinguished men, who must have been there for our particular benefit, could not agree,—Thomas Hooker and John Davenport. They could not agree any better than the good people of the old Massachusetts Colony, who sent away Roger Sherman and Mrs. Richardson,—good souls, kindly souls, but very intense. So we have gone on into our own state, where the same eternal conflict is going on between the proud city man and the proud townsman, as far apart as they ever were, and perhaps as far apart as they are to stay for another generation.

Then we reach another phase which bothers us, annoys us, pains us,—the eternal conflict between labor and capital. And so it goes on through each generation, some trial to bear, some problem to solve. We ought to get back, and this Society ought to have individually courage enough, to get back to the realization of the fact that the one great thing in this little, busy turmoil of a world of ours is love of a principle, a principle which is founded on right and reinforced by its power. What are the causes and what are the results of the neglect of it in the past fifty years? We poor little worms on the face of the earth! And let me say for your own delectation, rather attractive worms, because worms though we be, we generally make the most of our wormhood. Should we not seriously attempt,—not attempt to solve the consequences of our own shortcomings,—should we not attempt to get back and if we can, through courageous investigation and honest research find the real cause of the things which we are now suffering from? Isn't that the sane thing to do; isn't that the thing for Sons of the American Revolution to do? Why should we have less spirit than those hardy souls who sailed here across unknown seas and in weak vessels, to find a place to imbed the principles of eternal, individual independence? We are discussing all over this land to-day, it is in every private family, it is in every office, it is in every operating room, it is wherever men gather,—is labor in organization an enemy of society? The instant answer must be "No." In the same places is considered the other question, is capital in organization an enemy of society? The answer must be "No." Like everything else which God has given to this people the world over, it is the abuse of a thing that causes suffering and

distress. An organization of capital can be an instrument for good, and an organization of capital can be an instrument for brutality. It is after all as Mr. Warfield has said in that relation as in all relations which throw men together in commercial or social intercourse,—it is the man behind the gun. We have got to get back,—we have strayed from it,—the press of commerce has been so that it has carried us from a sense of proportion. We must, and if Sons of the American Revolution cannot consider it then I know not what class of men can—we must get back to bed-rock principles, the first of which is and must ever be respect for government. Above all theories of social life, above all theories of theology, or the theories or ologies which occupy men's attention, must be respect for law and order. Break down, or acquiesce in the breaking thereof, of law and order, and organization itself takes wings and flies away.

Second, must be considered within its proper limitations and in no demagogic sense, must be protected the right of the individual to earn his living. Those two things must go hand in hand. What shall be done by these organizations which are capable of so much within those lines it is not for me to say. It is for us to watch it with patience and with philosophy and with a faith in the laws of life, of trade and of nature,—but within those lines we can watch the conflict with hope and with confidence. But the government itself must be as much a law-abider as the individual, and yet this state of ours in whose history we glory and which has done so much in its contributions to the preservation of government, both in the war of independence, Mexico, the civil war, Spain and so on—not quite so strong in Spain—has been a persistent law-breaker for over sixty years. The federal law with regard to the representation of this little state in Congress has been deliberately disobeyed and for the meanest of reasons, the partisan political reason. Now what can you expect of your citizens as individuals with respect to the obedience of law, if we all acquiesce in the disobedience of law by our own government? I am not going to say a word—I could say a lot of words, in fact, I understand it cost the State of Connecticut a lot of money to record a lot of words that I gave expression to upon a lot of occasions last winter. It is a small thing. I tried in my feeble, halting, stumbling way to convey, frequently, to convey to those whom I learned to value highly from the small towns, that after all, even if they lost something which they had had for years, they would add among the great body of the people a little bit more faith in the intention of Connecticut to have a self-governing republic. There are men here, of course from small towns. You see that does not amount to

very much. My observation and my experience have been that if you go among people who are themselves uneasy, restless, discontented and conspiring and you ask them the reason why, they will run back to something that we as society does to uphold their position. We cannot be too careful. Government in all its majesty and its power should be as far above suspicion as Caesar's wife. The man who was born in Connecticut, or the man who has adopted Connecticut—and Connecticut in turn is quick to adopt those who come here to adopt her—the man who was born here or adopted it, who does not feel whenever he considers it seriously, as men ought to consider seriously great things, cannot love her for her sympathies, for her everlasting determination, is a pretty poor sort of a soul. We have the germ here,—we are not the only state in the Union which has that germ,—but we have got a real fat germ ourselves of good citizenship, of a civic conscience, of a love of principle. Whatever the little things are which separate men, we have an appreciation of the citizen himself, and we now must bring ourselves back without regard to our personal circumstances to the insistence, which I want to leave upon your mind, upon respect everlasting for government, for its power, for its majesty, for its dignity, for its laws. You men may not all agree with me. I suppose it is always easier to criticize than it is to do, but in my judgment Governor Chamberlain has done two things during his brief administration which entitle him to very great credit. One was, when called upon by the citizens of Waterbury to send troops he sent enough and a few more to spare. Second, which some of the citizens of Waterbury would not acquiesce in, having sent them there he restrained them to the enforcement of law and order. So to-day not one well-meaning, honest-intentioned member of a labor organization has any excuse whatever for keeping one of his own kind from membership in the National Guard. It was a far-sighted, calm, judicial view to take of his responsibility. We call ourselves, with reference to the state, taxpayers, so I will do it with a sort of a complimentary phrase upon my tongue,—the truth being we don't pay taxes at all; the corporations are still paying the taxes, and I hope with God's help will continue to—we taxpayers grumble and fuss ourselves into a great state of mind over whether a splendid community like Waterbury ought not to pay the bill. Those are the weaknesses, Mr. Wardfield, not of Connecticut—they are the weaknesses of human nature. We have got to overcome them, and the only way to overcome them, in my judgment—and I am probably wrong, although I am not paid by the week to be wrong—the only way, as I want to say once more, is to go right back where it was in-

sisted upon by the settlers when they first arrived here,—respect for government, respect for what we agree upon, respect for the position of the magistrate. Let the minority be ever so discontented, ever so restless and ever so ambitious,—let that one thing stand supreme, respect for law and for order, as government ordains them, and protect within those lines your right and my right and the right of the other man to earn his living as he seeks to, provided he respects law, is sober, is industrious and is thrifty.

My personal sympathies are altogether with the man who is struggling to get up. I have personally little sympathy with the man of millions who has to sit up nights to devise schemes for its distribution. He can take care of himself, and money is cruel, money is capable of the meanest things that the mind can conceive of. I don't know but what all the things which labor does are necessary to be done to get its little round up the ladder of success and prosperity. The man in any organization who is climbing persistently up the ladder of progress has my sympathy, provided his mind, his heart and his conscience are together devoted to the upholding, uplifting and upbuilding stronger and stronger than ever, of the right of government to control us all.

MR. SHIPMAN: Gentlemen, we have a man with us who I think has the wisdom, the common sense and the conservatism to apply in Connecticut the American principle which has been so ably stated by his late colleague, Mr. Osborn. I say he has all those qualities, but, gentlemen, there is no credit to him for having them, for he cannot help having them. He is the embodiment of a free translation of his own text, "Noblesse Oblige."

ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN H. PERRY.

Permit me, Mr. Toastmaster, to compliment you upon the singular skill with which this craft, having changed skippers since you took the helm, has steadily progressed to windward of this dinner, and having put my knees under your table and made your bill of fare my table of contents, I suppose the laws of hospitality require me to honor your command and contribute my quota to the atmospheric disturbance of the hour.

Truly the Bible contains no more pregnant warning than "when the Lord shall have brought thee into goodly cities and thou hast eaten and art full, then beware." Given Hartford and this dinner and the premises are complete, and I take the consequent warning

to myself. If before I have finished you begin to feel that you are its beneficiary, I humbly crave your pardon, and as a necessary prerequisite to pardon I shall now proceed to sin. Preliminarily, however, I sympathize with you all as sincerely as did the little boy with his strenuously married father. With tears in his eyes one day, he said: "Daddy, I's awful sorry for you. Mamma only spanks me, but she talks to you."

If you do not like my talk, it will be utterly useless for you to prosecute its subject, for the subject will undoubtedly be able to prove an alibi. I expect to stick to it about as closely as a postage stamp on a love letter may be said to stick to facts. But I shall try for your sakes to remember that latest Boston proverb, "The longer the spoke the greater the tire." Boston claims to be the center of the wheelwright industry in this country, I believe, and to know whereof she speaks.

I feel about you much as the Southport girl did about her disappointed lover. "Mr." she said, "there are many girls who could make you far happier than I." "That is just the trouble," he ingenuously replied, "of course there are, but they won't do it." Now I am here in default of certain Ciceros who, besides the gentlemen who have preceded me and him who is to follow me, could address and charm you, but they won't, and so Holcombe said he thought it would help give this affair an apparently impressive length if I just got up and made a few remarks.

I judged from the tone of his suggestion that he was more doubtful about my ability at this stage of the game to properly use my feet than about my ability to talk. I rather thought that he looked upon me as an embodied refutation of General Averill's claim that the foot and mouth disease does not exist in Connecticut to-day.

Whether that lad was right who, when asked the name of the latest form of capital punishment, replied, "Elocution," I do not know. Certain it is, however, that elocution after a Hartford dinner is close kin to suicide. I feel as did a small son of mine, who, after his first evening dinner with the family, said: "Papa, take I up stairs, please, and put I to bed, but don't bend I."

Even your phenomenal good nature, however, does not justify an endless ante-mortem statement from me. Being the scapegoat for absent eloquence, I might as well recognize the inevitable and begin my tale, which by the way my observation teaches me is about all that any other goat ever did.

We are met as Sons of the American Revolution. Is this a matter of any moment, or does it mean no more than would a similar gathering consequent upon some friend's generous hospitality? It must mean more than that. We are here by virtue of something in

ourselves and not by reason of something in a host. It is surely meritorious to have been potentially present at the birth of a nation and to have taken a part therein, even in embryo.

Doubly true is this, when that nation is the object lesson in self-government for the whole earth.

To be the twig of an ancestral tree rooted even in Eden is a distinction which we all possess, and yet must share with the meanest of mankind; but to be of the blood which flowed from the wounds of Lexington and the frost-bites of Valley Forge is a heritage unique and priceless, while to have come from those who laid the stones in the foundation of this republic is a patent of nobility of which we may well be proud.

Nor do I speak of a pride which is supercilious and exclusive. I refer to one which is generous and compelling, for we are all familiar with the proverb which defines the obligations of such nobility.

Horace sang: "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori," and so it was for our ancestors, but is it an attractive and becoming thing to have died for our fatherland in the person of an ancestor, while in our own person we merely live for ourselves? Have we, whose forefathers created this nesting place of freedom and whose later ancestors, if not we ourselves, preserved it from disruption, no present and peculiar trust in its behalf?

True as it is that the naturalized son of yesterday becomes our full and welcomed brother, with equal rights in the inheritance, still is it not a greater shame to us than it can possibly be to him if the priceless privileges of that inheritance are ill defended? Is that inheritance in danger, do you ask? Have you forgotten of what eternal vigilance is the proverbial price, and can our vigilance be called eternal?

Will that liberty which sprang from blood and sorrow, from hardship and death, perpetuate and protect itself? Does not your blood and mine come to us mortgaged for its defense? When bosses supersede conscience, when party banishes patriotism, when votes of any kind are cast not after, but in return for, consideration, should not a watchman upon some tower awake and cry aloud? Who shall remonstrate if not the children of the house when the motto over the very hearthstone is dishonored?

But reforms are chilly company when one sits up with them alone. Hence the wisdom of united action and the desirability of an understanding that each may depend upon the countenance and assistance of every other son in efforts for truth and purity and patriotism. "The interdependent mutuality of greed" can be successfully coped with only by like mutuality in those who seek to withstand it. Well would it be if our right to membership in this

society were required to be proven by deeds worthy of revolutionary sires rather than by the mere accident of birth.

We commemorate a time when frugality was a commonplace virtue, when communities cohered through a justified mutual confidence, when self-seeking was too unusual to be unnoticed, too divisive not to be despised, when "pro bono publico" was lived, not preached. If the furniture of our forefathers constitutes the most highly-prized adornment of our houses, may not their homely virtues be the wisest framework for our characters? I am not proclaiming a jeremiad. The times are not out of joint. Patriotism has overtaken large prosperity and they go happily hand-in-hand. But as the lump increases more and better leaven is needed, as our boundaries expand more and keener-eyed watchmen must guard the towers, as the public service becomes more exacting, men in ever-increasing numbers and competency should spend and be spent in it, and to be found wanting is, I insist, more shameful in us than in others. Noblesse oblige concerns only those to the manner born.

To go into retirement and there live in accordance with one's own convictions is not difficult, neither does it take much courage, living among men, to follow their convictions.

The useful citizen of this day and generation, of all days and generations thus far the best, is he who, a familiar face in primaries, in town meetings, in common councils, in boards of trade, in the market-place and drawing-room alike, is uniformly sane, resourceful, unambitious for himself, the follower of no man however good, the friend of all men if good, with no debts to pay, and conscious of no obligation save publicly to make government efficient and politics clean, and privately to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with his God. If there is virtue in heredity, to be such citizens should be for us a congenial task. Have not we as a society the inherited right to be, and inherited aptitude for being, the primary good government club of the republic? It is surely our prerogative to "carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the union."

Let us then stand for something, and habitually take up such burdens as fit the sons of heroes, for there is really a difference worth remembering between Bunker Hill and golf links, as suggestive as the name may be.

At least may our fathers' God defend us from becoming mere annual appetites with a pedigree.

In order that what you have listened to with such exemplary patience may be removed as far as possible from a sermon, permit me to end it with a text:

"For though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all."

MR. SHIPMAN: Mr. Osborn suggested in his speech that men of Connecticut were of large charity; that we did not consider those only who were fortunate enough to be born in the state as Connecticut men, but we welcomed those who came to us by adoption. Now the gentleman whom I am about to introduce to you came to us by adoption, but he is a sample, as it were, of the large-mindedness of the state. Now the city of Hartford among the other cities of the state is not regarded as a particularly modest community, and we are not particularly modest about our latest importation. But if it may please you, Mr. President-General of the Society, since you did not get very far in your digest of Connecticut history, furnished you by that clever and wise colleague of yours, we want to inform you that the very first thing that we did when we came to Connecticut was to oust the Dutch, and having ousted them, the ancestors of my friend Mr. Perry kept them ousted from the salt water marshes of Fairfield county. And we traveled along in that way until much to our surprise the Connecticut soldiers as they marched through New Amsterdam on the way to Long Island were greeted with cheers, and Connecticut soldiers found when they came under a Dutch commander, the real conquerer of Burgoyne at Saratoga, Philip Schuyler, that they had met a commander who was worthy to command Connecticut troops.

From the land of Philip Schuyler, from the home of the Dutchmen we welcome and present the latest importation, who in spite of his Dutch ancestry admires the father of us all,—George Washington. Reverend Rockwell Harmon Potter.

ADDRESS BY REVEREND ROCKWELL HARMON POTTER.

Mr. Toastmaster, President-General, Sons of the American Revolution and the Ladies: God bless them,—and in Connecticut we add “and help us.”

May I add just two words to those of wisdom and strength which have been given us to-day. George Washington was a type

of American citizenship, a type that becomes clear when we see him standing at two points in his career, the first of them in that moment when, the wealthiest planter of the Old Dominion, on the call of the united colonies he left his home on the shores of the Potomac and counted it not only a duty, but indeed an honor, to stand for the nation, to serve his people. And the second of them that other moment when in New York at the old tavern he gathered about him those who had been his helpers, his strength in those years of toil and struggle, and in those few modest words of a strong spirit bade them farewell and returned across the Potomac to those same estates to find them wrecked by his absence, but counting it then a privilege and a dear treasure to become once again an American citizen.

Was there any man in all those thirteen colonies who had more to gain by his power as a military genius, who could have commanded larger reward as the due payment of his services than this man whose name we honor to-day? Was there any man in all those thirteen colonies who could have made a larger fortune through trafficking in rum and molasses through seven years of that awful struggle than this same man? Was there any man who could have gained larger power for himself and for those to whom he would entrust it when it was gained, if he had stayed at home on the banks of the Potomac and had counted it that his private interests were too great to permit him to serve the people when they called him to their service? I think you will agree with me that there was none. But the glory of Washington and the reason for which he is the typical American citizen is this,—that though his was the privilege to take largest payment for his services, his was the privilege to amass the largest fortune because of the misfortunes of his people,—that in that hour he gave his services to the people, and having given those services, returned as the humblest citizen of them all to the commonplace life of the Virginia planter on the banks of the old Potomac. For this reason it is well for us to gather in this commemorative hour and recall the figure of this typical American citizen; meet for us in this hour, when there are not lacking a host of those who count their opportunity to accept office as the gift of the people and to use it for personal advantage, to bring before our thought once again this majestic form who answered, offering himself for public service only, when the office, when the people demanded him and him alone.

This majestic figure, who left the opportunities that were his in the Old Dominion, and gave his time and his strength to the service of the people, and counted it his greatest opportunity that he could serve his country.

It is up to you, men of Connecticut, to right whatever is wrong in political or civic conditions; it is up to you to do it in the spirit in which Washington, the typical citizen, did it, by counting the public service the greatest honor of the American citizen; by counting no private interests so great for you or for your children or for those who shall count themselves proud to be descended from you a hundred years hence; it is up to you to forego the privilege and the opportunity of private interests, private ambition or private greed, when state or city or the nation call upon you for service. For the American citizen is most typically American who counts it the greatest honor, not to amass the greatest fortune, not to achieve the greatest success in that particular little division of life which he has chosen, but who counts it the greatest privilege, if the voice of the people call him to serve all the people, to forego his private interests and give up the trust which to him is a private honor, if thereby he may serve all the people.

This was the reason the nation loved Washington. The man reserved and stately, the man who seemed to lack humor, the man who was cold in his exterior,—the people loved him because they knew that he had given up his own chance that he might serve them all. It is up to you, men of Connecticut, to endear yourselves to the people and to leave the richest heritage you can leave for your children by in like manner consecrating yourselves to the public service and counting no private trust or private position of sufficient moment to veto your acceptance and discharge of public duty whenever and wheresoever the public voice calls for your services.

He was more than a citizen,—he was a man, and as a man I am glad to thank that he was a sportsman. I object that this term should be the exclusive property of those who play the game unfairly, that it should be the exclusive property of those who play only such games as are played unfairly. He was a sportsman who loved the record of the game, who played the game fair, played it true, who counted success or failure a part of the game. After the battle of Long Island and the retreat from New York this immovable, stolid man stood serene and unmoved because he counted it part of the game. In the deadly winter of Valley Forge this man appears noble in his courage and faith; it was a part of the game, and he would play the game, he would play it fair, he would play it true. He knew that if man plays the game, if he plays it fair, if he plays it true, he wins the game, and it is this faith that makes the sportsman. In the hour when momentary success lifts us up, in the hour when momentary failure depresses us, in the hour when elation and despondency follow one another so closely and quickly,

when the waves of the sea are driven and tossed by every wind that blows, we must learn to play the game, play it fair, play it true, play it in the spirit of the sportsman, counting that loss to-day is not loss for the life, that gain to-day may not be gain for the life, but that loss and gain, these are parts of the great game which we are playing, and it matters not do we lose to-day, or do we succeed to-day, but it matters that we play the game fair, that we play it true, that we play it through to the end. So it was that he never feared the face of man. This was the secret of his indomitable courage and his noble faith. He was a sportsman, he was a man. So it was that in the last moment he watched his own remaining pulse, and looking up into the face of his physician said: "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go." The hard things of life, the dark things of life, the glorious things of life, the bright things of life,—these were part of the great game to him who had played it fair, who had played it true.

If we are to be sons of him who was the father of the Revolution, then indeed we must learn to play the game. A little loss, a little success,—it matters not, but that we play the game, that we play it fair, that we play it true, that we play it out to the end,—this gives courage, this gave faith, this gives strength, this builds character. So you men go hence,—it is up to you to serve the people, to count all private ambition a thing to be sacrificed if you can serve all the people. The day of the social commonwealth shall not come until men whose privilege was as great as the privilege of Washington in the day of his choice, are ready to forego that privilege if thereby they may serve all the people. You shall be citizens of America,—American citizens, if you thus count it your highest privilege to serve the people. You shall be the noblest men if you count the successes and the failures of personal life, and the difficulties and discouragements that come as the days move and the years roll by, as but parts of the great game which you play and which above all things you are concerned to play right, play fair and play true.

"So for the love of the working
Each in his separate star
Shall paint the thing as he sees it
For the God of things as they are."

Be citizens, be sportsmen, be men.

JOSEPH G. WOODWARD,

Historian.

HARTFORD, May 9, 1903.



REPORTS OF BRANCHES.

THE GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH, No. 1.

Net membership reported May 10, 1902,	155
New members admitted during the year,	33
Total,	188
Died during the year.	
Frederick A. Hosmer, J. W. S. Peck, Charles P. Snow,	
Dropped for non-payment of dues.	
William T. Gilbert,	1 4
Net membership May 1, 1903,	184

But two meetings of the Branch have been held since the Secretary's last report, owing to the labor in connection with entertaining the National Congress. At the meeting on the 22d of January, our Historian, Howard C. Vibbert, read an entertaining and instructive paper on James Bishop, a prominent citizen and patriot, living in New Haven during the Revolutionary period. At this meeting we were honored by the presence of President Trumbull, Compatriots Sherwood and Curtis from Bridgeport, and Colonel Daskam from Norwalk. The second

meeting was our annual and was held on Thursday evening last. At both meetings a free supper was served at 6.30 o'clock. At the annual meeting the Secretary read an interesting paper prepared by Hon. Henry T. Blake, on General Washington's visits to New Haven, which brought to light many incidents connected with his stay in the city hitherto unknown to our members. Our Decoration Day exercises were held on Sunday, June 15, with an address by Compatriot Rev. Frank Russell of Hartford, Conn., and remarks by the Rev. Watson Phillips, D.D., Chaplain of the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard. This was in addition to prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D., remarks by President George H. Ford at the graves of Noah Webster and General David Humphreys, and the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by about three hundred present. This service is now our established custom. An eight page program of the exercises is herewith attached. What with securing 33 members to the State Society, in most cases hunting up their genealogy, making out their applications and forwarding them to the Registrar, and securing all of the 33 as members of our Branch, and the collecting of 155 yearly due bills and other necessary incidental duties connected with keeping our Branch in the front rank, the Secretary feels that he can say without egotism, he is doing his duty by the Branch without neglecting any of his other numerous duties. From this report it is fair to say, David Humphreys Branch, No. 1, is still wide-awake and doing its usual good work for the good of the order.

It is our purpose to keep David Humphreys Branch in the front rank—with Bridgeport second best—and it will always be our aim to work in harmony with our parent society, and for her best interest.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Secretary.

NEW HAVEN, May 6, 1903.

THE GENERAL GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN BRANCH, NO. 3.

The work of the executive board during the year has been important in only one or two particulars.

On Sunday afternoon, June 22, at 4 o'clock, the Branch held a Memorial service at the Stratfield burial grounds, corner of North and Clinton avenues. The services consisted of the decoration of graves of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots by a special committee, and members of this Branch, the singing of the National Hymn, "America," by the assembled friends, prayer by the Chaplain, Lewis B. Silliman, remarks by H. D. Simonds, President of the Branch, address by Compatriot, Hon. Curtiss Thompson, remarks by Rev. F. A. Dillingham and Chaplain L. B. Silliman, and the Doxology sung by the audience.

The service was a fitting expression of our desire to do honor to the memory of those who so freely gave themselves for Liberty and Fatherland.

On Monday evening, December 15, upon our invitation the D. A. R. met with us to listen to a lecture by Robert S. Manuel, subject "Facts and Fancies about an old New England House."

During the year a paper was read by William A. Barnes, subject, "The Memorial Services held by the Empire State Society in commemoration of the Battle at Stony Point."

A paper was also read by Henry C. Sherwood, subject, "Captain Thaddeus Bennett."

There were seven meetings during the year. There were six additions to our membership during the year.

ISAAC W. BIRDSEYE,
Secretary.

BRIDGEPORT, May 9, 1903.



ADDRESS OF GEN. GEO. HARE FORD.

President of the General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1, at the Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, June 14, 1903, on the occasion of the decoration of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried therein—with special reference to Naphthali Daggett, President of Yale College.

Compatriots and Friends: History tells us that in the far off times of ancient Rome, when her empire embraced the whole civilized world, in the imperial city were built, for the heroes of her conquest, the most magnificent temples, columns and altars that the world ever saw, dedicated to those whose valor and wisdom had been of signal importance to the nation.

A waxen image was taken of the faces of these famous men and reverently preserved, and on the anniversary of their great achievements, homage was paid their memory, the mask being dressed with ceremony, and the rank which was worn by each when living being designated. This representation was then placed before the rostrum and some orator recounted their worthy deeds. Temples were thrown open and flowers placed around the urns containing their sacred ashes, and incense burnt before the altars filled the air with sweet perfume. The nobles and most famous Roman citizens joined in the ceremony, proud of the privilege of honoring their noble dead.

The Christian world buries its dead beneath the green sod of earth under the lofty temple of heaven's blue sky, and in America this generation gathers on its memorial days at the graves of those who, by their wisdom and valor established and maintained this nation, and with words and wreaths and flowers honors their illustrious dead and furnishes an incentive to the living to study the lives and character of the noblest heroes that ever existed in the "tide of times."

Connecticut, next to Massachusetts, furnished more men for the continental army than any other state, and this old historic cemetery contains the graves of more Revolutionary soldiers and patriots than any similar place in the world.

The names of Roger Sherman, James Hillhouse, Noah Webster, General Humphreys, three college presidents and other distinguished men of their day, making in all a total of 123, adorn the muster rolls of the General David Humphreys Branch, Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and their last resting place is marked by the emblem of this society.

To-day the bugle sounds the assembly at the graves of father and son—Naphthali Daggett, for eleven years president of Yale College, and of his son, Lieutenant Henry Daggett, a graduate of Yale and for six years a most valiant Revolutionary soldier and officer serving in Colonel Heman Swift's regiment. Lieutenant Daggett participated at Germantown, Valley Forge, Monmouth, Stony Point and on the Hudson, remaining in the army until mustered out by Washington in 1783. He was a well-known and prosperous merchant in this community, where he lived and died at eighty-two years of age, and, as the inscription on this monument states, was much esteemed and beloved for his uprightness and worth.

Dr. Naphthali Daggett was a descendant of John Daggett, of Suffolk, England, and came to this country with the Governor Winthrop colony in 1630. One brother, Colonel John, was prominent in Massachusetts during the Revolutionary period; another brother was a physician, and still another, Philip, was a graduate of Yale.

In 1755 Dr. Daggett was chosen professor of divinity and continued in the position for twenty-five years, or until his death. He was the fourth president of Yale College, succeeding President Clapp, father of Mary Clapp Wooster, whose name the New Haven Branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution bears, and was succeeded by the eminent President Stiles.

During Dr. Daggett's administration many brilliant young men graduated from the college, including John Trumbull and Timothy Dwight, and although the country was suffering from a serious depression and at times it was difficult to obtain even food for the students, the college made progress.

One innovation, an evidence of the democratic spirit introduced and developed at that time, and that was the cause of considerable agitation, is referred to—the arranging of all class lists of students alphabetically, previously they having been placed in the supposed order of family rank or respectability.

A very amusing incident is quoted in this connection. One of the students, son of a shoemaker, being asked his father's occupation, in order to be properly classified, replied: "He was on the bench," and this jest, until discovered, secured for him a foremost place of rank in the list of students.

It was said by a learned man in that day "that in no part of the world was the education of all ranks of people more attended to than in Connecticut."

The clergy were leaders in opposition to the stamp act in its earliest conception, and Dr. Daggett was known as a most ardent champion of the rights of the colonies.

Ten years before the outbreak of hostilities he began and continued to publish at various times a series of articles or papers in the *Connecticut Gazette* in opposition to the king.

Only five days before the famous outbreak known to history as the "Boston Tea Party," a most vigorous article appeared from his pen, filled with loyal sentiments like the following:

"Some there are that feel the patriotic flame glowing in their bosoms and would esteem it glorious to die for their country."

This article was reprinted in most of the papers of America.

As an acknowledged leader in New England, his utterances coupled with Trumbull's famous proclamation in June, 1779, addressed "to all friends of American freedom," no doubt had great influence in directing the attention of Sir Henry Clinton, who was commanding general of the British army, with headquarters in New York, to his campaign in Connecticut and invasion of New Haven, which was made with a force of 5,000 men, the largest that ever entered Long Island sound during the Revolutionary war.

Fired and stung by the address "to the inhabitants of Connecticut" issued by Commodore Sir George Collier, commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in North America, and read upon the New Haven green that memorable Monday morning of July 5, 1779, Elizur Goodrich, then one of the one hundred students hastily enrolled for the defense of the town, afterwards a member of congress and professor of law in Yale College, wrote in Sprague's Annuals "that although Dr. Daggett had studied the matter thoroughly and satisfied his own mind as to the right and propriety of fighting it out, they were not quite prepared to see him come forth in so gallant style to carry his principle into practice."

Early in the day, on his old black mare, his fowling piece across the pommel of his saddle, Dr. Daggett rode furiously to the front, overtaking the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard and Yale students, marshalled under Captain Hillhouse, who were marching towards Milford Hill to meet the invading army. As he rode in advance of the troops he was cheered by the Yale men, who knew then, as now, how to cheer. Continuing across the West river bridge and passing the Milford road down towards West Haven, he surveyed the situation, and, with his familiarity of the location, selected the

spot for his campaign. It was behind a clump of bushes off the road well upon the hill, a few hundred feet only from the spot where Adjutant Campbell was killed. The foliage provided concealment, and the doctor began to blaze away with all the vigor of a battery of guns upon the approaching columns.

The engagement was an active one for a short time and resulted in serious loss to the British. Our forces being on familiar ground, true to the Lexington warfare, entrenched themselves behind stone walls, took advantage of trees and fences and did excellent execution. The advancing column was, however, too large for our small force and the order was soon given to retreat across the bridge and then burn it, thus preventing the British from entering at that point, but the doctor did not heed the command to retreat. He remained continuing the battle on his own account. His fowling piece did such execution that a detachment was sent up the hill to silence the battery, and more than twenty bullets whistled around his head, but he escaped them.

The officer was somewhat surprised, when in close contact, to find only a single individual in ambush, with a long black coat and clerical robes, still intent on resisting the enemy. Near enough to address him, he asked: "What are doing, you old fool—firing on his majesty's troops?" "Exercising the right of war, sir," was the reply. The aggressive and determined manner of the patriot was so conspicuous and no surrender so plainly evident in his manner that the command was given to capture him. The English soldiers made a rush with fixed bayonets and pierced his body; and, using also the butts of their muskets, threatened to kill him at once. As Dr. Daggett expressed it, "I was almost deprived of life."

After robbing him of his shoes, knee and stocking buckles, and with four gashes in his head (caused by the bayonets) and bruised all over his body he was marched in the heat of the day to the New Haven green by way of Westville, the bridge having been destroyed, when his life was again threatened, but he demanded the rights of a prisoner of war, accompanied by the statement that he was an officer of Yale College.

Owing to his serious wounds and weakened condition, and at the earnest solicitation of some Tory friends, he was allowed to be placed on a bed in the house of Widow Lyman, where he remained several days in a serious condition.

Although he recovered in a measure, from his wounds, his death occurred the following year as the result.

The *Connecticut Journal* of November 27, 1780, tells us that his funeral was attended with an honorable assembly. An academic procession was formed, consisting of the governors and officers of

Yale College, resident graduates and 140 undergraduates, which moved from the college chapel to the professor's house, where they were joined by the ministry, civil authority, gentlemen of liberal education and respectable inhabitants of both sexes. The remains were escorted to the college chapel, which proved too small for the numerous assembly, so that the procession again moved to the Rev. Mr. Whittlesey's meeting house (Center church), where divine services were held. The sermon was preached by President Stiles and a funeral oration was delivered in Latin by Sir John Barnett, and the solemnity was closed by singing the "Funeral Thought," after which the entire procession attended the remains to the burial spot and paid the last tribute of respect to a gentleman who had so long been distinguished in the instruction and government of the college, and who sacrificed his life at the age of fifty-four for the cause of American freedom.

Dr. Peters, then of the Church of England, and a renowned Tory, who after the revolutionary war returned to England and wrote a sarcastic history of Connecticut that is seldom quoted, although quite at variance with Dr. Daggett's views on both theology and patriotism, speaks of him "as an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, possessing a mild temper and an affable disposition, and the exercise of his authority was untinctured with haughtiness." Notwithstanding the moderation, I have said, that marked his general character, he was enthusiastic enough to hazard his life and lost it in command of a number of rebels opposing the troops of General Garth.

Dr. Holmes says of him: "He was a great classical scholar, well versed in moral philosophy, a learned divine, with clearness of understanding and acuteness of thought that was characteristic of his mind."

Bradford, in his notices of distinguished men of New England, says of him: "He was a great theologian and a great scholar."

Dr. Daggett left a good estate, including two acres in the Yorkshire quarter, bounded by York, Chapel and Elm streets, where he resided.

In personal appearance he was of middle height, strong frame, inclined to be corpulent and slow in his gait.

Always distinguished for resolution of character, he began and maintained an open and active opposition to the British cause, speaking, writing, praying, preaching against its success, practicing what he preached and carrying his principles into action by shouldering his musket in defense of his city, his convictions and his country.

While his services in the continental army were brief and not what would be considered a long-term service in the militia, his enthusiastic, brave, loyal but undisciplined warfare and the prominent position that he occupied, made his brief career as a soldier most unique, and his conspicuous bravery and daring resulted in the early death of a man of great learning, education and patriotism, who was at the head of the world-renowned university of which we of this community are so justly proud.

Napoleon is said to have ordered that the names of certain soldiers who sacrificed their lives by special acts of bravery be kept upon the muster rolls and called at each parade. A sergeant would step to the front, salute and report:

"Dead, sir, but his memory lives."





A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ARMED VESSELS OF CONNECTICUT DURING THE REVO- LUTIONARY WAR.

WITH A SKETCH OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL SMEDLEY.

BY ARTHUR DIMON OSBORNE.

Read before the General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1.

The more the history of our modest little State is studied, the more those who love Connecticut as the home of their ancestors will find in that history to stimulate their interest and gratify their pride. We cannot realize in the midst of our abundance with what slender resources our forefathers engaged in the Revolutionary War. In place of the complex machinery which produces for us such astonishing results with lightning speed, they had only the slow handiwork of craftsmen, dependent largely for their tools and materials on the mother country. And yet when the Revolutionary struggle commenced, the peaceful waters of Long Island Sound even then bore the beginnings of that mighty commerce which now passes through it, exceeding in volume and value all that enters New York Harbor from foreign ports. The hardy men who peopled its Connecticut shores had already learned the arts of ship building and navigation, and they fitted out, manned and equipped a fleet of armed vessels very early in the war. Their number was constantly increased until the Record shows a list of 180 vessels, carrying 1,380 guns and more than 6,000 men. This is the statement in the Revolutionary Record of the Naval Service of Connecticut, compiled from the list pre-

pared by Lieutenant, afterwards Rear Admiral, George F. Emmons. This list does not include all the vessels which were furnished by Connecticut, but it is surprisingly large. The record of their exploits is meagre, and with difficulty obtained, but it is a pleasure to rescue from obscurity or oblivion now and then a name worthy of remembrance and honor.

Mr. Thomas S. Collier of the United States Navy, a resident of New London and Secretary for many years of the New London Colony Historical Society, collected many details concerning these vessels, which were printed in the proceedings of that Society, and to which I am indebted for most of the facts here related.

Before the outbreak of the Revolution, New England had created a considerable commerce with European countries, with the West Indies and along the coast, and the vessels, with the crews engaged in it became the privateers and war vessels referred to by Admiral Emmons. Long Island Sound and especially New London afforded them harbors for rendezvous and refuge, and it is very likely that the attacks which they made upon British commerce instigated the expeditions along the coast of the Sound, which effected the burning of Fairfield, Norwalk, New London, and the capture of New Haven.

There were three classes of these vessels. First the privateers which have already been referred to. The privateers carried from two to twenty guns, and crews numbering from twenty-five to one hundred, and in a few cases one hundred and fifty men. The guns were mostly six and twelve pounders, with a few twenty-four pounders and some smaller guns. The vessels were from less than one hundred to two hundred and fifty tons.

In the second class are included the vessels built by the State of Connecticut. In July, 1775, the General Assembly ordered two vessels to be bought and fitted for cruising. These were the "Minerva" and the "Spy." In December, 1775, the General Assembly ordered a war vessel built,

which was completed in May, 1776, and named the "Defence," and rigged as a brig. She cruised off Boston under the command of Captain Harding, where she captured, after a spirited engagement, two transports with 210 soldiers on board, and the next day another transport with 112 soldiers. She was afterwards chased into New London by two frigates. In 1777, she came under the command of Captain Smedley, of whom I will speak later.

The largest state vessel of Connecticut was the "Oliver Cromwell," of 20 guns, built at Saybrook in 1776. In March, 1778, she sailed from Boston with the "Defence." This cruiser is described later. In 1779, she came into New London with four prizes and sixty prisoners. She was afterwards captured by the British frigate "Daphne," after a short fight of two hours. There were several other smaller state vessels, which cruised with varied adventures.

In the third class were the vessels built in the state under the orders of the Continental Congress. In 1775 the Continental Congress ordered a number of war vessels to be built; three to carry 24 guns, five 28 guns, and five 32 guns. One of these was assigned to Connecticut and was built at Chatham, on the Connecticut River. She was named the "Trumbull" and carried 28 guns. Captain Dudley Saltonstall was appointed to command her and afterwards Captain James Nicholson. In June, 1780, the "Trumbull" fell in with the British ship "Watt" and there occurred the bloodiest engagement of the war, in proportion to the number of men. The "Trumbull" carried about 30 guns, 6 and 12 pounders, and a crew of 200 men. The "Watt" 34 guns and about 250 men. The "Watt" is said to have had 92 men killed and wounded, and the "Trumbull" 39. The following letters describe the action:

"NANTASKET ROADS, June 14, 1780.

Honored Sir: On the 1st instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, Lat. 36 N., Long. 63 W. we saw a sail from mast-head, directly to windward; as soon as she discovered us she bore down for us; we got ready for action, at 1 o'clock began to engage and continued

without the least intermission for 5 glasses within pistol shot. It is beyond my power to give an adequate idea of the carnage, slaughter, havoc and destruction that ensued. Let your imagination do its best, it will fall short. We were literally cut all to pieces; not a shroud, stay, brace, bowline or any other of our rigging standing; our maintop mast shot away; our fore, main, mizzen and jigger masts going by the board; some of our quarter-deck guns disabled; through our ensign 62 shot, our mizzen 157, mainsail 560, foresail 180, and other sails in proportion; not a yard in the ship but received one or more shot; six shot through her quarter above the quarter-deck, four in the waist; our quarter, stern and nettings full of langrage, grape and musket ball. We suffered more than we otherwise should on account of the ship that engaged us being a very dull sailor, our ship being out of command, she kept on our starboard quarter the better part of the engagement.

After two and one-half hours action, she hauled her wind, her pumps going, we edged away, so that it may fairly be called a drawn battle.

Our loss of men will appear from the inclosed list. I most sincerely condole with the friends of the unfortunate deceased, Mr. Starr, Mr. Bill and Mr. Chapman, (i.) The latter after the engagement was on the mizzen topmast splicing the tie, the topmast went over the side and carried him with it; the bulkhead of the cabin was thrown over and I saw him get on it, but it was not in our power to heave the ship about; our boats were both wounded so that they would be of no service could we have hoisted them out which we could not. I never was more distressed in my life, to see a person in full life perishing before one's eyes, and no possibility of giving him relief.

We have suffered greatly from New London. Mr. Starr was wounded the latter part of the engagement with a grape shot, which went in just above the right hip bone and was cut out behind. He lived until 4 o'clock Monday morning following, when he died without a groan or struggle. I was with him most of the time after he was wounded till he died. The day after he was wounded he was out of his head and so continued till his decease. I suppose his bowels mortified as he was insensible of pain.

Mr. Bill was killed in the first of the engagement by a piece of langrage which took off the upper part of his head. He died instantly.

Mr. Adams was wounded with a grape shot through the thick of his left thigh. He is in a good way.

Mr. Pool received a musket ball through his shoulder. He is about again.

Mr. Breed was wounded in the elbow and thigh (he acted as marine) with splinters from the after quarter-deck gun which had about a foot of its muzzle shot away by a 12-pounder. He is not bad.

Isaac Freeman was wounded with a double-headed shot which carried away all of the outside of his right thigh and the inner part of his arm as it hung down by his side. He died the 12th instant.

John Knowland had his thighs shattered to pieces with a double-headed shot. He died soon after.

As you will observe my name among the wounded, you will doubtless be anxious. I had eleven different wounds from my shoulder to my hip; some with buck shot, others with the splinters of the quarter-deck gun. I had one shot through the brim of my hat, but was not disabled as to quit the quarter-deck till after the engagement and am now as well as ever. Have one buckshot in my hip.

* * * * *

Yours, &c.,

GILBERT SALTONSTALL.

"Honored Sir: I wrote you on the 14th instant from Nantasket Road, giving an account of our cruise—Captain Nicholson's going up to town obliged me to curtail my letter—shall now continue my narrative.

When we first made the ship, the wind was nearly south. We were standing N. E., she S. W. Upon her bearing down upon us we lay too—as soon as she made our wake we made sail—she being a dull sailor we got the wind of her, hauled up our courses and laid the mizzen topsail to the mast for her to come up. Soon after the action began, our braces being shot away we fell off before the wind. They supposing we intended boarding them, which they appeared as unprepared for as we were, sprung their luff and got to windward where they kept the remainder of the action, the latter part of it safely upon our starboard quarter which we were not able to prevent as our ship was out of command from her rigging being shot away.

The only knowledge we have of her is from one of our prisoners who was on deck after the engagement and said he knew her to be the Williamson, a French Indiaman, taken this war and cut down, that she mounted 26 twelves on her main deck, 6 sixes on her quarter-deck and 4 on her forecastle, which corresponds with our own observations. Though we were cut to pieces she has

nothing to boast of should she get in—her sides were damaged as much as our sails and rigging—her maintop mast was hanging over her side just ready to go as well as her mainmast—her sails and rigging were not damaged so much as ours—as we fired principally at her hull, whence we conclude we did more execution than they, though they did enough. Had we had a sufficiency of langrage and aimed at her rigging instead of her hull, I think we should have carried her—our wads set her nettings on fire on her larboard quarter, which they cleared themselves of by cutting part of their nettings away. We saw them heave sundry of their men overboard during the action. Their wads set our nettings afire on our starboard bow—our main and quarter-deck guns expended 388 rounds, 86 of which were fired on the quarter-deck; the marines fired pistols during the engagement exclusive of which they fired near 1,200 rounds.

Upon the whole there has not been a more close, obstinate and bloody engagement since the war. I hope it won't be treason if I don't except even Paul Jones—all things considered we may dispute titles with him."

Another vessel assigned to Connecticut was the 36 gun ship "Confederacy" which was built on the Thames River, near Norwich. After a varied experience she was finally captured by two British ships of war, a 74 gun liner, and a frigate.

The havoc which these vessels made with the British merchant marine, created consternation among their owners and brought loud remonstrances to the ears of the British ministry. All these vessels, the privateers, the state vessels and the United States ships, were officered and manned by Connecticut men and many of their names, as I have read them, would be familiar to you now.

From these bold sailors, who ventured out on the high seas to encounter the British Navy, I have selected for special mention here, Captain Samuel Smedley, because he was connected with my grandfather's family, and his name has been familiar to me from my boyhood, though I was involved in a cloud of uncertainty as to what he had been, until about ten years ago.

Captain Samuel Smedley was born in the year 1753, the son of Colonel James Smedley and of Mary Burr, who married Colonel Smedley after the death of Ebenezer Dimon, her first husband, all residents of Fairfield, Conn. Colonel James Smedley was a man of dignity and position, as indicated by his title. In 1759, Connecticut raised four regiments for the French War. Colonel David Wooster commanded the 3rd Regiment and James Smedley was its Lieutenant-Colonel, and was engaged in the expedition under General Amherst against Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He died

possessed of considerable property, as appears by the distribution of his estate. The following are extracts from his will: "I give and bequeath unto The Ecclesiastical Society in the First or Prime Society in Fairfield the sum of twenty pounds for the support of the Ministry of said Society." He gave all the rest of his estate to his three children, John, Samuel and Abigail, providing that "what my son John has had, being his house and homestead which I value at five hundred pounds," shall be deducted from his share. In a codicil made November 3, 1771, shortly before his death, he provided, "that my blind negro girl Dorcas, and my servant Jack for their faithfulness to me shall have their choice to live with either of my children, and my estate shall stand charged with the comfortable support of Dorcas as she may stand in need." Mary Burr was the daughter of Colonel John Burr and Deborah Barlow, both of whose families were early colonists of Fairfield, and had acquired wealth and social position there. The town and church records of Fairfield state that Samuel Smedley, son of Colonel James Smedley, and Esther Rowland, daughter of David Rowland, Esq., were married by the Rev. Noah Hobart, April 9, 1771. The Rowlands were among the early settlers in Fairfield, and some of their descendants still own and occupy the old homestead which is opposite the place where Captain Smedley had his home. His wife died September 14, 1792, aged 41. He died June 13, 1812, aged 59. They left no children. Both were buried in the Old Burying Ground in Fairfield.

That Captain Smedley was a bold and adventurous youth is shown by the facts stated in the Revolutionary Record of Connecticut, 1889, that as "Captain of the Brig of War *Defence*, he cruised off Boston in the fall of 1776 (being then only 23 years old), captured several valuable prizes and engaged in several sharp and successful actions." That, "in April, 1778, the *Defence* (Captain Smedley) and *Cromwell* fought and captured the *Admiral Keppel*, 18 guns, and the *Cyrus* or *Cygnus*, 16 guns, English Letters of Marque, and brought them into Boston." These prizes sold for £20,000 and £22,320, respectively. The record of his naval service is pretty fully told in the account of the cruises of the Brig *Defence*, given in the Records of the New London Historical Society, Part 4, Volume I, by Mr. Thomas S. Collier, as follows:

"In December, 1775, the General Assembly resolved to build or purchase a war vessel and four row galleys, and in January, 1776, the Governor and Council appointed Benjamin Huntington, of Norwich, and Captain Seth Harding, Commissioners to build such vessel. Captain Uriah Hayden, of Pottipaug, now Essex, was engaged to build the said vessel at his ship yard, and in February,

1776, Captain Harding was appointed to command her and to superintend the building. Her dimensions, as directed by the Governor and Council, were: keel, 80 feet; beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; burden, 260 tons. Her iron work was made by Benjamin Williams. Elijah Backus forged the anchors, two of 1,200 pounds each, and James Tilley manufactured part of the cordage. She was named the *Defence*, and brig rigged.

"From all accounts the first list of her officers were:

"Captain, Seth Harding.

"First Lieutenant, Ebenezer Bartram, of Fairfield.

"Second Lieutenant, Samuel Bartram.

"Third Lieutenant, Samuel Smedley.

"Master, John McCleave, of New Haven.

"Lieutenant of Marines, Joseph Squire.

"Ebenezer Bartram having resigned, Samuel Bartram became first lieutenant, Mr. Smedley second lieutenant, and James Hopkins, of Middletown, third lieutenant. Mr. McCleave having been made commander of one of the new galleys, Captain Josiah Burnham, of Lyme, became master.

"There seems to have been some trouble with Captain Harding's methods, as on the 28th of February, Captain Ephraim Bill was appointed inspector, and to inspect the rigging and urge on the work; and on April 2d, Captain Harding was complained of for intemperance. The Governor and Council, on investigation, found no cause for removal, and he was continued in command.

"The *Defence* was completed in May, 1776, and June 17th was cruising near the entrance to Boston harbor. Here Captain Harding took two transports, a ship and a brig, both armed, which he found at anchor in Nantasket Roads. He ran in between them and engaged, and after a spirited cannonading on both sides the transports surrendered. The *Defence* had nine men wounded, but none killed, while the enemy had eighteen killed and many wounded. The transports had 210 soldiers on board, and among the officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of General Frazer's regiment of Highlanders, and Major Menzies, who was killed in the action. The next day the *Defence* captured another transport with 112 men of the same regiment.

"In these engagements the *Defence* was considerably damaged in hull and rigging. In September she was in New London refitting, and Mr. Henry Billings, of Norwich, became third lieutenant, going out on an eight weeks' cruise. She sent in during September a ship of 200 tons, the *John*, laden with a very valuable cargo of sugar, rum and cotton, and a Guineaman, homeward bound from the West Indies.

"The *Defence* was chased into New London October 3d by two frigates, which followed her from Narragansett Beach, and with which she exchanged between sixty and seventy shots. She sailed for a two months' cruise almost immediately, and in January, 1777, was in Boston. Here Lieutenant Samuel Bartram was dismissed at his own request, because of sickness, Captain Harding testifying to his value as an officer. Lieutenant Smedley was promoted to first lieutenant, Billings to second, and Mr. Pease became third; and Captain Burnham resigning as master, Mr. Beebe took his place. Captain Harding being taken sick and unable to sail in the brig the next cruise, Smedley took charge and James Angel became third lieutenant.

"In this cruise Captain Smedley took several prizes—one with 3,000 barrels of provisions. These prizes were: In March, the *Snow Swift*, the schooner *Anna*, from Bristol to Dominico with a cargo of flour and painters' colors, and the barque *Lydia*, 10 guns, from Liverpool to Pensacola; and in April, the *Grog*, a good name for the trade, a West Indian. Captain Smedley ran into Bedford the latter end of May, and Captain Harding having been transferred to the *Oliver Cromwell*, his commission as regular commander of the *Defence* was sent him dated April 25th, with blank commissions for his subordinates.

"Changes of officers had taken place, and a lieutenant named Leeds was reported dead. In August, 1777, the brig was again fitted for sea. She was now called the '*Old Defence*,' another vessel of the same name and class having appeared on the scene. In this cruise James Angel, who had been sailing out of New London as master of ships for twelve years, was first lieutenant. In September, 1777, the brig was in Boston, and Captain Smedley recommended that she should be lengthened and made more suitable for fighting, stating that she was a most uncomfortable vessel in her present condition.

"The recommendation was agreed to, and the *Defence* was lengthened and fitted as a ship, Samuel Elliott, Jr., of Boston, being Connecticut's agent in the business part of the matter. As a ship, under Captain Smedley, the *Defence* sailed from Boston, March 4th, 1778, in company with the *Oliver Cromwell*, and some time afterwards they captured the *Admiral Keppel* and the *Cygnus*, the latter being the particular prize of the *Defence*, and Lieutenant Pease, of that vessel, was made prize master.

"The ship was leaking at the time of the engagement and sixty of her crew were inoculated with the smallpox. She was considerably cut up in hull and rigging.

In June, 1776, he captured the *Revenge*, a ship of 12 guns and 72 men.

"On March 10th, 1779, the ship *Defence*, still under Captain Smedley, when returning from a cruise, struck on Goshen Reef, bilged and soon after overset. Her guns and most of her stores were saved. As no further notice of her appears she must have proved a total wreck.

He at another time commanded the ship *Recovery*, 16 guns, 120 men. "In February, 1780, the privateer ship *Recovery* of New London, Captain Samuel Smedley, is advertised as ready for sea, and in noticing an order of Admiral Rodney, sending officers captured in privateer vessels to England, it is reported that Captain Smedley, of New London, is one of the number sent there under its provisions." (New London County Historical Society Record, Part 4, Vol. I, page 19.) That he was taken a prisoner to England agrees with the family traditions, and that after his release, he went to Holland, where the miniature was painted, now in my possession. After his return to Fairfield he built the house in which he lived until his death. It was an attractive house, evincing the good taste of the owner, and surrounded by a great variety of fruit trees, many of them of rare and choice kinds unusual in those days. This was my home until I came to New Haven in 1854. Many of these fine fruit trees survived until within my remembrance. I can recall twenty large cherry trees of seven varieties, as many pear and peach trees, and many apricot, plum, mulberry and apple trees of choice kinds. It is said that on one occasion two pipes of peach brandy were distilled from the fruit which fell upon the ground.

We may imagine the stories, anecdotes and reminiscences of the war, and the discourses about the French Revolution and Napoleon the First, which in the long winter evenings attended its consumption.

To protect the very handsome fence which enclosed his premises he placed at the corner a large stone, which proved so effectual that he had cut upon it the following inscription:

"BY DAVID BARLOW, THE CIDEVANT FARMER, 1791."

The stone is still standing near its original situation. The meaning of this inscription had been a mystery and a puzzle to me until I discovered that during the French Revolution of 1789 the aristocrats were called "Cidevants." Evidently Captain Smedley used this word lest Aristocratic Farmer should offend the democratic feelings of his neighbors.

He was the first Collector of the Port for Fairfield District under the Revenue Laws of the United States, which office he held from 1789 until his death in 1812. He was also an original subscriber to the stock of the Bridgeport Bank, chartered in 1806, and organized

the following year, his name appearing for twelve shares in the records furnished by Mr. Rowland B. Lacey to the History of Bridgeport.

It is worthy of remark that when this bank was organized there were less than one thousand inhabitants in Bridgeport, and that the same enterprising spirit characterized the founding of the city that has ever since promoted its remarkable growth and prosperity.

Some of the provisions of his will indicate a kind and thoughtful care of those dependent on him. It was presented for probate March 7, 1812. The executors were Isaac Bronson, Lewis B. Sturges and Ebenezer Dimon. Among its provisions are the following:

"Having given my negro boy, Boston, his freedom, a workshop and established him in his trade as a shoemaker, I give him \$1,000. I give to his father, York, whom I have heretofore emancipated, thirty dollars a year. I desire that the town of Fairfield be reimbursed out of my estate all which the said town may have paid for the support of Old Dick, a negro man, belonging to my brother John."

After various legacies, he gave the rest of his estate to his nephew, Ebenezer Dimon. His personal estate amounted to about \$17,000, besides considerable land.

All that is now known of him indicates that he was a gentleman of culture and refinement; that he served his country well in time of war and was a good citizen in the peaceful days that followed.





[Statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman.]

SPEECH OF
HON. STEPHEN W. KELLOGG,
OF CONNECTICUT,

In the House of Representatives, April 29, 1872.

* The House having under consideration the following concurrent resolutions of the Senate—

Resolved by the Senate (The House of Representatives concurring), That the thanks of Congress are presented to the Governor, and through him to the people of the State of Connecticut, for the statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman, whose names are so honorably identified with our revolutionary history.

Resolved, That these works of art are accepted in the name of the nation, and assigned a place in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, already set aside by act of Congress for statues of eminent citizens, and that a copy of this resolution, signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be transmitted to the Governor of Connecticut.

Mr. Kellogg said:

Mr. Speaker: The State of Connecticut has entrusted to its representatives in the two branches of Congress the grateful duty of presenting, in a formal manner, the statues of two "deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or from distinguished civic or military services," such as she has determined to be "worthy of this national commemoration."

*Why this address, of exceptional ability, and upon a subject of especial interest to the people of Connecticut, was never published by order of the General Assembly, is difficult to explain—Registrar.

The law under which these statues are presented to the people of the United States was passed by Congress in July, 1864, during the closing year of the great conflict for the preservation of the Union of the States. From the time of its passage, as well as from the fact that our state is here with a history of nearly two hundred and fifty years as a state and a colony, and that the popular admiration always follows military renown, it might have been expected that one statue at least should commemorate some one of her deceased citizens for his military achievements. Without including the wars of the present century, she had gone through the eight years of suffering, privation, and blood of the Revolution; the seven years' war with the French and Indians; the wars of the sovereigns, William, Anne, and George, with France, Spain, and their colonies, and the earlier Indian wars; the latter so fierce and so bloody that at the close of King Phillip's brief war, as some quaint old historian tells us, "every eleventh family was houseless, and every eleventh soldier had sunk to his grave."

Going back to her earliest history, she might have selected her first great captain and soldier, Mason, who saved the infant colony in and around Hartford from extermination, and with his little band of ninety men utterly destroyed one of the mightiest and most warlike of the Indian tribes of New England; and whom Cromwell afterward sent for to return to England, to become a major general in the bravest army that had ever fought on English soil. Or, coming down to the period when she rose from a colony to her position as a State, she might have selected Wooster, who, with Greene, of Rhode Island, was among the eight generals first appointed by the Colonial Congress in June, 1775, "lavish of his life," as the historian tells us; and who was the first of those eight generals to fall in battle at the head of his troops, defending the soil of his native state. She might have selected her own Putnam, for whom a statue is about being erected in one of her capital cities, who "dared to lead where any dared to follow," and who, as the bells rang out the first alarm of actual war from Lexington common and Concord, left his plow in the unfinished furrow and rode the same horse one hundred miles in eighteen hours, reaching the scene of war at Cambridge by sunrise the next morning. She might have selected her young patriot and scholar, Nathan Hale, her early martyr to the cause, who, to "drum-beat and heart-beat," trod the pathway to the tree of death with exultation, and whose only regret, as expressed to his brutal executioners, was "that he had but one life to give for his country." Or, as I understand some states have determined, if she had looked over the long roll of her sons who in our own day have laid down their lives to pre-

serve the Union of these States, she might have selected, under the terms of this resolution, a Sedgwick, a Lyon, a Foote, or a Mansfield. But no; she has chosen no one from all her heroes in history, however illustrious or however distinguished, who had won his renown in the confused noise of battle and with garments rolled in blood; she brings with eminent fitness as her offering two of her greatest and purest men, who in their day and generation gave their lives to the work of establishing a state and a nation upon the lasting foundations of virtue and liberty. Bancroft says:

"History has ever celebrated the commanders of armies on which victory has been entailed, the heroes who have won laurels in scenes of carnage and rapine. Has it no place for the founders of states; the wise legislators who struck the rock in the wilderness, and the waters of liberty gushed forth in copious and perennial fountains?"

Those eloquent words of the historian were written concerning two of the founders of the infant colony of Connecticut, one of whom was the author of the first of all the American constitutions that deserves the name of a constitution. And yet, when she had rolled up the scroll of all the names blazoned on her history for their military renown, there still remained on its open pages a list of names that well might have made her pause and hesitate. With "founders of states," like Haynes, Hopkins, Davenport, and Eaton; with a scholar like Noah Webster, whose name is known wherever the English language is studied or spoken; with presidents of Yale College, like Timothy Dwight and Jeremiah Day; with theologians and pulpit orators, like Thomas Hooker, Jonathan Edwards, Joseph Bellamy, and Lyman Beecher; with statesmen, like William Samuel Johnson, Oliver Wolcott (father and son), and Chief Justice Ellsworth; with a constellation of poets, in which shine Brainard, Hillhouse, Halleck, and Percival, as a few only of its bright stars; with inventors like Eli Whitney and John Fitch, who have added ages to the march of improvement and millions to the wealth of the nation and the world—she has left them all with others as names the world will not willingly let die, and has selected her "model Governor" at the period when she emerged from a colony to a state, and her "wise legislator" and eminent statesman of the same generation. She brings you the statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman.

It is well for us to pause for a brief hour in our work of legislation to contemplate the character and services of two such men. I approach the subject with trembling solicitude, for I know I must fall very far short of doing justice to their character and their fame. I shall be pardoned if I speak somewhat of the history of

Connecticut at the period in which they lived; for the biography of these two men and the history of their state for forty years are nearly one and the same.

Governor Trumbull was born in 1710, in Lebanon, Connecticut, a town which may be well styled in that state as the "mother of Governors," and which his biographer supposes to have been named, like the ancient Lebanon, from a grove of goodly cedars. In a period of one hundred and two years, Governors born in that town have held the office thirty-four years.

Entering Harvard College, Trumbull graduated with high honors when only seventeen years of age. He prepared himself for the ministry, and with a ripe scholarship and attainments in all branches of knowledge surpassed by few at that day, he was just entering upon his work of life when the death of an older brother changed all his plans. He assumed the charge of his brother's affairs, in connection with his father, and became a merchant. At the age of twenty-three he was elected to the Colonial Assembly, and was often re-elected, and was several years speaker of the house. At the age of thirty he was assistant or member of the council, or upper branch of the colonial Legislature. With his love of all useful knowledge he also pursued the study of law, and was for many years a judge of one or more of the courts in the colony. He was chief justice of its highest court in 1766, Roger Sherman being one of his associates upon the bench. For nearly fifty years, until he voluntarily laid off the robes of office, after the peace which secured to the colonies their independence as states, he was constantly kept in public life by the people of his colony and state.

In the war of England with France, which began in the colonies in 1754, Jonathan Trumbull was one of the most earnest and energetic men in raising troops and supplies. Nearly every year during that war he was one of the commissioners of the colony of Connecticut to confer with the Governors and commissioners of other colonies in planning campaigns, and procuring the means to carry them on, while he was constant in his efforts at home for the same purpose. Twice during this period was he appointed colonial agent to the court of King George, but he preferred to remain in the colony and give his energy and time to the work of the war. Though the colony of Connecticut was more remote from the danger of hostile inroads by the French and Indians from Canada than the other New England colonies, and though their houses and their firesides were comparatively safe from the torch and the scalping-knife, yet the little colony of Connecticut, by the energy of Trumbull and his associates, furnished about thirty thousand

men from its humble villages and scattered hamlets for the different campaigns of that war.

The men were enlisted for a single campaign only, as hostile operations were then seldom carried on in the winter season; and year after year did the young colony send its quota of five thousand men, and more, into the contest. Though the provincial troops at the outset were sneered at as raw militia by the British officers, yet they proved their efficiency in many a tangled ambuscade and many a hand-to-hand conflict with the French and their savage allies, when British officers with their regular troops were powerless. Not a forest in all the broad wilderness between Connecticut and the Canadas, that was not threaded and trodden by Putnam and his Connecticut rangers. And from the day of disaster and gloom, when the news came of Braddock's defeat in the wilderness, down to the hour when Wolfe fell amid the shouts of the final and crowning victory on the plains before Quebec, Trumbull devoted himself to the work of defending the colonies and carrying the war into the enemy's country, with an energy that never wearied and a faith that never faltered.

But it was the period of twenty years succeeding the close of that war that gave Trumbull his high place in our history. Though engrossed with public duties, he was a successful and wealthy merchant, largely engaged in commerce with ships of his own. Ardent in his patriotism, he was among the first to resist the acts of Parliament for taxation of the colonies. He refused to take the oath required under the stamp act, and would not remain in the room when the Governor and some of his associates in office proposed to take it. He was deputy Governor in 1766, and became Governor of the colony in 1769. He saw his wealth all swept away by disasters at sea, and by the measures of the British Government that destroyed the trade of the colonies. He might have enriched himself by taking sides, as every other colonial Governor did, with the mother country.

While his old college classmate, the tory Hutchinson of Massachusetts, was harassing that colony; while Tryon of New York, Dunmore of Virginia, and the Governors of the other colonies were doing their utmost to defeat the purposes of the patriots, and keep the colonies in subjection to the English Government, Trumbull alone of them all resisted its oppressive measures. It is true that he was elected by the people of his colony, while the others were generally appointed by the Crown; but some of them had been born, and others had lived long in the colonies; one of them, even, a son of the patriot Benjamin Franklin was Governor of New Jersey. While they were instruments to crush the rising spirit of

patriotism, Trumbull was industriously gathering magazines of powder and ball and military supplies of all kinds; for he early foresaw the conflict that was sure to come. To his unwearied exertions is chiefly due the gratifying fact in her history, that as in the old French war, so Connecticut again furnished during the Revolution more men and supplies, in proportion to her population and means, than any other state, and more men in fact than any state except Massachusetts.

And there is another equally interesting fact in her history, that with repeated invasions by the enemy during that war, and with so many men absent in the Continental armies, no hostile force was ever suffered to remain hardly a week within her limits. Though her regiments held the Highlands under Putnam; though they were in the northern army under Gates; though they were in the scanty lines of Washington's army; the energy of Trumbull was such that no invading force was ever able to hold itself but a few hours or days at most within the state. Yet she was peculiarly liable to invasion; for there was always an enemy within a few hours' sail of her coast. New York, in her immediate vicinity, was held by the British forces from its capture in 1776, down to the close of the war, and their close proximity led to repeated incursions into Connecticut. Trumbull infused his own spirit into her people, and the advancing footsteps of the enemy were still fresh upon her soil in every instance of invasion, when they were forced to retrace them to escape ignominious defeat; and her blazing towns and villages were still burning to light their retreating footsteps to the shelter of the vessels that had brought them to her borders.

Trumbull bore the honored title and distinction of "the rebel Governor" in England. Washington gave him a good old homely name of "Brother Jonathan," by which he and his country have been and will be known the world over. Washington relied upon him, as on an elder brother, for counsel and aid all through the war. When he first assumed command of an army without ammunition and without supplies, and his council of war could devise no means to procure them, he "consulted Brother Jonathan," and the supplies came. When his army was starving at Valley Forge he again appealed to the Governor of Connecticut, and the choicest of her cattle and the fattest of her flocks were sent to their relief. Again, in the winter of 1780, he relied upon Trumbull to supply his northern army with provisions, and relied not in vain. And the final campaign that broke the power of the English armies and culminated in the surrender at Yorktown, was planned by Washington, with Trumbull and Count Rochambeau in council, in a house near the banks of the Connecticut.

The war was ended. Trumbull in the return of peace saw his own rest from the unremitting toil of years. He had sat in the state council of war one thousand days during its progress, with all his other duties as Governor and chief organizer of the work of war. Though a grateful State would have retained him in the office which he had held fourteen years, he was now past three score and ten, and he felt that his work was done. He retired with honors such as were never paid to a retiring Governor in his state before or since his day; and two years after, the people of his state were mourning as bereaved children over his grave.

I shall not attempt by any poor words of mine to portray his character, further than this brief sketch will disclose it. Bushnell, in his historic estimate of Connecticut, a speech that ought to be preserved and read by every fireside in the state, says of Trumbull:

"He was one of those prudent, true-minded men that hold an even hand of authority in stormy times, and suffer nothing to fall out of place, either by excess or defect of service; to whom Washington could say, 'I cannot sufficiently express to you my thanks, not only for your constant and ready compliance with every request of mine, but for your prudent forecast in ordinary matters, so that your force has been collected and put in motion as soon as it has been demanded.'

Washington wrote of him, also, after his death:

"A long and well-spent life in the service of his country places Governor Trumbull among the first of patriots."

His biographer sums up his character:

"If strong intellect and extensive knowledge, fixed industry, the conception of great ends, and perseverance and success in their execution; if an exalted sense of honor, incorruptible integrity, energy of purpose, consummate prudence, impregnable fortitude, a broad, generous, and quenchless patriotism, charities ever active, wise, and fervent—if all these qualities, in union with a most amiable temper and the gentlest manners, and in affiliation, too, with all the noble graces of the Christian faith; if these constitute a great and a good man, that man was Trumbull."

Fortunate as was the country in Governor Trumbull's own life, he and his country were also fortunate in his children. His son-in-law was, with Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His four sons, he gave them all to his country's service. One of them was the first Commissary General of the armies of the United States, a place at that day of almost unsurmountable difficulty, as the young states were mostly without tents, magazines, or supplies. His labors and anxieties in that trying position

broke him down in health, and he died in the midst of the struggle while disaster and uncertainty hung over the cause. Another son, of his own name, rose to the rank of Paymaster General, and was selected by Washington as his confidential secretary; and after the close of the war he was elected to the House of Representatives in the First Congress under the Constitution. He was Speaker of the House in the Second Congress, and afterward a Senator. His state then called him home to fill the executive position his father had so long honored. He was elected Governor, and filled the office by successive re-elections eleven years, and died in the office. The mantle of the father had descended upon the son, and never since the days of the prophets had it fallen upon one more worthy to wear it. And the youngest son, fresh from his college studies, plunged into the war with all the fire and zeal of boyhood, and at the age of nineteen marched to the army before Boston as adjutant of the first Connecticut regiment. Young as he was, he was made aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces the first year of the war, and was colonel and adjutant general the second year. His pencil has preserved for us the scenes of some of the principal events of the war for independence. The Trumbull gallery at Yale College is alike his monument and his tomb. By authority of Congress, in 1817, he was authorized to paint the historical pictures for the Rotunda of the New Capitol. So long as the stones of this Capitol shall remain in their places let the statue of the father stand among the founders and benefactors of all the States of the Union; and so long as its lofty Dome shall swell toward the skies, let the son speak from the canvas of the Declaration of Independence, and of the battle scenes by which we gained our place among the nations of the earth.

The youth of Sherman was far different from that of Trumbull. For him no college opened wide its doors; for him there was no royal or easy road to learning. For him, his earliest youth was a toil and struggle for the ordinary necessities of life. Born in Newton, Massachusetts, in April, 1721, his parents removed with him two years after to Stoughton, in that State. With no means of education, except the limited and meager facilities of the common schools of that day, as much below those of the present as the latter are below the highest universities of the land, he was early sent as an apprentice to learn the trade of a shoemaker; and at the age of nineteen was left to the care and support of a widowed mother with a large family of younger children. He devoted himself to that duty.

There is something beautiful in the picture that is sometimes seen in life, of a youth hardly yet on the verge of manhood, assum-

ing cheerfully the duty and the burden of providing for a dependent family, left helpless by the death of a father. It is virtue, fraternal, filial, and heroic as that which bore a father from the flames of Troy. Roger Sherman did more. Feeling deeply the disadvantages in his own case of a want of more facilities for education, as his industry afterward accumulated the means, he gave two of his younger brothers an education for professional life. Removing at the age of twenty-three with his mother and family from eastern Massachusetts to the town of New Milford, in western Connecticut, it is related that he traveled the whole distance on foot and carried his kit of tools upon his shoulders. With a burning and unconquerable thirst for knowledge, he became a self-taught mathematician and scholar. Like Washington, he became a surveyor; like Franklin, he made astronomical calculations and prepared tables for almanacs published in the city of New York. Borrowing a law book or two, without a day's instruction in law school or office, he mastered the principles of legal science and was admitted to the bar when thirty-three years old, an age most men would think too far advanced to begin the work of such a profession; yet he became one of the first jurists in the state.

The next year he was elected to the colonial Legislature, and then began his public life, which continued almost without interruption until his death. After a few years of practice he was made judge of the county court of Litchfield county. Removing to New Haven in 1761, he was soon appointed to the same office in that county; and in 1766 he was appointed judge of the superior or highest court in the colony, which office he held twenty-three years, until after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. For nineteen years he was also assistant, or member of the upper branch of the General Assembly. With Trumbull, he was among the foremost to resist the oppressive measures of taxation, and the encroachments of the Crown on the rights of the colony. The stamp tax, with such men at the head of the people, could not be enforced in Connecticut. The stamps sent there were returned, uncanceled and unsold; and though her deeds at that date ran in the name and year of King George, no deed or parchment on her records bears the blot of his stamp upon its face. He was elected to the first general Congress of the colonies that assembled in 1774; and with all his duties as judge, as assistant, and as member of the Governor's council of safety in his own state, he was a leading member of Congress, and upon its most important and laborious committees.

It is enough to show the estimation in which he was held by his associates in Congress, that he was selected as one of the committee

of five, with Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, and Livingston, to prepare a draft of the Declaration of American Independence. The world knows how well the work was done. Sherman with Adams had no fear but that their work would stand; his life had been one of encounter with obstacles that most men would shrink from, and he saw none to intimidate him in the pathway to independence. Yet those men all knew when they signed that Declaration that their only alternative was success or a scaffold. Hanging was then more popular for treason, as well as other crimes, than it is now. When young Charles Carroll, of Maryland, hastening to be in time to sign the Declaration wrote his name, it is said that some of the delegates remarked, "You will get clear, there are several of your name in Maryland." With a dash of his pen he wrote the words "of Carrollton," saying, "They will know me now." And in all those fifty-six immortal names, with bold John Hancock's at their head, there is no trace of trembling or agitation in a single signature save one, and his hand trembled only from age and paralysis, for he knew no fear.

The spirit of the English law, as well as the rage of England at their colonies for their resistance, was then such as to insure summary execution for the leaders, in the army as well as in Congress, if they were unsuccessful. When some one sneeringly remarked, for persons spoke sneeringly of those in office then as well as now, that Governor Trumbull's family were well provided for, the younger Trumbull replied, "Yes, we are well provided for; we are sure of four halters if we do not succeed."

At the close of the war Sherman was appointed one of a committee of two to make the first complete revision of the statute laws of his state, a work which was admirably performed. He was chosen the first mayor of the city of New Haven, when her charter was granted in 1784, which office her citizens compelled him to hold until his death, though absent much of the time in discharge of the duties of his other positions.

But a work of far more importance to the country and the world awaited Sherman. A common danger and a common necessity had held the states together during the war; but when that bond of union was gone, their Articles of Confederation were found to be what Lord North stigmatized them in the outset, "a rope of sand." Outbreaks and armed resistance to law were occurring in some of the most patriotic states. A convention was called as a last resort to devise some way to give the general Congress additional powers, and to provide a remedy for the existing defects in the articles of union. Sherman, Ellsworth, and William Samuel Johnson, the three ablest lawyers in the state, were appointed delegates from Connecticut.

From May till the Convention adjourned in September, 1787, Sherman was constantly present, and was one of the leading minds in proposing, advocating, and adopting the great distinctive features of the Constitution. He had made the science of government a study for years, and there was found among his papers after his death, a manuscript prepared several years before the Convention of 1787, containing provisions for remedying the defects of the old Articles of Confederation, nearly all of which were substantially incorporated in the new Constitution. He was thoroughly imbued with the doctrine of state rights in its true sense; not that miserable perversion of the term, called state sovereignty, that would include the right of withdrawal from the bond of Union dissolution and universal ruin. He represented the principles of his state faithfully in this respect, for Connecticut was one of the earliest and foremost in its assertion of the doctrine of state rights. She was far in advance of the other colonies or states upon this question, for she had lived under a charter and form of government that made her substantially a free and independent colony for more than a hundred years. Her delegates alone of all the colonies had refused to enter into a union, proposed in convention at Albany, July 4, 1754, just twenty-two years before the Declaration of Independence, for the common defense of the colonies, with a grand council chosen by the colonies, and a governor general appointed by the Crown. They feared that it might "be employed to the subversion of their liberties." In Sherman's language, as a brief abstract of it is found in the Madison Papers, early in the proceedings of the Convention of 1787, "the objects of the union he thought were few: first, defense against foreign danger; secondly, against internal disputes and resort to force; thirdly, treaties with foreign nations; fourthly, regulating foreign commerce and drawing revenue from it." These, with a "few lesser objects," he said, were all that "rendered a confederation of the states necessary; all other matters, civil and criminal, would be much better in the hands of the states."

Sherman's clear conception of the rights of the people and the proper powers of government were such that he saw more plainly than some of his associates, that neither state nor national Government should be recognized as having too broad powers of legislation. Early in the proceedings of the Convention Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, submitted a series of Resolutions for action. One of them declared "that the national Legislature ought to be empowered to enjoy the legislative rights vested in Congress by the Confederation, and moreover to legislate in all cases to which the separate states are incompetent, or in which the harmony of the

United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation." When the question was taken in Committee of the Whole upon this clause of Mr. Randolph's resolutions, the delegates of every state voted for its adoption except Connecticut, which was divided; Roger Sherman alone of all the delegates being recorded as voting "no." And it was Mr. Sherman's pen that afterward, in the First Congress, gave the tenth article of amendment its peculiar form and phraseology, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the State, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

One of the propositions urged in the Convention was the power of a negative by a two-thirds vote of Congress upon all laws passed by State Legislatures interfering, "in the opinion of Congress," with the general interests and harmony of the Union; and this was advocated by such statesmen as Madison and Pinckney. Sherman vigorously opposed it, as subversive of the rights of the states, and this and other kindred propositions were finally defeated. The question of one term only for the presidential office was repeatedly discussed; and a clause to that effect was adopted, with a longer term of office, by the votes of all the states but Connecticut and Georgia. It was afterward reconsidered, and again adopted by the votes of all the states except Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. When the term of office was afterward reduced to four years the clause against reëligibility was stricken out by nearly an unanimous vote. Sherman opposed the restriction to one term at every stage of the proceedings, saying, according to the Madison Papers, that he "was against the doctrine of rotation, as throwing out of office the men best qualified to execute its duties." "If he behaves well, he will be continued; if otherwise, displaced on a succeeding election." He resisted the use of the word "slave," or any admission in the Constitution that there could be a property in man; for he believed in his heart that God had made of one blood all the nations of the earth. Though he was too strongly imbued with the principles of state rights to interfere with the laws of the states upon that subject, yet he believed the Constitution should lend it no countenance or color of authority. His opinion of the true construction of the clause for the rendition of fugitives, which was never designed by its framers to impose its servile work upon officers of the national Government, may be well understood from his language in the Convention, "that there was no more propriety in the public seizing and surrendering of a slave or servant than a horse." This was his answer, taking those who claimed there was a property in the service of men upon their own ground. Madison, Pinckney, and

others proposed that the Supreme Court should have the power to try all impeachments; Sherman earnestly resisted it, claiming that this grave and delicate duty should rest upon no judges appointed by the President, but that the states themselves, represented and sitting as equals in the Senate, was the only high and legitimate tribunal for trials of this important character.

But the crowning work of Sherman in that Convention, with the aid of three or four other leading delegates, was the adoption of that new and anomalous feature for a national Government in the Constitution, the equality of the states in the Senate. With his deep convictions of the necessity of preserving the rights of the states, he had worked out the difficult problem of a permanent union of independent states in one national Government. He saw that to preserve the smaller states from encroachments or absorption by the larger, they must be equal in one of the branches of the law-making power of the General Government, while the other branch should more directly represent the people of the states, according to their greatness or population. He saw that a union of two forces was necessary, by which the system of states might move on together in one harmonious whole. He saw, certainly, what all afterward admitted, that the Constitution could never be ratified by nine of the thirteen states, unless the smaller ones were recognized as equals in one branch of the central Legislature; and that the anxious work of months would result in its rejection, and anarchy, jealousy, and ruin would follow in swift succession.

The larger states resisted the proposition, claiming that the smaller states might combine to rob the larger of their rightful powers; and that the same rule of representation should apply to both branches of Congress. Virginia resisted it; every state south of her resisted it. Twice was it voted down; and twice did it seem they could never complete their work so as to secure its ratification by a sufficient number of states. But, upon Sherman's motion, after its second defeat, a select committee of one from each state was raised to consider this vital portion of the frame-work of the Constitution; and Sherman's arguments before that committee were so clear and convincing that a majority at last consented to adopt that feature in the organization of the Senate, with a provision in the nature of a compromise, that all bills for raising revenue should originate in the popular branch of Congress; and the report of the two provisions was made to the convention. Virginia and others of the larger states still resisted. Madison claimed it would destroy the proper foundations of Government to substitute an equality in place of a proportional representation; and Randolph called upon the Convention to adjourn, that "the larger states might con-

sider the steps proper to be taken in the present solemn crisis of the business." It was finally adopted by a bare majority, and the great obstacle to its ratification by the smaller states removed.

Connecticut had been ably supported in this struggle by Patterson, of New Jersey, and others; but it was Sherman's prudence and sound judgment mainly that saved the Convention from splitting asunder upon this rock of discord. In the angry strife of days over this question he maintained his calmness; and at just the right time, in just the right place, with a few well-chosen words of conciliation and sound argument, he convinced a majority of the delegates of the wisdom and necessity of this feature in the Constitution. I have claimed no more for Sherman than history awards him. The records and debates of the Convention, and all contemporary evidence fully prove it. Hollister's history, in the chapter on the Constitution of the United States, shows clearly the great work of Sherman in the framing of that instrument. Bancroft, not having reached this period in his history, but writing one of the early chapters of the revolutionary struggle, and looking forward to the future years of Sherman, says of him, that "his solid sense and powers of clear analysis were to constitute him one of the master builders of the Republic." And the ablest southern statesman of this century, John C. Calhoun, in his well-known speech in the Senate, in February, 1847, has given his full confirmation.

There was a painting of a rising sun behind the chair of the president of the Convention. It is related that when the last name was about to be signed to the Constitution, Franklin, then past four score years, but with his eye still undimmed, pointing to the picture and speaking of the difficulty of artists in distinguishing between a rising and setting sun, said to some of the members:

"I have often and often, in the course of this session, and in the vicissitude of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that behind the president, without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; but now, at length, I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

A rising sun! And yet how little could those men, with all their broad statesmanship and forecast, realize the future of that country whose sun was just rising upon their great work. Sherman had said in debate in the Convention, in providing in the Constitution for the admission of new states, that the number of new states could probably never equal or exceed the old, and no member had been wild enough in his imagination to predict a larger number. Louisiana with its vast valley was then not theirs; the continent beyond the Mississippi was an unknown land. If the veil of the

future could have been lifted, and they could have seen that sun at the end of one hundred years, emerged from the clouds of civil war, and still in its ascent, as we trust, shining upon forty states and forty millions of freemen; or if the end of another century could have disclosed to them its scores of states and a hundred millions of people, each bearing the proud title of an American citizen, filling up a continent from ocean to ocean, and from the frozen lakes that fling off the glancing sunbeams to the tropical seas where eternal summer reigns, well might they have bowed their faces to the earth in blinding amazement, and prayed God to spare their aching sight the burning glories of the vision.

The Constitution adopted, Sherman returned home to secure its ratification by his state. He was a member of the state convention called in the following January for that purpose, and by pen and speech did much to make his state among the first to ratify the work in which he had borne so prominent a part. Elected from New Haven as a member of the first House of Representatives under the Federal Constitution, he took a foremost rank among the influential men of that body. Connecticut then had one thirteenth of all the members of the House, her average number in the old thirteen states. The wonderful growth of the country in less than a century is illustrated by the fact that now she has less than one-sixtieth, and after this Congress will have less than one-seventieth of the members. There were many amendments to the Constitution proposed during the first Congress that were not adopted. New York alone proposed thirty-two of them. Sherman generally opposed them, claiming that time should be given for the Constitution to be fairly tested, and as defects were discovered the remedy by amendment could be applied.

An amendment was proposed, acknowledging the inalienable right of the people to instruct their representatives upon all questions, in addition to the right of petition for a redress of grievances; a practice in the British Parliament until the great Burke boldly resisted it a few years before. While sustaining the right of petition, Sherman strenuously opposed the doctrine of instruction; for he believed, with Burke, that a representative in Parliament or Congress was elected to be a "pillar of the state, and not a mere weather-cock on the top of the edifice, to indicate the shiftings of every fashionable gale," or point the way the wind blew at home. When told that a certain bill for raising revenue to restore the public credit would be unpopular with his constituents, his reply was, "The only way for me to know if popular opinion is in favor of a measure is to examine whether it is right;" words that might well be blazoned on the walls of this chamber, for our instruction and guidance.

He strongly supported the assumption of the state debts and the great financial measures brought forward by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, a statesman of whom Webster said that "he touched the dead corpse of the public credit and it sprung upon its feet."

The states had severally contracted large debts during the war of the Revolution, some of them in much larger proportion than others. It was urged that the debts of the several states, that had accrued for the common benefit and defense of all, should be assumed by the national Government, as the new Constitution had taken from the state authorities the right to collect duties upon imports, upon the faith of which the debts in a great measure had been created. No internal taxation could meet these obligations without ruin to several of the states. Once adopted by a bare majority in the House, the vote was soon after reconsidered and defeated by the votes of new members that were not present at the first vote. An earnest and bitter contest followed, and though justice to creditors and public necessity alike demanded the assumption of the state debts by the Federal Government, neither the wisdom and clear logic of Sherman nor the fiery eloquence of Fisher Ames could save it from defeat in the House. The plan of assumption, as originally proposed by Sherman, was finally adopted by the Senate before the close of the session, and concurred in by the House after a long and exciting struggle, and the foundations of a national credit and a national prosperity were established.

At the close of the First Congress Sherman was elected to the Senate, and after two years' service in that body, the debates of which were not published, he died in July, 1793. The tablet on his tomb at New Haven speaks of him as "mayor of the city of New Haven, and Senator of the United States," the two offices he held at the time of his death.

The great men who were associated with Sherman have left on record their estimate of his ability and distinguished services. John Adams, long after the death of Sherman, wrote of him that he had "the clearest head and the steadiest heart," and that he was "one of the soundest and strongest pillars of the Revolution." Jefferson wrote of him that "he was a very able and logical debater, steady in the principles of the Revolution, always at the post of duty."

His purity and integrity as a public man and as a private citizen were equally eminent. His strongest opponents never failed to recognize those high qualities in his character. He would do right though the heavens fell. And it is not known that a word of slander was ever spoken of him. Washington could not escape the fiercest and most atrocious libels and abuse. Trumbull's sensitive

spirit was wounded by bitter and calumnious charges against his honesty and his patriotism near the close of the war; but an indignant people fully vindicated their fair fame. It was Sherman's singular fortune to escape even the breath of calumny, and he walked through the fiery furnace of political life for forty years without so much as the smell of fire upon his garments.

I have said that Trumbull was fortunate in his children; the same may be said of Sherman. With a good old patriarchal family of fifteen children, he found time in all his public employments to care well for their good training and instruction. He devoted the earnings of a life of industry to give them a thorough education, and to raise them to a condition better than his own had been in early life. Nor did his liberality in this respect stop with his own children. A nephew, educated by him, Roger Minott Sherman, was long one of the first lawyers in the land. Four of Roger Sherman's daughters married four such men as Judge Simeon Baldwin, Jeremiah Evarts, Samuel Hoar, and President Day of Yale College. His descendants have stood in the front rank of the learned professions. One of them now represents the United States among the eminent counsel for the Geneva conference. More than one of them have been in the Cabinet; they have been in the Senate; they have been in this House; and, if the gentleman will pardon the allusion, there sits near me now, as a member of this House, a grandson of Roger Sherman, whose earnest zeal and eloquence on this floor in behalf of universal education and good government is worthy of his honored ancestry.*

I should omit the chief and crowning element of greatness in the character of these two men if I did not speak of their devotion and faith in the Christian religion. Unlike the fallen cardinal, they served their God with all the zeal they served their country. They had all the blessings the poet says should accompany old age:

“As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.”

But they had what was higher and better—the recollections of a long life devoted to the discharge of every religious duty. Both were earnest Christians from their youth up; both were also well read in the whole science of theology. Trumbull, as I have said, had studied for that profession in his youth; and he wrote sermons after he laid off the cares of office in his old age. Sherman, with his thirst for all good knowledge, had studied thoroughly the doctrines of revealed religion and the writings of the ablest divines. Never were truer words spoken on such an occasion than those

*Hon. George F. Hoar.

of Trumbull's pastor at his funeral, that "his chief glory ariseth from his truly religious and pious character." "Know ye not," said Rev. Jonathan Edwards, with equal truth concerning Sherman, using the words of David concerning Abner, "know ye not that there is a great man fallen this day in Israel."

TRUMBULL and SHERMAN! Gratefully and gladly their state presents you two such bright exemplars in her history. It was a conception of almost poetic beauty, enacted into the dry details of an appropriation bill, that set apart that Hall for the statues of two of the illustrious dead of each state. There let their names stand, mute yet eloquent, surrounded by the representative statues of all the States of the Union—a senate in marble of heroes and of statesmen, in that grand old Hall which for nearly half a century rang with the eloquence of the ablest orators in the land; where echoes of the voices of Clay and of Corwin, of Webster and John Quincy Adams, still linger among its columns and arches. There let their statues stand forever! Though their lips are silent, they yet speak to us with a voice of authority as from the skies, enjoining us to preserve and maintain the blessed institutions of liberty and a free Government, which each of them gave the best years of a long life to establish and defend. And while American liberty shall survive; while Massachusetts with her wealth of great names shall honor the memory of her Hancock and her Adams; while Virginia shall remember to her undying glory that her soil contains the dust of her Washington and her Jefferson, the names of Trumbull and Sherman shall hold the same proud eminence, and be honored and cherished as household words in the hearts and by the hearthstones of the people of Connecticut.





NATIONAL CONGRESS

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1903.

STATEMENT OF THE PART WHICH THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY
TOOK IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOURTEENTH SESSION,
HELD AT NEW HAVEN, APRIL 30 AND MAY 1, 1903;
THE ELECTION OF GEN. EDWIN S. GREELEY AS
PRESIDENT-GENERAL; THE ADDRESSES AT
THE BANQUET, ETC.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Connecticut Society held at New Haven on the 8th day of December, 1902, the question of inviting the National Congress to hold its next session at New Haven was thoroughly discussed, the result being that the following votes were unanimously adopted:

Voted, That the National Society be invited to hold its next annual congress in New Haven and that a committee consisting of Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, William E. Chandler and Isaac W. Birdseye be appointed, with power to add to their number, to raise funds for their entertainment.

Voted, That Morris B. Beardsley be authorized to extend the invitation to the National Society to hold its annual congress in New Haven.

General Greeley immediately called the committee together, and from that time until the congress convened, the work of raising funds and making all other necessary arrangements was pursued with unceasing energy and attention to the duties assigned to them, by the various committees, which were as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, chairman; William E. Chandler, Treasurer; Isaac W. Birdseye; Hobart L. Hotchkiss, Secretary to Committee.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATIONS.—Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, chairman; Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D.D., Col. Rutherford Trowbridge.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.—Jonathan Trumbull, chairman; L. Wheeler Beecher, Frank C. Bushnell, William H. Ely, James A. Howarth, Seymour C. Loomis, Gen. Phelps Montgomery, Col. Charles W. Pickett, Col. Rutherford Trowbridge, Rollin S. Woodruff, Col. Samuel Daskam, Henry C. Sherwood, Merrit Heminway, Isaac W. Brooks, Franklin Farrel, Asa C. Bushnell, Amos F. Barnes, James D. Dewell, Jr., Frederick J. Easterbrook, Nathan B. Fitch, Charles A. Ingersoll, William D. Scranton, Lewis B. Curtis, Geo. B. Martin, William H. Atwood, William E. Chandler, Charles F. Brooker, James D. Dewell, Col. Simeon J. Fox, Rev. E. S. Lines, D.D., Charles S. Mersick, Col. N. G. Osborn, Charles W. Scranton, Herbert C. Warren, Samuel A. York, Charles G. Stone, John P. Kellogg, Gen. Russell Frost, Col. Frank W. Cheney, Edward C. Beecher, Edward I. Atwater, George T. Bradley, Frederick T. Bradley, James E. English, Edward L. Fox, Franklin H. Mason, Edward Taylor, William H. Moseley, Robert W. Hill, N. W. Kendall, George F. Newcomb.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS.—Everett E. Lord, chairman; John N. Champion.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.—Frank A. Corbin, chairman; Frederick S. Ward.

COMMITTEE ON BANQUET.—Wilson H. Lee, chairman; George A. Alling, Benjamin R. English, John H. Platt.

COMMITTEE ON MARKING HISTORICAL PLACES.—Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., chairman; Edward C. Beecher.

COMMITTEE ON HOTELS.—Gen. George H. Ford, chairman; Wilson H. Lee, Benjamin R. English.

COMMITTEE ON CARRIAGES.—Benjamin R. English, chairman; Sherwood S. Thompson, William J. Atwater.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.—William E. Chandler.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Gen. E. S. Greeley, chairman; Hon. N. D. Sperry, Gen. Samuel E. Merwin, Isaac W. Brooks, Morris B. Beardsley, Major Louis R. Cheney, John W. Coe, Gen. William A. Aiken, William E. Chandler, Gen. George H. Ford, Eli Whitney, Dr. G. F. C. Williams, Charles Hopkins Clark, Nathaniel L. Bradley, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, Franklin H. Hart, E. P. Root, H. Wales Lines.

A circular was issued and distributed to the delegates informing them of the general program, places of interest, etc., which was as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The business headquarters of the Congress will be at the New Haven House. All delegates are requested to register there as soon as possible after their arrival. General information may also be obtained there regarding transportation, objects of local interest, etc., and the certificates entitling holders to a reduced rate on return trip will there be countersigned by the proper officer.

Street car lines run from the depot to the New Haven House; also within a block of the Tontine Hotel, and within two blocks of the Davenport Hotel, passing, en route, the Hotel Garde and the Oneco Hotel.

TRANSPORTATION.

Excursion rates of fare and one-third, on the certificate plan, have been secured from railroads of the New England, Trunk Line, and Central Passenger Associations. These reduced rates apply only from certificate points, which embrace practically all the larger stations. Tickets through to New Haven should be purchased at such points, securing from the agent, at the same time, the prescribed form or certificate, which, when duly countersigned at New Haven by Albert J. Squier and the representative of the railroad, will entitle you to purchase at New Haven a return ticket from

New Haven to your starting point, at one-third limited fare. Such tickets must be bought and used within three days (or a reasonable time) of the opening of the meeting; the return ticket must be countersigned at New Haven on either *Thursday or Friday, April 30th or May 1st.*

HOTELS.

New Haven House, Chapel and College streets, American plan, \$4.00 per day, one and two in a room, and \$5.00 per day, with bath.

Hotel Garde, 36 to 46 Meadow street, American plan, \$2.50 per day and upwards.

Tontine Hotel, Church and Court streets, European plan, rooms \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

Oneco Hotel, 14 and 16 Church street, European plan, rooms \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day; \$1.50 and \$2.00, with bath.

Hotel Davenport, Orange and Court streets, European plan, rooms \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day; American plan, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

Further information regarding hotels and boarding houses may be obtained of William E. Chandler, Treasurer, P. O. Box 785, New Haven, Conn.

SOME LOCAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

New Haven, first called Quinnipiack by the Indians, and later named Rodenburgh by the Dutch travelers on account of the red rocks in its neighborhood, was founded in 1638. A granite tablet in the wall of the brick building on the corner of College and George streets is placed near the site of the oak under which John Davenport preached his first sermon upon the day of the landing. On the stump of this tree stood, at a later period, the anvil of the father of Lyman Beecher and grandfather of Henry Ward Beecher. Newman's barn, in which the Fundamental Agreement, or Constitution of the Colony, was adopted June 4th, 1639, is supposed to have stood not far from the site of the building of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING.

The New Haven Colony Historical Society was chartered by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, May, 1863.

Its building on Grove street, fronting Hillhouse avenue, was erected and presented to the Society in commemoration of James Edward English and of his wife, Caroline Fowler English, by their son, Henry Fowler English, 1893.

The rare collection of antiquities in the building will undoubtedly interest many, if not all, visitors.

THE NOAH WEBSTER HOUSE. The house in which Noah Webster worked and died, now occupied by Mrs. Henry Trowbridge, stands on the southwest corner of Grove and Temple streets, directly east of the Historical Society's building. During an interval of his college career he served in a company of militia, raised to oppose General Burgoyne. At one time his company acted as the escort to General Washington, and Webster has recorded that, "It fell to my humble lot to lead this company with music."

THE BENEDICT ARNOLD HOUSE, 155 Water street, was built by Arnold about 1771. He left it in 1776. It was bought by Noah Webster in 1798 and occupied by him from 1802 until 1812. The house is now used for the storage of lumber.

THE WOOSTER HOUSE stood at 282 George street. This house was the property of General David Wooster, who was born at Stratford, March 2, 1710-11, and was graduated at Yale in 1738. Soon after the Spanish war began in 1739, he was employed first as a lieutenant, and later as the captain of an armed vessel built by this colony. He was a captain in Colonel Burr's regiment, which participated in the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and when the war with France was renewed in 1755, he received a commission as colonel and was commandant of a brigade to the end of the war. In the revolutionary war he held the rank of brigadier-general in the continental army, and major-general of Connecticut troops. In an engagement near Ridgefield with General Tryon's invading forces, he received a wound from which he died May 2, 1777. The house was taken down in 1895 to afford a site for the Zunder School.

THE ROGER SHERMAN HOUSE. The original house it is claimed stood on the present site of the Union League Club, 1032 Chapel street. Subsequently Sherman built another house on the same home lot, a little westward, 1050 Chapel street, now occupied by stores, where he lived and died in 1793. Roger Sherman, a sterling patriot, was the only man whose privilege it was to sign the four great state papers: The Declaration of Rights; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Federation, and the Constitution of the United States.

THE ELBRIDGE GERRY HOUSE was located on the southeast corner of Temple and Wall streets. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Vice President of the United States in 1813.

THE HILLHOUSE HOUSE, 83 Grove street. Here James Hillhouse spent the early years of his life. It was built in 1762 by his uncle, James Abraham Hillhouse. James Hillhouse, as a member of the Governor's Foot Guard, marched for Cambridge on the Lexington Alarm, and at the time of General Tryon's invasion of New Haven, as captain of the same company, marched to West Bridge to repel the invaders. He was United States Senator for four terms.

THE ELI WHITNEY HOUSE, on the northwest corner of Elm and Orange streets. The inventor of the cotton-gin died here January 8, 1825.

JOHN TRUMBULL, PATRIOT AND ARTIST. Upon a tablet over his grave, under the Yale Art School, appears the following inscription:

COL. JOHN TRUMBULL,
 PATRIOT AND ARTIST,
 FRIEND AND AID
 OF
 WASHINGTON,
 LIES BESIDE HIS WIFE
 BENEATH THIS GALLERY OF ART.
 LEBANON, 1756. NEW YORK, 1843.

THE TRYON INVASION OF NEW HAVEN. The old cannon captured from the British at the time of the invasion are planted as corner posts:

Corner of Temple and Center streets.
 Corner of Union and Wooster streets.
 Corner of Court and State streets.

THE FRANKLIN ELM, planted April 17, 1790, the day of Franklin's death, stands on the corner of Church and Chapel streets.

THE NEW HAVEN CITY BURIAL GROUND, on Grove street, between Prospect and Ashmun streets, was established in 1797 by James Hillhouse, to whom the city is also indebted for the greater part of its trees, and was the first burying ground in the world to be laid out in family lots, having been opened seven years in advance of Père Lachaise. Many eminent men were buried in this cemetery; among them Roger Sherman, Lyman Beecher, Eli Whitney, Charles Goodyear, Admiral Andrew H. Foote, Gen. Alfred H. Terry, and many presidents and professors of Yale University.

In the CRYPT OF THE CENTER CHURCH, on the Green, which will be open for delegates to the Congress, may be found many tombstones of historical interest. The grave of John Dixwell, the regicide, is directly back of Center Church.

THE PARK SYSTEM OF NEW HAVEN includes East and West Rock Parks; Fort Hale and Fort Wooster Parks, on the east shore; Bay View Park on the west shore; Water Side and Edgewood Parks; and the Green, or Public Square, with several smaller parks in the central parts of the city.

FORT WOOSTER PARK TABLET. Bronze tablet unveiled by the General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1, of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, on July 5, 1895, the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Invasion of New Haven by the British. This location, known as Beacon Hill, was formerly an Indian burying ground. Some years since it was purchased by the city and named Fort Wooster Park.

THE BUILDINGS OF YALE UNIVERSITY, founded in 1700, have spread from the original college square on the west side of College street in different directions. The more important ones are indicated upon the accompanying map.

THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded in 1660, stands on the northwest corner of High and Wall streets.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL AND BOARDMAN MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL stand on Broadway and York Square. They are models of their kind.

THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS of New Haven have been prominent features of its life from the beginning. Its Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1794. The Whitney Armory was founded by the inventor of the cotton-gin, and is now owned by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. It was here that firearms with interchangeable parts were first made. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company is located on Winchester avenue, and employs about 3,000 persons. J. B. Sargent & Co., manufacturers of shelf hardware, have extensive buildings on Water street. The first telephone exchange in the world was established in New Haven in January, 1877, and the general offices of the Southern New England Telephone Company are here. The carriage industry, established here by James Brewster in 1810, is still one of the leading industries of the southeastern part of the city. A large number of firms are now engaged in the manufacture and sale of carriages or

parts of carriages. In the same neighborhood are the extensive works of the New Haven Clock Company, of the Candee Rubber Company, National Steel and Wire Company, New Haven Rolling Mill and numerous other large industries.

PROGRAM.

THURSDAY.—Reception of Delegates at New Haven House; Meeting of Congress at Historical Society Building, 10 a. m.
Visit Yale University Buildings at 4 p. m.
Reception at the Yale Art School in the evening.

FRIDAY.—Meeting of Congress at 10 a. m.
Carriage drive around the city and to East Rock Park and Fort Wooster and Beacon Hill, 2 p. m.
Banquet, Music Hall, 117 Court street, 6.30 p. m.

The Congress was called to order at the rooms of the Historical Society on the morning of April 30, by President-General Edwin Warfield, who, in the unavoidable absence of Mayor Studley, introduced Compatriot General Samuel E. Merwin, who said:

ADDRESS OF GENERAL MERWIN.

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Compatriots, Ladies and Gentlemen: At the request of His Honor Mayor Studley, I am assigned the pleasant duty of bidding you most hearty welcome to the City of New Haven.

Something like a century and a quarter ago England sent to this country a delegation to teach our fathers obedience to obnoxious law. A portion of that delegation landed here in New Haven and they were received in a different manner from that in which we receive and welcome you to-day. The reception committee had for its chairman George Washington, and he was assisted by patriots from every colony. From Connecticut his assistants were Trumbull, Putnam, Wooster, Humphrey and many other notable and gallant sons.

I regret, my friends, that you could not have been summoned here a month later that you might have seen our city

clothed in beautiful spring attire, but I trust you will find much to interest you while you remain.

Our manufacturing establishments are varied. Among their products are firearms, hardware, clocks, rubber goods, carriages and various other articles too numerous to mention. Perhaps some of you will be interested in visiting our shops.

Our parks are numerous. That one which stands out in bold relief is East Rock, where the city has built a monument to commemorate the deeds of her valiant sons in the four great wars.

Then we have Yale University where we hope you will all send your sons for their education. Here President Hadley, Secretary Stokes and Treasurer Tyler are all endowed with the true spirit of Americanism, and up-to-date in all things. You will find in all important offices, all important gatherings at home or in foreign lands, representatives of Yale. "Push" is their motto. Don't take my word for it, but come to one of their great football games next fall and see for yourselves.

We have here one of the military companies that took part in the war of the Revolution; marched from New Haven to Boston commanded by Benedict Arnold, but there are no Benedicts in it to-day, and those who had the honor to have been members then are remembered on the 17th of June annually by decoration of their graves.

And now, Compatriots, in the name of New Haven, in behalf of the Mayor and City Government, I extend to you the freedom of the city and ask the police to protect you during your stay.

ELECTION OF GEN. EDWIN S. GREELEY AS PRESIDENT-
GENERAL.

The time having arrived for the election of officers for the National Society, Compatriot Samuel C. Cowart, of New Jersey, addressed the chair as follows:

Mr. President-General, I move that we now proceed to the annual election of the officers of this Society. It takes a long time to count the votes and these resolutions generally come in after the elections. I move that we proceed to the election of officers.

Motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD:

The President-General is ready to entertain nominations looking to the election of a President-General.

HON. MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY (Connecticut):

Mr. President-General and Gentlemen of the Congress: Any man who allows his name to be mentioned in connection with the headship of this society must do so with many a doubt and many a misgiving. Our Registrar-General in his report tells us that we now number over thirteen thousand members, men of the best blood and lineage of this, the finest country on earth. We have gathered and associated together, not for any selfish motive, but to perpetuate the memory of noble ancestors, and to teach the rising generation to emulate the merits of their sires. Who would not, in being mentioned for the headship of such a society stop and ask himself, "Am I worthy? Am I competent for a trust like this?"

Early in our association the choice of the headship fell upon the peerless Porter; he has had worthy successors. I will not take your time to recall except the last three with whom I have been familiar, first, Governor Murphy (applause), second, General Breckenridge (applause), third, Walter S. Logan (applause), especially dear to my heart, for I passed four delightful years here under the elms of old Yale with him, and the thirty years that have happened since then have but added tokens of loyal friendship towards me on his part; next I come to President-General Warfield. (Long continued applause.) The least I can say of you, sir, is that you have proved the ideal President-General. (Applause.)

You have brought to the administration of the office every grace and every beauty the office could possibly claim; you have fulfilled the duties of the office in a way to enhance the interests of the Society, and you have won from all of us our love, our respect and our honor. (Applause.) So that to-day you stand peculiarly, sir, the idol of the Daughters as well as of the Sons. (Applause.)

Had President-General Warfield consented to a re-election there would not have been one voice raised against him. (Applause.) And foremost among his supporters would have been the gentlemen in whose behalf I stand here at this present moment, but, as he declined it, I am here to name another. You ask whence comes my candidate and from what state is he. He comes from old Connecticut with her storied history not surpassed. (Applause.)

In the name of the Connecticut Society and at its request, a society composed of one thousand members of such merit that its list of membership is but the roll of honor of the distinguished men of the Commonwealth, I have the honor and the pleasure of proposing the name of General Edwin S. Greeley for the office of President-General of this Society. (Applause.) I will not, at this late hour, take the time of this Congress in going into details about General Greeley or his career. He was born in another state, moved to Connecticut early in his career; at the opening of the Civil War he went at his country's call; he served during the war; commendation followed commendation with the accompanying promotion until he rose to high rank and was known as the Boy General. Then when the war closed there was presented the grand spectacle of a great army turning from fields of carnage to the scenes of peace; he came back to New Haven and took up his part in the peaceful life, and he has continued here ever since. He has identified himself with every good and noble work; he is identified with the business interests of the place, and to-day is the President of the Yale National Bank; he stands second to no man in the estima-

tion of the city where he has made his home. (Applause and cries of "good.")

I do not need to speak of what he has done for this Society. He is a member of the Old Guard. If any of you wish, ask the compatriots who have served with him from the beginning how faithfully and loyally he has served the interests of this Society. If we elect him it will bring joy to the hearts of the Connecticut Sons; it will honor a man who is, in every way, worthy for the position; it will give our Society an upward impulse, and it will honor alike you and him. There is nothing that shows more truly the real national character of this Society than their choice of an officer to preside over them. In President-General Warfield you gave us a fine type of the Cavalier; in General Greeley we offer you the Puritan; not the Puritan of old, cold and austere, but modified and mellowed under the benign influences of the civilization of the intervening years, until we show you and offer you to-day, gentlemen, an ideal American. (Applause.)

Last year at Washington we showed General Warfield to the chair most appropriately amid the sweet strains of "Maryland, My Maryland;" elect General Greeley to-day, gentlemen, and we will show the patriot and the veteran to his seat to the strains of the music of the Union. (Applause.)

COMPATRIOT WARREN (New York):

Mr. President-General: It has been my high privilege to attend the last eight sessions of the National Congress. I cast my first vote for that peerless gentleman, our third President-General—Horace Porter, next for Edwin S. Barrett, of Massachusetts, next for the Honorable Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey (applause), next for General Joseph C. Breckenridge (applause), and last for our honored President-General who presides at our Congress to-day. (Applause.) Having represented in all those congresses the delegation of the Empire State Society, I am here, as a representative to-day of the Empire

State Society to second the nomination made by Compatriot Judge Beardsley of Edwin S. Greeley for President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.)

COMPATRIOT GENERAL FRANCIS A. APPLETON, Massachusetts:

Mr. President-General and Compatriots: This is always to me a very solemn part of the convention, and where there are so many eminently fitted to fill the various positions that belong to this association, it sometimes may be somewhat difficult to decide, but at this time, in behalf of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, it gives me more than ordinary pleasure to second the nomination, in behalf of that organization, of General Greeley for the next President-General.

COMPATRIOT R. W. GUTHRIE (Pennsylvania):

Mr. President-General and Compatriots: I will not detain you long. It gives me very great pleasure, in behalf of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania, to second the nomination of General Greeley. (Applause and cries of "good.") Permit me to say that the Society of Pennsylvania, at its last annual meeting, passed a unanimous resolution instructing its delegates to the National Convention to ask the convention to honor a very dear son of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) We are violating our duty in a sense, but we feel that this position should be one conferred as an honor, not something to be fought for and sought for, accepted by a man well fitted for it, and yielded gracefully by those who might have impressions against it; therefore I trust, if I am in order, I would like to make the suggestion that the election of General Greeley be made unanimous. (Applause and cries of "good.")

GOVERNOR FRANKLIN MURPHY (New Jersey):

Mr. President-General and Compatriots: I say a word in seconding the nomination of General Greeley with a great

deal of pleasure. I have known him for thirty years and more, and I know him well enough to say to you that I believe he will keep up the very high standard which this Society has undertaken to establish in the quality of its Presidents-General. General Greeley will not misunderstand me if I say that I think this entire Society would have felt very much gratified if our President could have seen his way clear to have accepted a second nomination. (Applause.) We have had, in the course of the years, a number of Presidents-General; we have had none, I take it, in all the long line, that has more fully measured up to the duties and the opportunities of that distinguished place than he who is about to retire. (Applause.) Nor will General Greeley think less of me I am sure, if I say to this convention now that it would give me personally very great pleasure, it would give the delegation I represent very great pleasure, I hope it would give the entire association very great pleasure if, next year, they shall see their way clear to nominate a distinguished son of Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

We have had speeches enough and we have had a very delightful time this morning, and I know you will not desire me to prolong my remarks. I second General Greeley's nomination with the greatest of pleasure in behalf of the New Jersey delegation, and I hope he will be elected. (Applause.)

COMPATRIOT EVANS (Texas):

Mr. President-General and Compatriots: In behalf of the Texas Society I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of General Greeley. (Applause.) There are special reasons why Texas should second the nomination for this office of a distinguished citizen of Connecticut. I doubt if any one within the hearing of my voice is aware of the great indebtedness of Texas to the splendid commonwealth of Connecticut. It was Moses Austin, a native of Connecticut, who first conceived the idea of settling that vast unpeopled waste in the southwest with Americans. He

finally moved from Connecticut to Virginia, where his noted son, Stephen F. Austin, was born, and from thence they removed to Missouri, and from that point Moses Austin went on a tour of exploration through that vast hitherto unexplored region, and was so charmed with it that he entered into negotiations with the Government of Mexico for the settlement and colonization there of Americans. He returned to Missouri and died there, but bequeathed this great task to his noted son, Stephen F. Austin, who carried out this enterprise with such courage, such wisdom, such foresight that he was worthily entitled to be called "The Father of Texas."

When the trouble came on later against Mexican mis-government and despotism, John Austin, of Connecticut, and William T. Austin, of Connecticut, went there, and one of them offered his life on the altar of liberty for that vast country, and the other survived to render distinguished services for a long period of years. You also contributed to us Elisha M. Pease, of Connecticut, who was assistant secretary of the convention which declared the independence of Texas, who was afterwards distinguished in civil life, and was twice elected Governor of that great state before the Civil War. You also contributed to us Ashbel Smith, a distinguished physician and splendid scholar, graduate of the great University which adorns your city, and is at once your pride and your glory; he came to Texas; represented the infant republic in the courts of England and of France, with distinguished ability, and afterwards became Secretary of State under President Anson Jones, which office he held until the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. He was also the first President of the first Board of Regents of the University of Texas, and devoted himself with ardor and great ability to the placing of that institution upon a firm foundation.

And so it is that Texas, because of these facts, finds great pleasure, in the person of your humble servant, in seconding the nomination for this position of this splendid son, this

distinguished citizen of Connecticut. We know that he was a gallant and knightly soldier in the Civil War. We know that in the walks of civil life he has illustrated all the virtues of good and noble citizenship. We know that, as a business man, he stands in the front rank among you; and we know that, as a member of this Society, he has never spared himself, either in time or trouble, to advance its institutions, whether for the State of Connecticut or the National Society; and we think that he is a worthy successor of the distinguished gentleman who has filled, with such grace, such courtesy and such dignity, the office of President-General.

(Applause.)

(Cries of Vote, Vote.)

COMPATRIOT WHITEHEAD, of New Jersey:

Mr. President-General: I think we can settle this difficulty without any trouble; as there are no other candidates than General Greeley I move that the nominations cease, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for General Greeley.

(Motion seconded.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD (after discussion):

The question before the house is on the motion of the Compatriot to the effect that the nominations be closed and that we proceed to the election by the Secretary-General casting a ballot. That motion has been amended, and the question is whether we can, under the By-Laws, dispense with the ballot. I think we can not. We can ratify that by a rising vote.

A DELEGATE:

I am not asking for the election by this vote, but of this instruction to the Secretary to cast that ballot.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD:

Do you understand the motion? The motion is that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary be authorized

to cast the ballot. In voting for this you are requested to rise. All in favor of that motion please stand. I declare the motion unanimously carried. (Applause.) The Secretary-General announces that all the votes present have been cast for General Greeley, and that he has been unanimously elected as President-General of this Society. (Applause.) As Chairman I nominate Judge Whitehead, Judge Hancock and Judge Goode from Virginia, as a committee of three to escort the new President to the platform. (Applause.)

Amid long continued applause General Greeley ascended the platform escorted by the committee, and the minute men.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD:

General Greeley, it is with great pleasure that I announce your unanimous election at this Congress to be the President-General of the Association. (Applause.)

REPLY OF GENERAL EDWIN S. GREELEY:

President-General Warfield and Compatriots: I have no words adequate to express my sincere gratitude for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me here to-day. I know of no higher honor that can be given an American citizen in any organization than the presidency of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

I feel that this honor has been conferred in deference to the expressed desire of the Connecticut Society whose choice for President-General was so eloquently expressed by Judge Beardsley in presenting my name for this high office. (Applause.)

When I come to consider the many very eminent men who have occupied this place, and the grand work they have accomplished, I am astonished at my boldness in permitting my name to be used as a candidate for this office. I am selected to fill the chair first occupied by the Hon. Lucius P.

Deming, of Connecticut, who did so much towards the organization of the National Society, and who is a most loyal, devoted and patriotic member of our organization; followed by the gifted Dr. Webb; the gallant soldier, statesman and diplomat, Gen. Horace Porter; the lamented Barrett; the resourceful, genial and popular Murphy; the knightly soldier and patriot Breckenridge; the eloquent advocate and forceful Logan; and last my dear friend who has filled the office of President-General with such grace and dignity, and who by his courtesy and kindness has won the hearts of all, and as has been well said, had he not in the most positive terms refused to be a candidate for a second term, there would have been no member of this order who would have dared to permit his name to be mentioned in this Congress for the position of President-General; no other name than that of Edwin Warfield would have received consideration. Our hearts are with you and our best wishes for your success and prosperity go with you evermore. (Loud and long applause.)

Our good President-General has often told us that he was not an orator, but a plain farmer. I am not an orator, nor a public speaker, nor a farmer, but if I can learn as fast to be an orator as my friend here, I shall hope that before the end of my term I shall be able to be counted among our long list of orators. (Applause.)

A representative of one of our local papers said to me yesterday, "I see that you are likely to be made President-General of the National Society, S. A. R., at the election to be made to-morrow. Will you please allow me to copy your speech of acceptance?" "Well, said I, my friend, I always like to accommodate the reporters who have ever been kind to me, but as I do not know what there is in the minds of the delegates to the Congress, outside of the Connecticut delegates, it would be premature for me to prepare a speech. No, I said, if such a misfortune should happen to the National Congress as to elect me President-General, I shall not be able to tell you a word of what I shall say, as I

shall not know until the awful moment arrives for me to stand before the convention." I shall not, therefore, be an ornamental or eloquent President-General, nor do I possess the manly beauty of many of my predecessors, but I hope to be a hard-working, industrious, zealous officer, devoting my time and all the ability I have in the interest of this Society, pushing forward the great work in which we are engaged with all the energy I possess, and in this work I am sure I shall have the support of the Board of Managers and the Executive Committee to be appointed, and the loyal support of the state Societies. (Applause.)

I thank you with my whole heart for the honor you have bestowed upon me, and I hope my administration may be of a character to meet your approval. I ask no other reward for all that I may be able to accomplish.

Again I thank you for the distinguished honor conferred upon me. (Applause and cheers for President-General Greeley.)

THE BANQUET.

The banquet tendered the delegates to the National Congress by the Connecticut Society, was held at Music Hall on the evening of Thursday, May 1, 1903.

The hall had been profusely decorated under the direction of the committee. An orchestra was in attendance, and the galleries were thrown open to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the members of the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter having been especially invited in recognition of an entertainment given by them to the delegates and members of the Society at the rooms of the Art School at Yale University, which as a special favor had been opened by the faculty of the University for that purpose.

The following compatriots occupied seats at the tables:

Table No. 1.—Hon. Edwin Warfield, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D., Gen. Curtis Guild, Hon. John Goode, Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, Gen. S. E. Merwin, Col. N. G. Osborn, Gen.

E. S. Greeley, Hon. Walter S. Logan, Edward P. Cone, H. DeHaven Ross, Gov. Franklin Murphy, Gen. J. C. Breck-enridge, Hon. Lucius P. Deming.

Table No. 2.—Frank L. Brown, William M. Bunker, John W. Moore, S. C. Mastick, William L. McClure, William J. Dutton, John F. Bentley, George B. Martin, James T. Haslan, E. H. Weaver, F. C. Bushnell, Charles W. Scranton, William H. Atwood, B. R. English, George A. Alling, Wilson H. Lee, John H. Platt, Edward I. Atwater.

Table No. 3.—R. S. Woodruff, G. G. Powning, Herbert Randall, F. A. Corbin, Mr. Corbin's guest, C. L. N. Camp, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, William E. Chandler, Spots-wood Garland, A. B. Corbin, George A. Elliott, William DeWolf Dimmock, Wells Campbell, George S. Capelle, L. P. Jones, Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, Henry A. Boardman, C. H. Blakeslee.

Table No. 4.—E. C. Beecher, Rutherford Trowbridge, S. S. Thompson, N. D. Sperry, Eli Whitney, George H. Ford, C. S. Mersick, Tracy B. Warren, Isaac W. Birdseye, Joseph B. Hubbell, Gershom H. Hill, Frank F. Bates, Moulton Houk, D. S. Miller, I. F. Mack, James Kilbourne, William A. Taylor, M. F. Anderson.

Table No. 5.—Edwin A. Hill, John Doyle Carmody, Wal-lace D. McLean, James T. DuBois, Thomas R. Randolph, Sidney I. Besseliere, John R. Goode, E. M. Gallaudet, A. Howard Clark, William Donnelly, Dr. J. W. Bayne, Milo C. Summers, W. Donald McLean, Edward T. Pettengill, Charles F. Brooker, F. E. Grice, Charles Hopkins Clark, Charles O. Rice.

Table No. 6.—Leonard W. Cogswell, Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., C. S. Morehouse, H. C. Vibbert, H. C. Warren, George F. Newcomb, William A. Marble, William W. J. Warren, George H. Denny, Albert J. Squier, Charles H.

Wight, Louis Annin Ames, Dr. Homer Wakefield, Howard B. Cook, William M. Crane, Edwin T. Allen, George C. Batcheller, Dr. E. Vine Stoddard.

Table No. 7.—Morris B. Beardsley, Henry C. Sherwood, E. J. Doolittle, Levi E. Coe, George N. Morse, L. Wheeler Beecher, P. Valentine Sherwood, William S. Kitchell, Trueman G. Avery, Dr. Nathan T. Beers, Jr., Abner Ketchum, Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock, D.D., Louis H. Cornish, Nathaniel Hawkins, Teunis D. Huntting, J. T. Sawyer, W. K. Wicks, Ralph E. Prime.

Table No. 8.—L. B. Curtis, H. H. Heminway, John P. Treadwell, George B. Noble, Charles H. Noble, Eli C. Birdsey, Charles L. Rockwell, H. Wales Lines, Merrit Heminway, Isaac W. Brooks, Charles G. Stone, William L. Jones, James Denton Hancock, Robert W. Guthrie, Henry D. Sellers, Samuel D. Gill, Samuel W. Dana, Omar S. Decker.

Table No. 9.—Leverett Belknap, Rufus E. Holmes, Col. Samuel Daskam, Robert W. Hill, Everett E. Lord, Franklin H. Hart, Alfred Taylor Patteson, James D. Iglehart, Samuel C. Rowland, J. Noble Stockett, William R. Griffith, A. D. Bernard, F. C. Philbrick, H. B. Meigs, Edwin R. Warfield, J. H. James, George W. Hyde, Robert S. Hart.

Table No. 10.—Edward P. Root, J. C. North, George F. Burgess, Asa C. Bushnell, Philo A. Bushnell, F. F. Andrews, Eli Mix, Theodore H. MacDonald, H. T. Rowland, H. C. Hitchcock, Charles F. Linsley, N. L. Bradley, William J. Atwater, Archie L. Talbot, Edward A. Butler, John U. Chandler, Philip F. Turner, William K. Sanderson.

Table No. 11.—E. L. Fox, John N. Champion, F. S. Ward, Leonard Bostwick, J. D. Dewell, John R. Rembert, W. L. Scranton, C. P. Coe, Charles B. Buckingham, Ellis S. Pepper, Henry M. Baker, Daniel C. Roberts, Howard F. Hill, William F. Whitcher, B. Blake Minor, Payton R. Carrington, H. H. Trice, Edward Taylor.

Table No. 12.—W. H. Metcalf, W. H. Bouton, Edward L. Clark, H. G. Newton, Charles H. Fowler, W. E. Ford, Charles A. Sheldon, A. W. Dennis, D. R. Alling, C. E. P. Sanford, John R. Wheaton, H. V. A. Joslin, George C. Nightingale, Christopher Rhodes, Ira H. Evans, Frederick W. Allen, J. F. Peirce, Henry D. Holton.

Table No. 13.—George T. Bradley, N. W. Kendall, W. H. Moseley, Frank Seward, John B. McQueen, John Whitehead, Walter S. Nichols, Col. James R. Millikin, John J. Hubbell, Andrew W. Bray, Theodore Coe, Oscar H. Condit, G. Herbert Richards, M.D., Edgar Williams, Samuel C. Cowart, David L. Pierson, Walter S. Nichols.

Table No. 14.—Walter F. Brown, F. T. Bradley, H. L. Sterrett, H. H. Steele, H. H. Smith, N. R. Hotchkiss, I. DeWitt Weed, H. H. Weed, A. H. Smith, Gen. Thomas H. McKee, Col. M. A. Winter, Lieut.-Col. E. R. Campbell, Lieut. E. T. Paull, Sergt. John B. Algate, Capt. J. G. Morgan, Lieut. M. H. Montrose, Sergt. R. C. D. Maupon, E. W. Foster.

Table No. 15.—Fred W. Hall, William F. Prince, Charles B. Holman, A. A. Folsom, Webster Bruce, David Pingree, Nathan Warren, Samuel M. Boardman, H. C. Hodgdon, Charles L. Newhall, R. G. F. Candage, C. H. Whitney, Calvin Lord, E. C. Battis, Herbert W. Kimball, L. S. Stowe, George D. Chamberlain, W. R. Chester.

Table No. 16.—A. J. Muzzy, F. Farnsworth, L. R. Cheney, J. Coolidge Hills, George W. Savage, S. W. Kellogg, W. R. Davis, Charles M. Green, F. G. Tilton, Francis H. Brown, E. F. Endicott, Charles E. Adams, Dr. M. G. Parker, Frank E. Woodward, Frank C. Hayward, Albert H. Stearns, Walter R. Davis, M. Littlefield.

Table No. 17.—John H. Bulford, George H. Jackman, W. A. Barnes, W. C. Woodruff, W. S. Simmons, R. A. Potter, George N. Wakelee, H. H. Brown, George W.

Cram, Dudley W. Smith, George W. Bates, G. E. Wells,
William A. Butler, Jr., Rev. Addis Albro, Thomas Pitts,
James N. Wright, Rufus W. Clark, W. M. Curtis.

Table No. 18.—C. H. Williams, W. H. Catlin, W. Maxwell,
Lewis W. Hicks, Edwin Hallock, John W. Townsend,
S. E. Bliss, Ira P. Bowen, H. P. Ferris, D. M. Lord, Albert
E. Snow, DeWitt L. Pelton, M. M. Johnson, M.D., Waldo
C. Twiss, John Bancroft.

The Menu.

LITTLE NECK CLAMS.

MARTINI.

OLIVES. SALTED ALMONDS.

CONSOMME PRINTANIERE.

BOILED STRIPED BASS, HOLLANDAISE SAUCE.

POMMES PARISIENNE.

SAUTERNES.

SPRING LAMB, MINT SAUCE.

GREEN PEAS.

ST. JULIEN.

SORBET.

BROILED SQUAB CHICKEN, WITH CRESSES.

HARICOTS VERTS.

RUINART.

LOBSTER SALAD.

TOASTED CRACKERS, CREAM CHEESE.

ICE CREAM. BONBONS.

ASSORTED CAKES. MACAROONS.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM.

WATER CRACKERS AND GORGONZOLA.

COFFEE. APOLLINARIS.

CIGARS.

At 9.25 p. m. President-General Greeley called for order, and introduced Jonathan Trumbull, President of the Connecticut Society.

PRESIDENT TRUMBULL: In behalf of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I extend to you all most cordial and fraternal greetings. To add that you are welcome were superfluous, for we have tried to show your welcome to Connecticut from the time when you first set foot on this good red soil of New Haven.

Our state has a reputation in history as an independent republic, but the only independence which concerned Connecticut in the days of the Revolution, was the independence which was declared on the Fourth of July, 1776. It does us good to join hands with our compatriots from the sunny South, from the broad and breezy West, and from those other points of the compass to the northward of us—not forgetting our little neighbor on the east, who insists that Connecticut is the Nutmeg State, and Rhode Island is the greater. (Laughter and applause.)

I hardly know how that title of the Nutmeg State came to Connecticut. It is said to be due to certain Yankee tricks in our history, such as the procuring of a charter in 1662 by John Winthrop the younger, which brought jurisdiction to Connecticut, and thus prevented her from becoming a second celestial empire.

Such a gathering as this makes us feel how great a nation our fathers of the Revolution founded when they shook off the yoke of British oppression. The heritage of American liberty which they have bequeathed to us is peculiarly ours, but belongs none the less to every American citizen. Since it was ours by right of inheritance, it is peculiarly our duty and our obligation to cherish it in every possible way. That it is which forms our state societies into a band of brothers, who will always stand for what is best and highest in American citizenship.

It is now my great pleasure to place the feast of reason and the flow of soul which is to follow, in charge of a com-

patriot whose presence is always an inspiration, whose utterances always have the true ring of a Son of the American Revolution. Colonel Norris G. Osborn will now conduct the exercises. (Applause and three cheers for Colonel Osborn.)

COLONEL OSBORN: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The first thing that the toastmaster proposes to do, in order to exercise his authority, is to command all the waiters to leave the floor. (Applause.) All the waiters will leave the floor, and stop their attention to duty, which at all times interferes with the display of patriotism. Just leave the floor. Don't look at me, but go. (Applause.)

SEVERAL MEMBERS: We haven't had our coffee yet.

COLONEL OSBORN: Coffee is bad for you. (Laughter.) Having now solved one of the most difficult problems that has been presented for the consideration of any organization, in any community, or in any country of the world; and having disposed of and dispersed from the face of this small earth those atoms of disturbance, we can now proceed to once more, in a more orderly way, become Revolutionists.

It is an honor which anybody, I am sure, would appreciate, and certainly value, to be asked to preside over a banquet of this character, representing so many of the loyal states of the Union, those states having sent to this gathering such complete pictures of masculine beauty. (Laughter and applause.)

A shrewd and far-seeing toastmaster will always, at once, at the outset, catch the sympathies of his audience. (Laughter.) But let me assure you, gentlemen, that beautiful as you are, and talented as you are said to be, those above you are much more august, much more beautiful and much more attractive. (Applause and laughter, with increased applause from the galleries.)

We feel the compliment; and that which I feel reminds me, in a remote way, of an experience which an old friend

of mine in Virginia had, who, brought up on a plantation, learned to play the banjo with facility, and learned to sing those charming old plantation melodies which we of the North enjoy as much as you men of the South. He was playing one day on the banjo, and finally, when the inspiration, as he called it, had died away, one little bright-eyed, black-skinned fellow said to him; "Kin I go to your room and heah some mo'?" And he said he could. He went to his room and he played him some "mo'," and finally the little boy, with tears in his eyes looked up to him and said: "Fo' God, massa, I wish you was a niggah." (Laughter and applause.) A more delicate compliment was never paid skill.

You have been in New Haven now two days. We are a most versatile community. Anything you want, any disease you wish cultivated, any thirst you wish slaked (laughter), we have, or our friends have, the capacity.

A VOICE: Bring it down here.

COLONEL OSBORN: For the first time, I am sorry I ordered the waiters from the floor. (Laughter.)

Yesterday we gave you a touch and a glimpse of what New Haven is in June. To-day we give you a sharp idea of what New Haven is in February and March. To-morrow we propose, to those of you who will stay here, to give you a sleigh ride. (Laughter.) On Sunday, for those of you who are then here, we propose to send you away with freshly plucked apple blossoms in your coat. Now if you can beat that sort of thing in any part of the country, we compatriots who live here want to know it.

The aim of the Connecticut Society is to subjugate, to conquer, as we have conquered to-day, with one of the best and worthiest members, as President-General. (Great applause.) I should like to have you men from outside of this little sturdy state believe that we cannot match your former President-General in masculine beauty; but those about him who are equally beautiful, will see that his administration is successful. (Laughter and applause.)

A VOICE: Where do you come in?

COLONEL OSBORN: Well, I am going to be at the head of the procession. Which reminds me of another little story which my friends of the South will appreciate. After the war was over, one of the Confederate soldiers threw down his rifle and started hurriedly from the field. One of his brothers said, grabbing him by the shoulder: "Where are you going?" "Well," he said, "I am going up North to be married. I am going to subjugate a Yankee anyway." (Laughter.) Well, he came up here, and he carried the day. He carried out his plan of subjugation as far as the husband of a woman can do. Some years after, his old friend, while riding through the district, found out he was living there, and after inquiring for his habitation, hurried to see him. He found he had changed somewhat. He now had a beard, whereas before he had a smooth face. And then he heard him saying out of the window where he sat, "Ma, I want to go down town to-day; can I wear my best pants?" (Laughter and applause.) That story may seem to have been told at the expense of the South, but I have no doubt, from what I know in my own limited acquaintance, that a much more delightful and refreshing subjugation has taken place on the part of those who live in the North, and find rest and comfort, peace and prosperity in the sunny South. (Applause.)

One of the things I like about this banquet, this particular banquet, is that it is unlike any other convention banquet which I ever attended. And let me say to you—in the confidence in which membership in this patriotic order permits me to indulge—that I have spoken before every kind of banquet, from plumbers down. (Laughter and applause.) But the beauty of this banquet is that in none of the side halls are there samples of goods. (Renewed laughter.) If this were a doctors' convention, there would be an unlimited supply of patent medicines for delectation inside and out, before and after taking. If it were a carriage makers' convention, there would be patent spokes, rubber tires, with somebody constantly talking on the outside, attempting to

impress upon the individuals who invariably go to a convention in good old Connecticut, the high character of their goods; while all the high character of the goods to be presented at this convention and this banquet are all expressed in the motto: "Good and Patriotic Citizenship." (Applause.)

When men, under whatever name banded, have for their aim and purpose in life the improvement, as well as the preservation of the nation, the increase and development of citizenship, then the Sons of the American Revolution have justified all the reasons which called them into existence. (Applause.)

There are at this banquet men of all shades of opinion, doubtless men representing all conditions in life—those of excessive prosperity, those with a struggling lack of prosperity; but in this convention is found in the highest degree a love of country, a love of citizenship, and a belief in the principles of free government. (Applause.) And there never was a time in the history of the country when those qualities were more in demand than they are to-day. (Renewed applause and cries of "That's right!")

A splendid inspiration for men to enjoy and get under the shadow of, was the spectacle yesterday of our young, brave and strenuous President saying things which carried with them the stamp of truth and philosophy; and to find the echo of those sound sentiments in the remarks of an ex-President, older in years (applause), sobered by duty, but believing the same thing. (Great applause.) If that does not represent all that has called us into being, all that has called us about this table, in the persons of those who believe our thoughts and strengthen our courage, then we are without reason in organization. (Applause.)

The first toast of the evening is "Sons of the American Revolution." As a fitting and proper beginning to this toast, let me here say to you in confidence, that last February, when your then President-General was the guest of our state Society, I personally lost my heart, and I have been

searching for it in the ways known to insidious man ever since; but he carried it off to Maryland, where, I have some reason to believe and hope, it is bearing fruit. (Laughter and applause.) I said to him then, with the shadows and sunlight of a pleasant two or three hours' association over things which are better known in Hartford than they are known in New Haven—some men call them football, others call them high-balls—(laughter), but they both reach the goal with the same unerring accuracy,—I said to him, “General Warfield, will you accept renomination for the Presidency? If you will, our friend Greeley still walks in the ranks.” But under the influence of that Hartford association, which, after four months and a half of contact with, I find more and more pleasing to one's confidence, and sometimes to one's delightful indiscretion (laughter), he said: “No.” Hence it is that New Haven, or Connecticut, rather, has the honor of having the next President-General. (Applause.)

In introducing the speaker for this toast, General Warfield, I want to say to the ladies in the gallery, those who have hearts to lose, prepare to lose them now. (Laughter and applause.)

Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to introduce General Edwin Warfield, former President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, who commands, drills, and conducts with the sweetest sentiments which man can hold. (Great applause and cries of “Hurrah!” The orchestra played “Maryland, My Maryland,” which was sung by the audience.)

EX-PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD.

Ladies and Compatriots: It is a great honor to be a native of a state like old Maryland. (Applause.) You have paid my native state a great tribute, and I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart. (Applause.) I met your toastmaster in February last, and I recognized, as soon as I met him, the stuff of which he is made. He won my regard, and, I am pleased to say, my affection. (Applause.) He said a very true thing when he said you had

conquered us, we from the South. You have conquered us. We have always been proud of the fact that we were looked upon as a hospitable people. Well, I want to say here to-night, that I never knew what hospitality meant until I came to Connecticut, and to this banquet. (Applause.) Here we find generous, open-hearted hospitality. You have received us kindly, splendidly, and I shall never forget the reception that we last night enjoyed from the Daughters of the American Revolution in this beautiful city. (Applause.) And if you will allow me to reveal a little family secret, I will repeat what occurred last night when Mrs. Warfield and myself returned to the hotel. Now I remember as a boy when young school girls came to my home in Howard County to spend the summer, that after an evening's entertainment, the girls would go into their rooms and spend half the night talking about what a good time they had. Now that was the case last night between Mrs. Warfield and myself. (Applause.) I will not repeat any names, but she said to me (you know when we get in our home circle, I call her mother, but I won't tell you what she calls me) (applause and laughter), she said, "Didn't we have a lovely time? Wasn't Mrs. So-and-So so nice and considerate and thoughtful?" And she said, "We met such delightful men, and we met so many there that I felt I was a girl again." She said, "There were those magnificent and splendid gentlemen from Chicago, but just think of how those men in Connecticut came up, and they couldn't do enough for us and Massachusetts, and Kentucky, and Virginia, and all of those states represented here." Now above all of them, she seemed to dwell upon the generous and splendid hospitality of the Connecticut Sons and Daughters, and the Massachusetts Sons and Daughters. Now we shall take home with us the pleasantest recollections of this visit, and I want to say to you that it is made doubly pleasant to me because I had my better half with me to enjoy it. (Applause.) There is one tribute that I can pay to the fair sex, and that is this, that I never amounted to anything until I got married. (Applause from the gallery.) Mrs. Warfield says that it is not a very great tribute to her because it doesn't show that she had very good taste.

But this is a magnificent banquet, one of the best that I ever had the pleasure of—not exactly presiding over—but of appearing before. Why is it such an enjoyable occasion? Because it is graced by the beautiful daughters of Connecticut and her adjoining states. (Renewed applause.)

My compatriots, I have talked to you so often, and you have heard me speak about our patriotic duty, that there is nothing new that I can say to you to-night. I can say to you, however, this, that

the Sons of New England, that the descendants of the old Puritans, the patriots and the fathers of this great nation who live in New England, have done more to perpetuate the deeds, and to mark, and to bring out the history and the records of those old patriots, than the Sons of any other section of our country. (Applause.)

You have in Connecticut one thousand members; you have in Massachusetts fourteen hundred members; and I want to say that those twenty-four hundred descendants from the men who made this nation possible, deserve great credit, and you are doing a magnificent work. (Applause.) But it is no use for me to tell you of what you are doing. I see here to-night a distinguished guest, a man who is presiding over one of the greatest institutions of learning in this nation (great applause), a man of vigor, a man of force, a man who is making an impress upon the history of our country; and for his benefit I want to tell him what we, the descendants of the fathers of this nation, are doing to write its history. I do not believe that Doctor Hadley realizes what the Sons of the American Revolution are doing to write the true history of that period. (Applause.) Our Registrar-General reports at this Congress that we had enrolled, since the organization of this Society, over fifteen thousand members. Do you know what that means? It means that we have resurrected, and have gotten in an enduring and permanent form, the records of over fourteen thousand heroes who participated in that remarkable and that great struggle for American freedom. Those records are preserved in Washington, and they are indexed. Not only are they indexed as to membership, as to the parties who are entitled to membership in that Society, but the names of the patriots from whom they are descended are recorded in the general indexes that are preserved there; and I claim that we are writing to-day the true history of that period of our country. And I would like to know, if it is not a fact, I would like it to be made a fact, as to whether there is in the library of Yale University, one of the registers of the members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution?

EX-PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Yes, there is; I gave them one.

EX-PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: I am very glad the college has one. Now I want to ask if you have got the records of the various Congresses of our Society? I think you ought to have those, Sir. I think you cannot get the true history of this country, of that period of this country's history, unless you have the records of the proceedings of the National Congresses of the Sons of the American Revolution.

It is commonly believed by some who are not among the initiated, that we glory in the fact that we are descended from somebody who was a soldier or who was a patriot during that period. That is not true. We believe in the worth of men. Look over this audience, and you will find here men who believe that "worth makes the man, and the want of it the fellow." We do not believe that the fact of being descended from somebody who participated in the Revolution, gives us any precedence or any advantage over anybody else. (Applause.) But I will tell you what it means. I believe that it makes better citizens of us, it makes better Americans of us when we realize that we have something to emulate, and that our ancestors did something to give to this nation its independence. (Applause.) I shall not talk to you longer on that line. I remember a very interesting conversation that came up last night with some of the delegates to this Congress. I am not a graduate of Yale. I had hoped to be. I do not exactly know whether I am a Yale Alumnus by proxy or not, but I want to say that all the education I have was obtained in a log schoolhouse in my native county, and the teacher in that schoolhouse was a graduate of Yale College. (Applause.) That was during 1859-1860-1861. About 1861 there was an occurrence in this country that rather divided the North and South. My father believed in education. He believed, while he was a slave owner, that slavery was inconsistent with the character of our nation. (Applause.) He had inherited a number of slaves, but had said to them: "I want you to be faithful to me until my sons are educated and have their professions, and then you will have your liberty." (Applause.)

The Proclamation of the Emancipation came along and dissipated all that, so that I was deprived of the advantage of being a graduate from your great university. But I want to say that I have been greatly impressed with the magnificent institution, Doctor Hadley, over which you preside. I think that the state from which I come has appreciated the work which you are doing, and I was greatly pleased when I sat upon the stage and saw our great Johns Hopkins confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws. (Applause.)

Now there is another thing that has impressed me very much since I have been in your city, and that is the manly character of the young men who are being educated at Yale University. I am rather an inquisitive man, and when I meet young men on the street, if I have the opportunity, I like to address them; and I have taken the opportunity since I have been here to ask young men to direct me to certain places, and I have always found that they have been manly and courteous and considerate. When I visited

one of the—I don't know exactly what you call them, but one of the buildings in which the students are quartered—

COLONEL OSBORN: The dormitories.

EX-PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: —one of the dormitories, and saw how comfortable they were, and I met a great many magnificent young men, I realized that they were trained right. And that reminds me very much of a little occurrence that took place at my own home in Howard county recently. I had last summer a reunion of the old slaves that belonged to my father and my grandfather, and when I began to look into the matter there was one that I was especially anxious to locate, and his name was Nick. Nick and I had been boys together, we had fished together, we had bathed together, and we had been happy together. In 1862, when the Proclamation was issued by Mr. Lincoln, that great compatriot and great President (applause), he thought that the best thing that he could do was to go away from home, so that he could feel that he was really free. That was all right, and we all agreed to it; but when I determined to have this reunion, I located him way down in Virginia. I corresponded with him, and he wrote me that he would certainly be present. Of the seventy faithful old slaves, there are living to-day only fourteen; and I had the pleasure of having eleven of them come back in that home-coming to the place of their birth. It was a very happy occasion. Nick came in late in the evening, and the young man who is serving me to-day came in and said: "Mr. Edwin, Nick has arrived and he wants to see you." I went out, and I assure you, it was a very pleasant reunion. He said to me: "Mr. Edwin, I am delighted to be back." I said: "Now where are you living?" He said: "I am living with Mr. So-and-So in Virginia." "How long have you been living with him?" He said: "Twenty-five years, and they told me to give their best respects to you, and to tell you that I was 'riz' right." (Laughter.) Now I want to say to you that I believe the students who are at Yale College to-day are being "riz' right." (Laughter and applause.)

Now, if you will just bear with me one or two moments, I want to tell you something about a comparison of experiences of one or two of us last night as to the opportunity of education. There were two or three gentlemen from Chicago who went out from New England. One of them was from Vermont, one of them was from Massachusetts, and the other was from Connecticut. Now you all know that when your sons go into the great West, that they represent faithfully the commonwealths from which they go. (Applause.) One of them, the man from Vermont, said: "I was educated in a little red schoolhouse by the road, and I remember

very distinctly, when the appointment of the teacher came along, that the question of the salary came up; and a contract was made by my father to the effect that the teacher would serve for six months for eight bushels of wheat." The next one said: "Why, I remember very well when they used to put them up for bidding, upon the part of various people in the school district, as to the board of the teacher; and I remember very well that the bid was seventy-five cents a week to board the teacher in my district."

Now just think of the advantages that we then had, and compare them with the advantages that we now have all over this country under the systems of education. But, my friends, I am not going to detain you longer. I know how sweet it is to dwell upon the days that are gone, and we realize that the days that are gone will never come back. We all repeat frequently:

"How dear to our hearts are the scenes of our childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view."

That is a fact, and the older we get, the more we dwell upon the scenes of our youth. Whenever you hear a man talking about his school days, and talking about berrying, and fishing, and the teacher, and all those things, you may well believe that he is advancing very rapidly in life. (Laughter.)

Now I want to say in conclusion, that my duties as President-General of this organization are at an end. I have handed over the reins of government to one of your foremost, prominent, and one of your best citizens, a man who will fill the place with ability (applause); but before I close, I want to say that I have had a very good time as President-General. I have had the opportunity of meeting hundreds of the best citizens in the United States. I have had an opportunity of meeting the brightest and most accomplished women in the United States (applause); and I want to say to you that it has all been a great education to me. I am a better citizen to-day than I was a year ago, I am a better American than I was a year ago, and I love the stars and stripes of our glorious flag better than I did twelve years ago. (Long continued applause, with three cheers for General Warfield.)

EX-PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Gentlemen: Colonel Osborn is so exhausted with his opening address that he requires a few minutes to recover before he can introduce to you the president of Yale College, and the president of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia.

Those who have been watching the stage, have seen something going on there, and that is why I am on my feet. I am the mouthpiece of President Warfield's cabinet, and the beautiful collection of pictures which you see upon the stage represents that cabinet in the doorway of President Warfield's country home in Maryland, through which doorway that cabinet has gone so often, during his administration, to partake of his abundant hospitality.

I am here to call down Maryland. Maryland is entitled to very great credit for the splendid success which General Warfield's administration has achieved, but I want you to remember that Connecticut had something to do with that success. (Applause.) He could never have made the splendid record that he has made if he hadn't had the administration of a Connecticut boy for the background on which to paint his picture, and the inspiration of another Connecticut boy whom he knew was to succeed him. He never could have had that splendid success if he had not had a cabinet around him, the Secretary of which was a Yankee boy; and there was another Yankee from Boston, the Registrar-General, and another Yankee from Boston. Then the Historian-General—well, he was a man who had the good sense to have a father and mother born in Connecticut. (Applause.) And then that administration was prayed for by a chaplain who was born in New Hampshire. I am willing to admit, in behalf of Connecticut, that it took the combination of Maryland and Connecticut to give that administration the splendid success which it thus achieved. It is not the first time that Connecticut and Maryland have worked together. In the war of the Revolution, Connecticut, in proportion to her population, sent more troops into the field than any other colony (applause); and the best troops of the army were of the Maryland line. (Renewed applause.) Maryland sent her troops at the most critical hour of one of the battles, and two hundred and fifty-six out of four hundred of them fell to save the army of Washington. They gathered about, and in that hour the army was saved, the most important hour, it is said, in the history

of the war. Yes, and those same troops from Connecticut and Maryland, with the other states, fought together in the Spanish War, and carried the flag, which we see spread around here to-day, twelve hundred miles further east and seven hundred miles further west, than it had ever been carried before. And if we have to fight another war to sustain the Monroe doctrine, or some other doctrine dear to American hearts, the soldiers from Connecticut, and the soldiers from Maryland, and the soldiers from every other state in the Union represented by the state societies which form the constituent bodies of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, will be found doing their duty far better for the work that has been done by this Society.

Mr. Warfield, on behalf of the cabinet who have served you so faithfully and so well, and who all love you so dearly, I present to you the picture, or the group of pictures which you see upon the stage. (Great applause.)

EX-PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: Compatriots, I can well understand why my administration was a success. I realize now that it was the influence of New England that made it so.

I want to say to you that in Maryland we used to talk about the latch-string being on the outside of the door. I remember when I was at a certain place in Delaware, of saying to the children, the Blue Hen's Chickens, that I would be very glad to see them in Maryland, that they would always find our latch-string on the outside. The gentleman who was presiding on that occasion said: "I will go my friend Warfield one better," and he told me that the doors in Delaware would always be wide open to Maryland. Therefore I want to say to you now that the doors of that dear old home of mine will always be wide open to the men from New England, and especially those from Connecticut, and always including the daughters of your sons. (Great applause.)

(At this point the orchestra played "Mr. Dooley.")

COLONEL OSBORN: Gentlemen: I have an indirect apology to make. It was my purpose, and from my point of view, a very appropriate one, to have the band play, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," at the close of this charming presentation. Exactly what the band played, I leave to those of you who know music better than I do. (Laughter and applause.)

Some wise man, and, therefore, a sound philosopher, once said that the strong man had in his composition a strain of the feminine, and that the strong woman had in her composition a strain of the masculine; a philosophy of the soundness of which I have no doubt, and to which I take no exception, except to say at this particular point that I think it is a very good time to toast the long life, the good health and the happiness of the Daughters of the American Revolution who are so far above us. (Applause.)

(A standing toast was drunk to the Daughters of the American Revolution.)

COLONEL OSBORN: Gentlemen: The next toast of the evening is one that in a certain sense embarrasses me, and leaves it to the speaker to explain. If I am correctly informed (and I would say for your edification that the toast-master of a banquet of this sort has never necessarily to be correctly informed), the speaker selected his own toast, which is "The Yale Spirit of '76 and 1903," to be responded to by President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University. (Great applause.) President Hadley is a very good man, gentleman, but, for the moment, I have command of the situation.

You men who come here from cities who are not under the leadership of Yale, although you all deserve to be, will stop, as we did of Connecticut, and ask what this toast means. The Yale spirit of '76. Is it the spirit of 1776, or of 1876, of which class Mr. Hadley was a graduate, or is it the Yale spirit of some former generation of which doubtless some other member of his family was a graduate? One

thing about Doctor Hadley is, and that fact we revel in, that he is an all-around product of Connecticut, born in Connecticut, grown up under Connecticut traditions and influences. Made by Yale, he came to the command of it logically, legitimately and rightly.

When I was in school, Doctor Hadley and I were contemporaneous. He is an older man than I am, but he is not as old as he looks. (Laughter and applause.) So it is that I have the pleasure of introducing to the Sons of the American Revolution the President of Yale University, who is not only intellectually strong and socially attractive, but, as a citizen, he has not his superior. (Prolonged applause, and three cheers for President Hadley, led by Lieutenant-Governor Guild, of Massachusetts.)

PRESIDENT ARTHUR T. HADLEY.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you most heartily for this welcome, and I thank you also, Mr. Toastmaster, for the sentiment which you have given me to respond to. What it means I do not know. I recognized by internal evidences that you had written it (laughter and applause), and I supposed that you would explain it; but the explanation leaves it no clearer than it was before. I am glad of every combination which brings closer together Yale and the Sons of the American Revolution (applause), for I believe that the Yale spirit and the Spirit of '76, which you represent here, are, in all essentials, the same thing.

It has been said that a university which is worth anything is not a school, but an atmosphere. And of the Sons of the American Revolution it may well be said that they create, and they are, by their presence, in themselves, an atmosphere. You represent reverence for the great things that have been done in the past. You glory in your membership because you go back to something which lasts for centuries, and makes you feel that you are a part of it. And the true university undertakes to make the students who come under its influence feel that there is something behind them, something larger than the conditions of which they form a part, and thus enlist their loyalty to the common good. (Applause.)

But the spirit which we have in common is not merely a spirit of reverence to tradition. It is also a spirit of action. In fact, some of those who see our university students at work on the football field or on the river, think that it is only physical action. But it is

more than this; it is a spirit of strong action in every way, strong physical action, strong mental action and strong spiritual action altogether.

That remarkable writer of guide books, Mr. Karl Baedeker, is distinguished for conciseness of style; and this often leads him to say some curious things that he does not really mean. When he comes to Connecticut, and begins to talk about Hartford, he mentions the various institutions of the place, the capitol, and the *Hartford Courant*, I presume, although I have forgotten what he says about that (laughter), and then he says that near by is the Church of the Good Shepherd, erected in memory of Col. Samuel Colt, inventor of the revolver. (Laughter and applause.)

And after all, your good shepherd is a man who has something more than spiritual qualities, and can handle a revolver in case of need. This combination is exemplified in the work of our universities; they make a spirit of action, a spirit of work, a spirit which leads men to use the traditions for the common good, and in the highest spiritual devotion.

And then there is another thing which Yale University has in common with the Sons of the American Revolution, and that is, the true American spirit of patriotism. (Applause.) Not that we wish to shut our eyes to things that are outside, for we believe in finding whatever good there is to be had anywhere. But the more good we get from other places, the more we appreciate the good that is in our own country. We believe, as you believe, in our own country, and in emphasizing the American enthusiasm, the American strength, and in symbolizing, through our descent from the fathers, that fixity of purpose which has made us great.

There is an old story of the creation of the world, as told by a colored minister. In the presence of so many gentlemen from the South, I shall not try to reproduce the dialect, but the sentiment at once reflects the source from which it came, and gives the lesson which we have at heart. This preacher had spoken of how the world was created in six days; how the Lord had divided the waters from the waters, had made the fishes and the fowls and the beasts, and had made Adam and Eve; and after six days at last He went home to a well earned rest. As he got home to his house, he suddenly woke up and said, "There now, I forgot; I hain't made no company for Adam and Eve." So he went back to the garden of Eden and he called for Adam and Eve, and he made figures of men and women, and set them up on end to dry, and then He went home to rest. Just as he had got to sleep he woke up again and he said, "There now, when I made that company for Adam and Eve, I

clean forgot to put in any brains." And so he went back to the Garden of Eden. And he said, "Stand still while I put in your brains." And one-tenth of them stood still; but the other nine-tenths were so interested looking around seeing what was going on in the Garden of Eden, that they wouldn't stand still. So he gave the one-tenth all the brains that were intended for the other nine-tenths. And so, my brethren, the world to-day may be divided into two great classes, the stay-at-homes, and the gad-about; and as the stay-at-homes are one-tenth of the world, they get all the brains that were intended for the other nine-tenths. (Laughter and applause.)

Now the Sons of the American Revolution and the universities of America represent that principle of staying at home in interest, in memories, in powers; and with that habit on the part of the university, in the same proportions that you exemplify, we may get the brains that were intended for the other nine-tenths. (Applause.)

Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been a great pleasure for Yale University to have an opportunity of sharing, with New Haven, in the pleasure of entertaining the Sons of the American Revolution, and in coöperating with the Daughters of the American Revolution in that entertainment. (Applause.) It has been an inspiration to our city and to our University, to have with us such a body of men as you are. It has been grand inspiration to us to have in these two days represented before us such things as you represent. We are proud that the Presidency for the coming year has fallen into the hand of a fellow-townsmen of ours. (Applause.) We pledge to you for the future that Yale will represent, as you represent, that loyalty which comes from reverence to tradition (applause), that spirit of action which makes the thinker and the fighter work together as they did in the days of '76, which you commemorate, and that spirit of patriotism which leads us not to shut our eyes to what the rest of the world is doing, but to look through the world for its best everywhere, and then love our country the more for all that we have learned. (Great applause.)

COLONEL OSBORN: Gentlemen, the next toast is "Virginia and the Revolution," and if I have heard correctly, the man who will respond to this toast was the President of the last Virginia Constitutional Convention. Let me say that a common experience produces a very friendly feeling. (Laughter.) I hope he had better luck than some men with whom I am intimately acquainted had, when they sat in a Constitutional Convention. (Renewed laughter.)

To-night we welcome to Connecticut a Son of the State named in honor of the Virgin Queen. Although he does not, as I understand it, live there now, we welcome him as a typical citizen of the state where a great problem is being considered and solved. (Applause.) And we want him to know that in this sturdy state of Connecticut the great heart of this people is in sympathy with your way of solving your troubles, without our criticism or correction. (Applause.) The fact that you come from Washington, Sir, more or less disconcerts the Toastmaster. We know something about the men who go to Washington, for we send them there (applause), for their good and for ours. You remember what Mr. Dooley said in response to an inquiry of his friend Hennessey, who said when Congress adjourned, "Well, Mr. Dooley, I see the members of Congress have knocked off work." "No," said Mr. Dooley, "they have gone back to work." (Laughter and applause.)

It is with very great pleasure, Sir, and a sense of honor, that I call upon you to respond to the toast of "Virginia and the Revolution." Gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce the Hon. John Goode, of Washington, D. C. (Prolonged applause and three cheers for Mr. Goode.)

HON. JOHN GOODE.

I thank you, my compatriots, for your very kind and cordial greeting on this occasion, and I thank the Honorable Toastmaster for the words of sympathy and of encouragement which he has expressed for the section from which I come. It is indeed refreshing to turn aside from the bustle and turmoil of life, its cares and conflicts, and enjoy the privilege of mingling in scenes like the present. Before I ever came to New Haven, I had heard much of its elegant culture and refined hospitality; but since I have been here, I feel, in the language of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, that the half has not been told. (Great applause.)

We have come from every part of our common country to renew the pleasing associations and recollections of the past, to indulge in bright anticipations of the future, to cultivate a broad catholic spirit of American patriotism, to cement the bonds of the American Union and to keep alive in the hearts of the people the precious and hallowed memories of the Revolutionary struggle.

In this materialistic and practical age, when to put money in the purse seems to be the great object of life with some, we sometimes meet men who are disposed to ridicule and deride what they call mere sentiment. Such men forget that sentiment rules the world. Many years ago Andrew Fletcher, a Scotchman, wrote to the Marquis of Montrose a letter in which he said: "I knew a very wise man who believed that if he were permitted to write all the songs of his people, he need not care who wrote their laws." It was a sentiment, *the* sentiment that taxation and representation should be inseparable which fired the hearts and nerved the arms of our patriotic fathers when they encountered, without a murmur, the hardships of the march, the privations of the camp and the battles of the field.

It was the same during the late war with Spain. It was the sentiment of loyalty to that flag, the proud ensign of our republic that now floats over a people united, prosperous and free, a sentiment of loyalty to the American flag, that, when the President called for volunteers, brought the men from the North and from the South, who had worn the blue and worn the grey (great applause); that brought them to respond with alacrity, and side by side they entered the imminent deadly breach, side by side they emerged from the smoke of battle, and side by side they charged up the bloody heights of San Juan, and planted the flag of our common country upon the ramparts of the enemy. (Prolonged applause.)

Now before I proceed to respond to the sentiment assigned to me, I feel that I would be guilty of an unpardonable omission if I failed to make my respectful salutations to our fair countrywomen who are here to grace this occasion with their radiant presence. (Applause.) I have been young, and now I am old; but the longer I live, the more I am satisfied that there can be no such word as fail in our vocabulary when we can invoke upon the cause we advocate, the smiles, the sympathies, the appreciation of our wives, our mothers, our daughters and our sweethearts. (Great applause.)

The ladies, God bless them, as a rule (laughter), do not wield the ballot or govern the state; but it is an open secret, especially among the married men, that they very easily govern those who do govern the state (renewed laughter and applause), by the sceptre of love. I have been at different times in my life paying some attention to the study of the subject of matrimony (laughter), and I am prepared to maintain against all comers and goers, that matrimony can never be a failure when the wife is Secretary of the Interior and of the Treasury, while the husband is Secretary of Foreign Affairs. (Laughter and applause.) Let him attend to outside matters,

while the partner of his bosom is recognized as the priestess of the inner temple, and the queen of his heart and his home. (Great applause.)

Mr. Toastmaster, I am afraid that I am violating the rule. I am called on to respond to a sentiment, but up to this time I havn't approached it. I am afraid when I get through that you will say to me, as an old brother in the church once said to the minister. The minister preached a vigorous sermon, after announcing his text, and when he came down from the pulpit the brother advanced to meet him and said: "Parson, I have enjoyed your sermon very much to-day; but I must be allowed to say that if your text had had the smallpox, your sermon would never have caught it." (Laughter and applause.) But I am comforted by the reflection that no less a man than Henry Ward Beecher once said that the best plan, in speaking at a banquet, was to get as far away from your subject as possible.

Now, then, I am requested to respond to a sentiment in honor of Virginia during the Revolution. Sir, as a native born son of Virginia, proud of her great names, and loving every inch of her soil from her blue mountains down to her blue waves, it is a labor of love on my part to perform the task allotted to me. It has been sometimes said that we Virginians rely too much upon antiquity, and are disposed to dwell entirely in the past. It has been said that we breakfast on tablets, lunch on monuments and dine on tombstones. (Laughter.) And at the great exposition in Chicago it was facetiously remarked that when our great and prosperous young sister commonwealths from the West and Northwest were making an exhibit of their great industrial resources, Virginia contented herself with making an exhibit of George Washington's golden snuff-box and Lady Washington's lace handkerchief.

Now, my friends, there may be some ground for this criticism, but I beg leave to say, and I believe it will meet a responsive cord in the breasts of my hearers, yes, I make bold to say, that a people who are incapable of indulging pride in the honorable achievements of their ancestors, are not very apt to accomplish much for themselves. (Applause.) In the language of Father Ryan, the poet-priest of the South, a land without memories is a land without liberty. Oh, my friends, let not these memories perish forever from the earth. Let our children, and our children's children, be taught in our colleges and schools the romantic story of the Revolution. It is very well for them to know all about Greece and Rome, but they should not be altogether ignorant of Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, of Bunker Hill and Yorktown; very well for them to read the *Anabasis* of Xenophon, the orations of

Cicero and Demosthenes, but they should not turn aside altogether from the burning words of Otis and of Henry, the masterly dissertations of Jefferson and of Adams and the farewell address of Washington. (Great applause.)

From the earliest days of the colony at Jamestown, the Virginians have been distinguished for their strong love of liberty and their sturdy spirit of independence. In 1624 their House of Burgesses resolved that the Governor shall not lay any taxes or imposts upon the colony, their lands, or commodities, except by consent of the General Assembly, to be levied as said General Assembly may appoint.

In 1651 Cromwell sent commissioners, accompanied by a fleet, to bring Virginia into subjection; but she was prepared to resist until articles of agreement were entered into which provided, among other things, that the General Assembly shall meet and transact the affairs of Virginia, and no taxes are to be levied except by consent of the General Assembly.

In 1676 a volunteer organization of Virginians, led by Nathaniel Bacon, defied the royal authority on account of the manner in which Governor Berkeley had abused it in his commercial relations with the Indians. Bacon, having been proclaimed a rebel, drove Berkeley out of the capitol. He was cordially hated and despised by the colonists. He wreaked his vengeance upon them, and a contemporary said he believed the Governor would have hanged half the country if they had let him alone, and Charles the Second said: "That old fool has hanged more men in that naked country than I have done here for the murder of my father." You may form some idea of his character from the examination of his official correspondence.

In 1671 he wrote a letter to the Lords Commissioners on Foreign Plantations in which he said:

"We have forty-eight parishes, and our ministers are well paid, and by my consent should be better if they would pray oftener and preach less. I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best governments. God help us from both."

In striking contrast with Berkeley was Governor Spotswood, the ablest Governor during the Colonial period. Such was his administrative capacity that he at once inaugurated a new era of prosperity. He improved the cultivation of our great staple, tobacco; he established the first iron furnace in America, he explored her territory to the summit of the Blue Ridge mountains, and opened up

that beautiful valley, afterwards inhabited by that remarkable race of Scotch-Irish, who so impressed themselves upon Washington, that in the darkest hour of the Revolution, when his great heart was made to bleed on account of the sufferings of his men, when he was beset by foes without and foes within, when his army was almost destroyed by privation and hunger, he exclaimed: "Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of West Augusta and I will rally round me men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free." (Applause.)

It was upon that famous expedition that Governor Spotswood instituted the order of the golden horseshoe, an order around which has been thrown such a glamour of poetry and romance. What must have been his feelings when he stood at Swift Run Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains and looked out on the magnificent panorama spread before him? If it had been vouchsafed to him to lift the veil that concealed the future from his view, he would have seen that valley inhabited by a strong, hardy, independent race, with all the elements of greatness and power; and he would have seen Virginia transformed from a weak and dependent colony into a sovereign co-equal member of a confederacy of states, forty-five free, powerful and prosperous states, extending the aegis of its protection over eighty millions of people. But, like the patriarch Moses on Mount Nebo, he was only permitted to get a glimpse of the Promised Land. He died not long afterwards, and was buried at Temple Farm, his country seat, the place which afterwards became famous as the place where Lord Cornwallis signed the articles of capitulation when he surrendered to the allied armies of America and France. (Applause.)

Notwithstanding Virginia was principally settled by Englishmen, she was the most loyal of all the American colonies. I do not know if any one here will question it if I undertake to say, that at least she was among those who took the lead in resisting the exercise of arbitrary power by the mother country, and in inaugurating the American Revolution. (Applause.)

As your Historian told you yesterday, in that admirable paper read by him, on the 29th day of May, 1765, she adopted the memorable resolutions offered by Patrick Henry which claimed for the General Assembly the exclusive power to levy taxes, and denounced the stamp act, which had just then been passed by Parliament, as illegal, unjust, unconstitutional, and having a manifest tendency to destroy, British as well as American, liberty. (Applause.)

In 1769 she called upon the other colonies to stand by Massachusetts when she had been singled out for punishment on account of her brave assertion of the rights of the colonists; and the his-

torian Bancroft, in speaking of the resolutions adopted on that occasion, and her address to the King, says of them: "They were calm in manner, concise, simple, effective, so perfect in substance and in form that time finds no omission to regret, no improvement to suggest." (Applause.)

In 1773 the House of Burgesses recommended a committee to correspond with and bring about a closer union, which was the first step in the direction of that more perfect union, the manifold blessings of which we now enjoy.

In 1774, when the port of Boston was closed, Virginia sent quantities of provisions to her suffering brothers, and adopted resolutions of sympathy, and recommended that the colonies meet in General Congress, to which she sent, as her delegates, Payton Randolph, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, and George Washington. (Applause.)

In 1775 she began to prepare the colony for the impending conflict, and Patrick Henry, at the head of the volunteers, marched against Governor Dunmore and compelled him to pay for the powder which he took from the magazine at Williamsburg.

In 1775 the Congress appointed George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the forces raised, or to be raised, in defense of American liberty.

In June, 1776, the Convention declared the independence of Virginia and instructed their delegates in Congress to declare that these united colonies are and ought to be free and independent states. (Applause.) And the motion was made by Richard Henry Lee, the Cicero of the Revolution, on the 7th day of June, 1776; and, as you all know, the Declaration of Independence was adopted on the Fourth of July, that document which had been penned by Thomas Jefferson, who thereby covered himself with immortal glory. (Applause.) But, my friends, I cannot further trace this history. I have occupied too much of your time. (Cries of "No, no! Go on!")

I should only add that the convention then proceeded to adopt a constitution for Virginia. And I want to say here and now—I call the attention of these distinguished gentlemen to the statement—I undertake to say that the Virginia Bill of Rights drawn by George Mason, a Virginia farmer in the woods of Fairfax County, without any precedent to guide him, is the most perfect summary of the rights of man and the true principles of government that has been furnished to mankind. Thus one of its articles declares that "no man or a set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from a community, but in consideration of

public services; which, not being descendable, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator or judge to be hereditary."

As has been well said, here is a whole volume of wisdom for the study of the nations, embodied in a single sentence and expressed in the plainest language. And if a deluge of despotism should pass over the world and destroy all such nations under which freedom is now protected, sweeping out of existence the last vestige of their existence among men, could this single sentence of George Mason be preserved it would be sufficient to re-kindle the flame of liberty, and revive a race of freemen. (Great applause.)

Gentlemen, do not think I am indulging in vain glorious boasting; I am undertaking to state the truths of history, but I will not pursue the theme further.

The convention, after adopting the Declaration of Rights, framed the first written constitution for a free and independent commonwealth that has ever been known to mankind. And that was the work of the same great architect and master builder, George Mason. I repeat, it was the first written constitution for a free and independent commonwealth that has ever been known to mankind. Virginia not only took the lead in political movements, but she furnished to the Continental Army its great Commander; and upon her soil the final victory was won at Yorktown within a few miles of her ancient capitol at Williamsburg, where the fires of American liberty were first kindled.

Now I conclude by saying that under all these circumstances I claim (and I believe it will meet a responsive cord in the breasts of those who hear me) that the American Union was, in great part, the creation of Virginia. (Great applause.)

Massachusetts and Virginia stood side by side. When Massachusetts gave her Otis, Virginia furnished her Henry to kindle, by his heaven-born eloquence, the flame of liberty in the hearts of the people and incite them to revolution by the proclamation of the eternal truth that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." When Massachusetts gave her Samuel Adams, who became so conspicuous as the leader of the Boston Tea Party and the organizer of Revolution that he was honored by an order from the British Ministry for his arrest and transportation to London to be tried for high treason, Virginia furnished her John Marshall (applause), whose genius, learning and virtues shed an imperishable glory upon the country whose liberties he fought to achieve, and whose institutions he labored to perpetuate (applause), who presided over the Supreme Court of the United States from 1801 to 1835, and paved the way for his successors in the interpretation of the constitution.

When Massachusetts furnished Benjamin Franklin, the great Bostonian who has gone into history not only as a patriot, philanthropist, philosopher, statesman, but as the successful negotiator of the treaty of alliance with France, without which, in all probability, there would have been no surrender at Yorktown, Virginia gave her Richard Henry Lee, the Cicero of the Revolution, who moved in the Continental Congress that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states. (Applause.)

When Massachusetts gave her gallant Joseph Warren, who at Bunker Hill was among the first to pour out his life's blood as a free libation to liberty, Virginia gave her illustrious son, George Washington, of whom it has been beautifully said, "all discord ceases at his name, all ranks contend to swell his fame." (Applause.)

So then I say, whatever you may think of the present or the future of Virginia—God bless her—her past, at least, is secure. As Webster said once of Massachusetts, "there she stands, she needs no encomium." By the universal verdict of all mankind the unfading civic wreath has been placed upon her venerable brow, and the fame of her great names will endure as long as her magnificent rivers shall roll on to the sea. (Prolonged applause.)

COLONEL OSBORN: The next toast, gentlemen, is one which moves all Americans to a high sense of patriotism; and it is well that your Committee has gone to Massachusetts for a man to respond to that toast,—a State out of which has come some splendid things besides the sacred cod, a state which has taken, in later years, the work of making good roads and good laws. And whenever I think of that State I think of an American ship manned by American Jackies in Chinese waters, commanded by men from that state. When, under the disposition of our naval rules they were allowed to entertain English Jackies aboard that boat, and their visitors came, a little extra amount of grog was passed around. As they got to that point to which men sometimes do get, but at which I never have arrived yet, but in time hope to (laughter and applause), an Englishman and Britisher spoke up and said to one of our American Jackies as he sat smoking his pipe, "We are coming over to your country sometime, and we are going to knock the spots off of you." The American Jackie looked up, slowly

took his pipe out of his mouth, looked over his shoulder and said: "What, again?" (Laughter and great applause.)

It gives me very great pleasure to introduce to you, to respond to this toast, General Curtis Guild, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts (God bless him and God bless the commonwealth) who will respond to the toast, "George Washington." (Prolonged applause.)

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CURTIS GUILD.

Mr. Toastmaster and Compatriots: It is a great relief to be introduced in a foreign State, so to speak, by my right name. That has not always been my fortune. Our great Boston philosopher, Emerson, says if you want to succeed, you must hitch your wagon to a star. Now that is not the proper rule. I did it once in 1900, when I was a small and insignificant tender behind a very strenuous locomotive in a starring tour through the western states. I am still in Massachusetts, but the locomotive is in the White House. (Applause.)

At one of our big open air meetings in Colorado, we had as chairman one of those men that we call on the stump "cuff shooters." He had introduced the present President of the United States in words of burning eloquence that had certainly made him very warm. He sat down covered with glory and perspiration and I congratulated him on his address. He said, "Never mind, old man, I think that was pretty good myself, but I have got a corker for you," and he had. This was it:

"My fellow citizens, you have just been listening to the first soldier of the United States of America. I now want to present to you the second soldier in the history of the United States of America (he meant me). I now want to present to you a great man. We have been listening to the eloquence of a man whose name shall go thundering down the corridors of time in letters of gold wherever the English tongue is spoken. (That was Mr. Roosevelt.) I now present to you a man whose name and fame is only less than his. We have just been listening to the first soldier of this country and I now want to present to you the ideal of a United States cavalryman. (I was thrown from my horse at my first review in the Spanish war.) I want to present to you the man that charged up San Juan Hill behind Theodore Roosevelt (I was inspecting beef in Jacksonville at the time), whose boots were red with Spanish blood as he forced his way through the gory trenches straight to the red and yellow of the enemy's battle flag. I want to present you a man

whose name is a household word from the lakes to the gulf, from Maine to California, Colonel—Colonel—Colonel—what the devil is your name, anyhow?" (Laughter and applause.)

Well, I haven't had such an experience here to-night, but I want to tell you Yale fellows that a Harvard man like myself never can find himself lost in a Yale crowd (applause), as you have shown by your recognition of two of our great Harvard alumni, Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge, even before we managed to do so, and as the second choice of Yale University is Harvard, I want to assure you from my heart, that the second choice of every Harvard man is Yale. (Renewed applause.)

I was asked to come here to-night, not as an individual, but purely in an official capacity, and it was with great pleasure and pride that I did come here, Sir, in that capacity, to extend to you the greetings of the dear old Commonwealth of Massachusetts to our friends in Connecticut, and extend to the state of General Putnam, the greetings of the state of Bunker Hill.

It is only two years ago, when, for the first time in the history of civilization, the ensigns of the nations from Tokio to Buenos Ayres, from St. Petersburg to Melbourne, dropped to half-mast, because a man had died, a son of an Ohio iron worker. In his place, at the head of this great nation, there came a man of very different blood and breeding, the son of a New York millionaire. The nations of the world and the people of this country, found that the interests of the United States were not bounded by caste or color or the creed of its officers, that they were as safe in the hands of the son of the New York millionaire, as they were in the hands of the son of the iron worker from Ohio. (Great applause.)

This lesson of sound Americanism is well borne out in the lives of the two greatest Americans, Washington and Lincoln.

"If the exaggerated worship of George Washington, the demigod, has passed, it has been replaced with the infinitely healthier respect and veneration for George Washington, the man. We have passed alike through the period that merely magnified him, and the re-action that produced the flaw-picker and the iconoclast. Both have given way to the wholesome admiration that does not expect in the perfect patriot the impossible flawless man.

"Washington and Lincoln stand so incomparably above other great Americans that it may well be doubted if history will ever add a third to the two men whose noble lives are an illustration that patriotism knows that the limitation of class or caste. The affection of the people is to-day more truly Lincoln's, but it is a moot question whether in actual achievement the defeat of the Rebellion was of more importance than the victory of the Revolution. It is a

question that I hope we shall not try to solve. The best thought it seems to me that comes from the comparison of these two great patriots that the cause of the people was as safe in the hands of the Virginian land owner as it was in those of the rail splitter from Illinois, that resistance to the passing clamor of the mob was as much a part of the nature of the rugged boy from the squatter's cabin as it was of that of the polished descendant of the Colonial aristocracy.

"Both men were great because the character of each compelled support alike against open hostility and secret envy.

It is the habit of Americans to paint Washington as the great unselfish leader of a patriotic and united people, winning battles with a half-equipped army against the trained veterans of Europe. It is a pleasant picture, but not a perfect one.

Washington did not escape the usual fate of public men in all ages. He had to face, and did face, and face down, opposition and abuse to the day of his death. Spurious letters were published and attributed to him. Benjamin Franklin's grandson, the bitter and unhappy Mr. Bache, wrote in his newspaper: "If ever a nation has been debauched by a man the American Nation has been debauched by Washington;" and the great political army which rose from the ranks of his opponents actually opposed at the outset the celebration of Washington's birthday as a step in the direction of a monarchy. Moreover, the men that fought Washington in Congress again and again were by no means personally corrupt or toadsters to the contemptible Gates.

Roger Sherman, John Adams, Richard Henry Lee, men that we have learned to revere as sincere lovers of their country, and they were, actually fought Washington in Congress at one time or another, and hindered the progress of American freedom by conscientious obstinacy; just as men equally as sincere to-day postpone the solution of inevitable and difficult problems by insisting that they must not be solved at all.

The difficulties and sufferings that we encountered in the Spanish-American War were mere down upon the breeze compared with the trials of the Continental soldier and the officer who led him. For these trials, then as now, not merely other circumstances, but the carelessness and prejudices of the American people as expressed in Congress, were in large measure responsible, and then as now the people in Congress sought to shift their share of the responsibility by loading the results of their own shortcomings on the shoulders of the very men they hampered. Again and again Washington pressed Congress for better organization. Again and again he was refused. It was bad enough to fight cold and hunger and lack of medical supplies. It was worse to fight cabals and in-

competent appointments. His bitterest trial was in leading the armies of thirteen colonies highly jealous of each other, and though in main of the same blood, of different manners and traditions.

The whole American people did not rise and shout for war. The fervor for freedom in certain quarters was very faint indeed. Of the 231,771 men in the Continental Army, Massachusetts furnished 67,907, and Connecticut 31,913, but in some colonies the contingent nearly touched the vanishing point.

The army, too, was curiously like other armies. All its individual members were not exactly heroes nor perfect gentle knights. The frank confession of Colonel Higginson's discovery, one Henry Tufts, gives an interesting side light on some of the rank and file of the Continental army. Tufts, who was a ne'er-do-well private, described, among other things, how certain patriots in the army at the siege of Boston swindled the commissary and bought New England rum with the stolen money. He even testified that to get rum the Continental soldier at times would sell the hardly-won powder out of his powder horn. Washington himself grieves at the marauders in his army that robbed the New York farmers and carried a curse upon the whole American cause.

There was a time when the whole Pennsylvania line mutinied, and if we New Englanders are tempted to jeer at the behavior of the 71st New York at Santiago, a memory of the behavior of the New England troops in some of Washington's operations about New York may possibly remind us that there were other battles than Bunker Hill and Bennington and Yorktown.

The character of those who provided such supplies as were furnished, too, was not absolutely beyond reproach, and Private Jesse Lukens, writing to his friend in Philadelphia from the trenches about Boston, calls them frankly a "cursed set of sharpers who cannot be matched," more than hints at fraudulent accounts and complains of the falsehoods in the newspapers. The same lively narrator relates how, when one patriot was put in the guard house for theft, the whole company mutinied, and this under the very guns of the enemy. Washington himself wrote despairingly of the utter lack of discipline and the fear of the elected officers of offending their men. It sounds odd to read of Washington breaking one colonel and two captains for cowardice at Bunker Hill, but he did.

Yet he bore it, bore it, and won in spite of it. The man who in the French-and-Indian war had twice thrown down his commission in disgust, the passionate, fiery, virile nature that stemmed defeat at Monmouth as Sheridan stemmed it at Cedar Creek, that flung a bare brigade of starving scarecrows across a freezing river, and riding in front of the line, not behind it, dared and achieved the

impossible at Trenton and Princeton, curbed himself to silence in the face of bitterer slights from his own government than any other American commander has ever had to bear, and triumphed in the end, the first great soldier of his country.

Later biographers may belittle the purely military side of Washington's career, but at least against the flippant judgment of a Paul Leicester Ford may be set the judgment of Frederick the Great, that Washington's Campaign of Trenton and Princeton was the most wonderful military achievement in a century that had known Rossbach and Blenheim.

It is Guizot who says of Washington: "He did the two greatest things that in politics it is given to man to attempt; he maintained in peace the independence of his country that he had won in war; he founded a free government in the name of law and order and established their control."

It is Guizot again, Guizot the Royalist who was to be driven into exile by the revolution against Louis Phillippe, who says of the great Republican: "No policy other than his could have accomplished what Washington accomplished. He had this pure glory that he was victorious as long as he governed, and rendered it possible that after him his adversaries should triumph without any upheaval of the state."

Further, if George Washington, without an arsenal or a powder mill or a factory of any sort worthy of the name, with no credit and no system of finance, and thirteen squabbling provinces pulling thirteen unlucky ways, could yet do his work so well and leave so noble and inspiring an example that even his Royalist critics call him "the purest and most fortunate of great men," can we who follow with infinitely greater material blessings, yet, oh, so far below the heights trod by that lonely, lofty soul, shirk any sacrifice that his country and ours may enjoy in fuller measure what he praised as the greatest good even on the day of his farewell, "The benign influences of good laws under a free government."

There is a beautiful story of the discovery of an old painting in Florence. It was known to be there somewhere, and the discovery of a venerable manuscript sent the searchers back to a forgotten old building, unused, except for a lumber room, for centuries. As they pulled out the rotting furniture and the moldy boards and applied delicate washes to the moldering whitewash on the wall, at last there stood out again clear, strong and beautiful, under the reconstruction of the master artist, the stern, grave features of the long-lost picture.

It seems to me that in these later days we have come back again to worship at the ancient shrine of liberty. We have come back, not to the days of the Missouri Compromise, not to the days of

Fort Sumter, but to the later dreary days, when men from Maryland, Virginia, Georgia and other states, donned the buckskin shirt and tramped across a continent to save a Yankee state from a foreign foe. (Great applause.) The memory of the strife that has passed and gone is still with us, but bathed in a holy light. Chickamauga is no longer a mere memory of the defeat of the Union Army, but the memory also of the great camping ground where the sons of the North and South met together in the same uniform to do battle against the enemies of the common country. (Applause.)

The Sixth Massachusetts, sir, has again marched to war through the streets of Baltimore (applause), but pelted this time with roses and lilies,—the guests, not the enemies, of her people. And "Marching through Georgia" is no longer a mere battle song of the triumphant North. The last time I heard it sung by any military body, it was sung when the Northern staff of a Southern General, the gallant FitzHugh Lee of Virginia, met the flower of Southern soldiery, and the men who sang it were not Yankees, but the Georgia Hussars. (Great applause.)

COLONEL OSBORN: Compatriots: The next speaker will be the Rev. Doctor Watson L. Phillips, of New Haven, whom I will introduce at once, owing to the lateness of the hour, who will respond to the toast, "Patriotism and the Public Servant." He himself is both a patriot and a public servant. It gives me pleasure to introduce Dr. Watson L. Phillips. (Applause.)

REV. WATSON L. PHILLIPS, D.D.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: One who belongs to the great unwashed, plebian order cannot fail to appreciate the high honor of being permitted to sit at a feast of the immortals; neither, if he has a just estimate of his own littleness, can he fail to wonder at his boldness in venturing into the awful presence. But I, who represent the base-born multitude, have been somewhat comforted as, looking timidly about me, I have discovered that you feed very much as do ordinary mortals. And I have caught the familiar flavor of some of your anecdotes. I have been made certain that you have been long enough out of Olympus to adopt some of the customs of earth and that your claim of direct connection with the ancient is not unfounded. I have been somewhat in the state of mind of the old Scotch woman who had little relish for modern church music and was expressing her dislike to an anthem which had

been sung in her own kirk. Her daughter said: "Why, that is a very old anthem, mother. David sang that anthem to Saul." "Weel, weel," answered the old lady, "I do now for the first time understand why Saul threw his javelin at David when the lad sang for him."

Alas, I have no place among you. I have lost my ancestors; I am here by your distinguished favor. I am like the four-year-old boy of whom Judge Howland tells. He was noticed by a visitor in the house standing alone by the closed nursery door, while from within came the sounds of laughter and frolic. "Well, my little man," said the gentleman, "what are you doing there all alone?" "I am playing." "What are you playing?" "I am playing house," was the reply. "But you can't play house all by yourself, why don't you go in and play with the other children?" "I musn't do that yet, sir," said the boy seriously, "I am to be the new baby, and I'm waiting to be born."

We are all coming to take pride in our ancestry and sacredly to cherish those great names and deeds and places that have illuminated our history. Even our children have caught the infection and realize the value of a past and of a distinguished birthplace. "My dear child," said a bishop to a little Massachusetts girl, "do you not want to be born again?" "No, thank you, sir," answered the child, "I was born in Boston the very first time." There have been those ungallant enough to whisper that sometimes our fair sisters have carried this pride too far, in view of the fact that "there are others."

"May I ask," said a South American lady in a hotel parlor, "why that plain person across the room is so very exclusive?" "She is a Daughter of the Revolution. Her ancestor fought at Bunker Hill," was the reply. "Ah," said the South American, "that is nothing, I myself am the daughter of seventeen of them." And some of their brothers, in clinging to old prejudices and customs have here and there been thought to show some of the feeling of the young man in a Philadelphia debating society. The question was: "Ought capital punishment be abolished?" He had taken the negative and closed his long and brilliant argument by exclaiming: "No, sir. If hanging was good enough for my father, it is good enough for me." But it is commendable to keep fragrant the memory of the makers of history, for the people which does not revere its heroes will soon cease producing heroes.

But I am amazed at the temerity of the author of this toast: "Patriotism and Public Servants!" That in this year of grace any one should presume to call public men "servants" is startling to say the least of it. Servants! Why they are our rulers, they do as they

will with their own. We boast that the people rule in this country, but at last we are accustomed to find ourselves in the predicament of the man who, himself somewhat ignorant, had induced a Vassar girl to marry him. In his reading he had run up against a Latin quotation, and turning to his learned spouse, he said: "My dear, what is the difference between *de jure* and *de facto*?" "Well," she answered, "I will illustrate it. You are the head of this house *de jure*, but I am the head of it *de facto*; do you understand?" He understood, and we have learned the same lesson.

And to suggest that there ever can be a distinction between patriotism and the public service, what heresy is this! Are they not our teachers and models in that regard? Were they not chosen by their parties and elected by the obedient people because they are the most distinguished patriots among us? For what other reason are they doing this sacrificial work in Washington and elsewhere, the results of which fall on us every day like a benediction? Has ambition, the love of place and power, or of salary anything to do with it? Perish the thought! It must be patriotism of the purest and most exalted sort. These men, for whom office has gone seeking like Diogenes with a lantern, were dragged from their dear retirement into the public gaze, and at last, after infinite persuasion, with sublime self-abnegation, they dedicated themselves to the task of making us happy and prosperous.

But not for the benefit of the lofty souls on whom office has been thrust, but for our own instruction and rebuke, let us imagine that there may be such an anomaly as a public servant between whose motives and patriotism there is a perceptible difference. This is a friendly atmosphere in which to insist on the good American doctrine that public men are public servants, that public office is not a private cinch, that patriotism is essential to the best service.

What do we mean by patriotism? Intelligent and self-sacrificing love of country! Intelligent because it both praises and blames, and says, not "my country right or wrong, but my country to be kept always right!" Self-sacrificing because it seeks not its own things, but always the things that minister to the public welfare. There may be a place for the "man with the hoe" in private life, but there is no place in public life for the "man with a pitchfork," the man who uses his position to gratify private ambition, to serve private ends, or to fatten private grudges. We want the patriotism that does!

A man was found one day weeping in the wheat field at Gettysburg. "Did you fight here?" he was asked. "No." "Perhaps you lost a father or a brother here." "No, but on this field my substitute lost his leg."

We have never been without such patriots. We want the patriotism that gives!

"Johnny," said a teacher to one of his pupils, "you should not come to school, your mother has the measles; she might give it to you, and you would bring it to the other scholars." "No fear of that," said Johnny; "she's my stepmother; she never gives me anything."

We have always been rich in stepmothers of the republic who have borne the family name, shouted in the family procession, or criticised the family manners, but have contributed little to the family prosperity.

There are those who try to make a distinction between the patriot and the partisan; it is a distinction that should be carefully maintained. But we are to remember that government by party is our hereditary theory, that party is the medium through which patriotism best expresses itself, and that nothing illustrious has ever been done in this country except through some party and by men who believed their party principles embodied the highest truths for the time. Some wise people propose to evolve a superior article of patriotism by crossing the parties and securing for the resulting composite the excellencies of all. It is an experiment fore-doomed to failure. Like the Colorado man who attempted to improve his hens by crossing long-legged Brahmans with short-legged Bantams. They each had one long leg and one short one, and when they tried to scratch they lost their balance and fell over. Getting no gravel, they could not digest their food, and died of over-feeding.

It is a trite statement, but it needs constant rehearsal; we want a patriotism that puts duty to country above everything except duty to God, and believes that often love of God may be best expressed in the terms of patriotism. We want a patriotism that regards all the interests of all the people, catering neither to trusts and millionaires on the one hand, nor to labor unions and socialists on the other, that will contend for whatever will most surely minister to the highest development and the greatest happiness of the whole people. To that position every man, whether in or out of patriotic orders, whether or not cherishing the hope of becoming a public servant is divinely called.

We are rehearsing a sentiment that has always lived in the deepest heart of man. Before Scott asked:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
That never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

Chinese youths were taught that "He who sincerely loves his country leaves the fragrance of a good name to a hundred ages," and the Ethiopian so loved his sands and deserts that he believed God made his country while only angels were employed to form the rest of the globe. No race has furnished history with more illustrious examples or a more shining record of patriotic deeds than the American people. We have always had the men for the hour. Some indeed have been like our rivers, widest at the mouth, but we have had others who are as profound and pure as our mighty inland seas.

Our public servants have been patriots. From the great Virginian who towers against our morning sky to the great Dutchman who, whether in the police department of New York, or in the jungles of Santiago, or in the capitol at Albany, or in the White House, has proved that the spirit and faith and valor of the fathers are not dead, from Hamilton and Jefferson to Hay and Root, from the first Congress to the present, our public men have been teaching the world those definitions and ideals which, cherished in the heart and written on the conscience of America, have made her a world power; one of the three foremost nations of the earth.

And we shall continue to produce such patriots, for there is that in the air and the traditions of the republic which makes men, and for every crisis as it comes we shall have "large-hearted, steady men, who shall join the chorus, and prolong the psalm of labor and the psalm of love; heroes who shall dare to clutch the monster error by the throat," and help to "blot the era of oppression out and lead a universal freedom in."

And you Sons of the American Revolution, and these fair descendants of the heroic dead, by your reverence for the past, and your devotion to our precepts and principles, will have no insignificant influence upon those chapters of our history that are yet to be written. (Prolonged applause.)

COLONEL OSBORN: A good citizen of a good state always opens his arms and extends his hand to a good citizen of another state; and thus it is that old Connecticut can be permitted to feel a little thrill of pride, and a little thrill of enjoyment, to think that finally "Connecticut in the Revolution" is to be responded to. (Applause.) I have the honor to introduce, to respond to this toast, Professor Henry Wade Rogers, the acting Dean of the Yale Law School, who has already won our hearts, as he will win yours. (Great applause.)

PROFESSOR HENRY WADE ROGERS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: When you came, the old Commonwealth of Connecticut of the original thirteen, and this historic city of New Haven, more than 260 years old, bade you welcome as best they could. Our banners were unfurled and given to the breeze. Our hearts and homes we opened to you as Sons of the American Revolution. Now, your labors done, you are about to leave us. We cannot let you go without recalling to your remembrance something of the part Connecticut took in the struggle by which the independence of the American people was achieved. I wish I might make Connecticut live again in all the martial glory of the Revolution, and that I had power to set before you in some adequate manner the splendid service she rendered to the country. But I am sure no words, at least none I can utter, are worthy of my theme. Throughout the whole of that great conflict the heart of Connecticut was true. From the beginning to the end the men of Connecticut were united, faithful, and fearless in their defense of the patriot cause. How could they have been otherwise? These men were the descendants of the first planters of Connecticut, who in 1638 had deliberately framed and put into operation what historians concede was the first written constitution of representative government ever established. When the controversy with Great Britain arose it was Connecticut's proud boast, then as now, that from the very beginning she had been ruled by men of her own choice, and at no time in her history had she had a royal governor. It was impossible that Connecticut, of all the colonies, should acquiesce in the tyranny which George the Third sought to impose upon the people. She could not have done so unless she had first forgotten all her own traditions. Who in all America should resist oppression if Connecticut did not? As soon as the Stamp Act was passed Connecticut, through its General Assembly, formulated its protest and instructed its agent in London that the exclusive right of the colony to tax itself and the right of trial by jury were rights from which the colony never could recede. I do not know that the blood of Eliot, or Pym, or Hampden coursed in the veins of any of Connecticut's sons, but I am certain that the spirit of Eliot, and of Pym, and of Hampden inspired their conduct and controlled their action.

We have heard to-night a fitting tribute to "Old Virginia," "Mother of Presidents," the home of George Washington and John Marshall, of Jefferson and Madison and Patrick Henry. These were sons of fame. Their names are immortal and cannot die. They belong to Virginia, but they are a part of the glory of our

common country. Virginia deserves all the praise her silver-tongued orator has bestowed upon her.

"Now darkness gathered round;
The thunder rumbled and the tempest frowned,
When lo! to guide us through the storm of war,
Beamed the bright splendor of Virginia's star."

But Connecticut, Sir, like Virginia, has an honorable past, a record of which she is not ashamed. Connecticut is only a small state. She is one of the smallest in the Union. Rhode Island and Delaware alone are smaller. Connecticut never has had many people within her borders. In 1774, when Virginia with 560,000 inhabitants was the most populous, the largest in area, and most important of the colonies, Connecticut had only 200,000 inhabitants and less than 5,000 square miles of territory. And while Connecticut cannot claim to be the mother of Presidents, she does claim to be the mother of "Brother Jonathan," and in Brother Jonathan the American nation is personified. Connecticut has claimed, or her historian has claimed it for her, that she had the honor among all the colonies of having the only patriot Governor at the commencement of hostilities. This honor I think she must share with her sister, Rhode Island. The name of her patriot Governor was Jonathan Trumbull, called lovingly by Washington, "Brother Jonathan." One of his descendants honors this occasion with his presence and has presided over your recent deliberations. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Governor Trumbull he at once dispatched a messenger to General Israel Putnam summoning him forthwith from his home in Pomfret. Putnam was found, like Cincinnatus of old, at the plow handles. The plow was left in its unfinished furrow. He delayed not for his uniform, but mounting his horse rode off at full gallop to Lebanon, where the Governor awaited him. "Hasten on to Concord," ordered the Governor. "Don't stay for troops. I will take care of that. Hurry forward and I will send the troops after you." Putnam obeyed! He mounted his horse and rode 81 miles to his journey's end without dismounting. At the battle of Bunker Hill Putnam was there, the ranking officer, and the Connecticut troops were there, and there in larger numbers than those of any other state except Massachusetts. The ammunition on Bunker Hill consisted of sixty-three half-barrels of powder. Thirty-six of that number—more than half—were the gift of Connecticut. In the fierce conflict of that day, when men grappled with death hand to hand and never faltered, it was the Connecticut troops who held the rail fence until the retreat was secured. After the battle at Austerlitz, Napoleon said

to his soldiers: "It will be sufficient for you to say: 'I was at the battle of Austerlitz,' in order that your countrymen may answer: 'There is a brave man.'" So it is sufficient to say that the Connecticut troops held the rail fence at Bunker Hill, and that in all the battles in which they afterwards participated the troops of Connecticut never tarnished the glory that was won on Bunker Hill.

The Declaration of Independence is the foundation of our political rights. At the head of the committee which the Congress authorized to prepare that immortal state paper was Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, but associated with him in the committee was Roger Sherman of Connecticut. That document is entitled a "Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled." It severed the relations between the "United Colonies" and the Mother Country, and made a new nation. It did more than that. It was an ordinance for mankind. It proclaimed the primary rights of man. This Declaration was not adopted until July, but early in June Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, referred to as the Cicero of the Revolution, had proposed that action of like import should be taken. His resolution had to lie over three weeks because New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina were not then prepared to act upon it. But Connecticut was not asking to have action delayed. Connecticut was as ready as Virginia for that momentous step, and as eager as Massachusetts to cut the "Gordian Knot." The final adoption of the Declaration "presented the world with the most august spectacle its annals unfold," and Connecticut is proud of the part she had in that great transaction. In that Declaration the soul of Connecticut was as truly embodied as was the soul of Virginia, or that of Massachusetts.

You remember that Congress had no power to tax until the Constitution of 1787 was adopted. Throughout the entire period of the war it was dependent on the requisitions which it made upon the states, and these requisitions the states too frequently failed to honor. The expense of maintaining the army alone in 1782, the year before the treaty of peace was signed, was \$5,000,000, and the total amount of the revenues which the states supplied was less than \$2,000,000. The failure of the state governments in this respect led to the sufferings at Valley Forge, created great discontent in the army, made enlistments difficult and prolonged the period of war. It is to the honor of Connecticut that she met every single requisition the Congress made upon her. Oliver Ellsworth, speaking for the state in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, declared that Connecticut had never refused a federal requisition. And John Adams in his diary says the sense of Connecticut was that the

resolutions of the Congress should be the laws of the Medes and Persians.

Connecticut claims the honor of the first aggressive blow struck at British power in the United States, for the movement that resulted in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga originated with Connecticut. It was a Connecticut measure. It was conceived by Connecticut men, and was paid for, as the Connecticut state papers show, from the Connecticut treasury.

Connecticut furnished more soldiers to the army than Virginia, or New York, or Pennsylvania—or any other state than Massachusetts, and in proportion to her population, more than Massachusetts. It is the glory of Connecticut that she furnished more men in proportion to her population, and more aid in proportion to her wealth, than any of the other states. When Washington's army was camped around New York more than half of his force of 17,000 men were from Connecticut. In 1782 he spoke of the Connecticut brigade as "composed of as fine a body of men as any in the army."

Men have said they cared not who wrote the laws of the people if only they could write their songs. Sophists have disputed whether the pen is not mightier than the sword. There were sons of Connecticut, not to be forgotten here to-night, who used the pen as well as the sword in the achievement of Independence. There was David Humphreys, after whom the New Haven branch of your organization is named. He was on the staff of Putnam, and of Greene, and of Washington, whose favorite he was. Congress voted him a sword for distinguished gallantry on the field of Yorktown. While in the army he wrote the stirring lyrics that stimulated the courage, strengthened the heart and steeled the sword of those in combat. So did Joel Barlow, "the child of genius," and Dwight, "the blessed," and John Trumbull, styled "the earliest boast of fame." All these were sons of Connecticut and sons of Yale. With their pen they nerved common men

"To wait, to dare, to strive, to serve."

I need not remind you that the victories won by diplomacy in the cabinets of statesmen are often as important as those attained on fields of blood by armed and contending battalions. And so I ask you not to forget the services rendered at the Court of France by a son of Connecticut, Silas Dean. His name, with those of Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania and Arthur Lee of Virginia is signed to that treaty with France which recognized our independence and pledged the faith of that great nation—then, as now, one

of the great powers of the world—to help us achieve it. It was the first treaty any European state had negotiated with us. It was a treaty of alliance and the only treaty of alliance we ever had. Whether our independence could have been achieved without it, is considered "an interesting speculation." At the time it was regarded as decisive of the final issue. It gave us money and it gave us troops, and without doubt it shortened the war.

In the American Book of Martyrs, in shining letters, is inscribed the name of a son of Yale, and of Connecticut, and of all America, Nathan Hale. The task he undertook was one which Washington had said was indispensable to the safety of the army. This captain of a Connecticut regiment assumed the self-imposed duty with the remark, "I wish to be useful." In the discharge of that duty he laid his life upon his country's altar with the declaration on his lips: "If I had ten thousand lives I would lay them down in defense of my country." The British buried Andre in the hallowed and venerated precincts of Westminster Abbey, and there he lies amid the heroes and statesmen, the poets and orators of the centuries. This son of Connecticut and hero of the Revolution deserves to sleep in some American Pantheon where none but the best and noblest of the Republic rest. An old and insignificant fort erected in 1812 at the entrance of our New Haven harbor bears his name. This city has named one of its beautiful parks after him, and his statue stands in our capitol at Hartford.

I do not forget that there went from this town of New Haven into the army of the Revolution a soldier whose name attained bad distinction. Benedict Arnold—like Charles Lee of Virginia—was a traitor to his country. Although he was a Connecticut man he received his commission from Massachusetts. Nothing can excuse Arnold's conduct. Nothing that Congress did and nothing that Congress failed to do could justify the course which he adopted. But his name should be mentioned in sorrow and not in contempt. No man surpassed him in bravery. He was a brilliant general, and the services he rendered to the cause of American independence are regarded as greater than those of any other man in the Continental army, except Washington and Greene. Let us remember that when Arnold came at last to die he put on the old uniform with the epaulets and sword knot which Washington had given him after the victory of Saratoga, and exclaimed: "Let me die in this old uniform in which I fought my battles, and may God forgive me for putting on any other." Arnold's house still stands in New Haven, although no longer used as a residence, and the sign of his store where he sold books and drugs is preserved in the collections of the New Haven Historical Society.

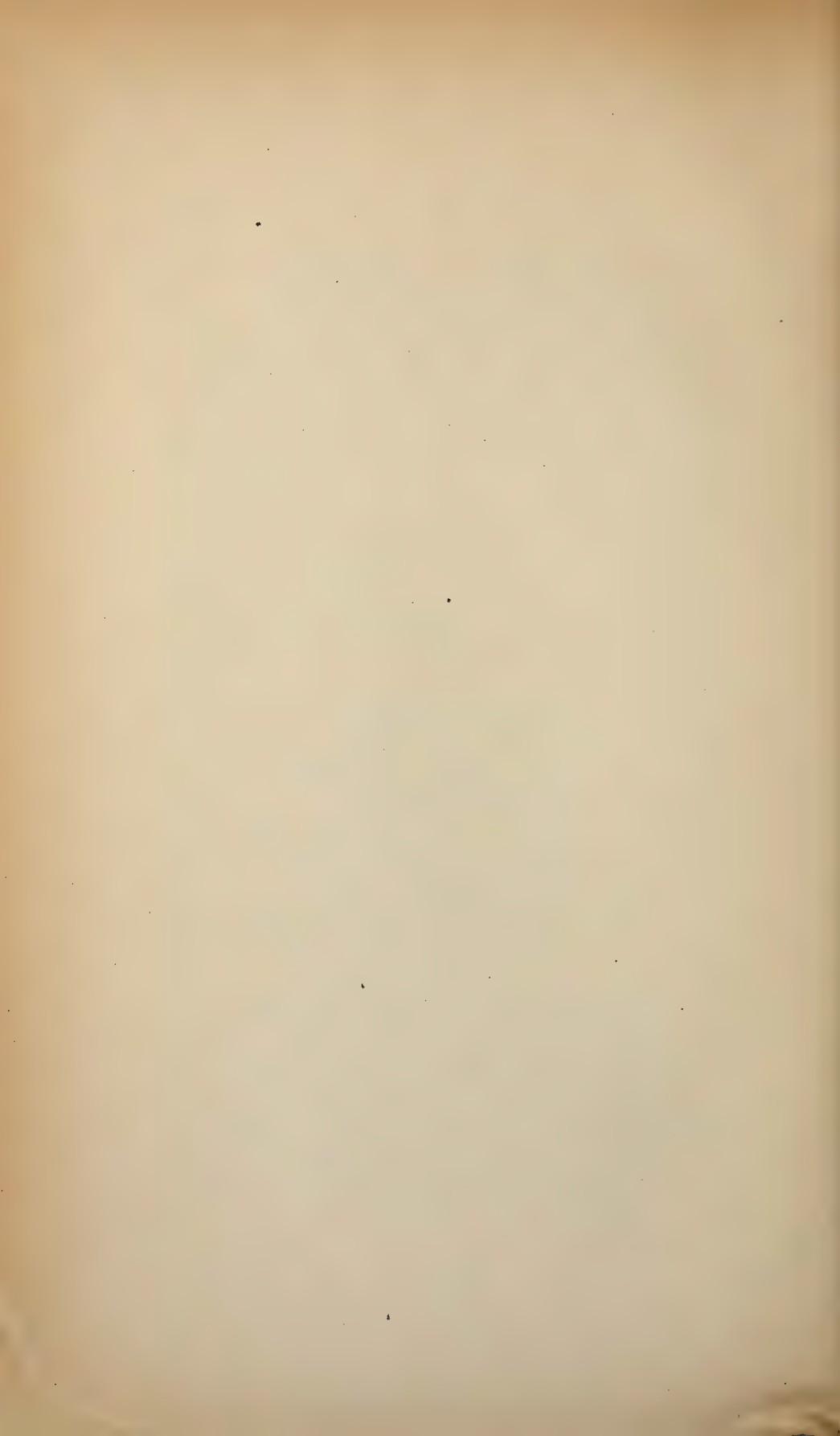
Great names have been mentioned here to-night, names long since imperishably written on fame's resplendent scroll. But let us not forget the soldiers in the ranks. Thousands of the farmer sons of Connecticut, and of Virginia, and Massachusetts and the other states left their plows and gave their heroic services to the patriot cause. We love to speak of illustrious generals and of the great captains of the host, "to make our great men superhuman," but we should remember that they would have been powerless had it not been for the common soldier who would not surrender and who would not retreat when "the raking cannon" swept their ranks and "the sharp angry hiss" of the death-dealing bullets sounded in their ears. Many of them went down all blood-stained and broken into unknown graves. To the farmer soldiers of the Revolution, to those from Connecticut, and the other states, we owe in large measure the liberties we prize to-day, and the country whose glorious prime crowns its heroic beginnings. Let us drink, Compatriots, to the memory of the uncrowned heroes, who through danger and defeat, through discouragement, hunger, cold, I had almost said in nakedness and despair, bore the arms of the infant nation to final triumph.

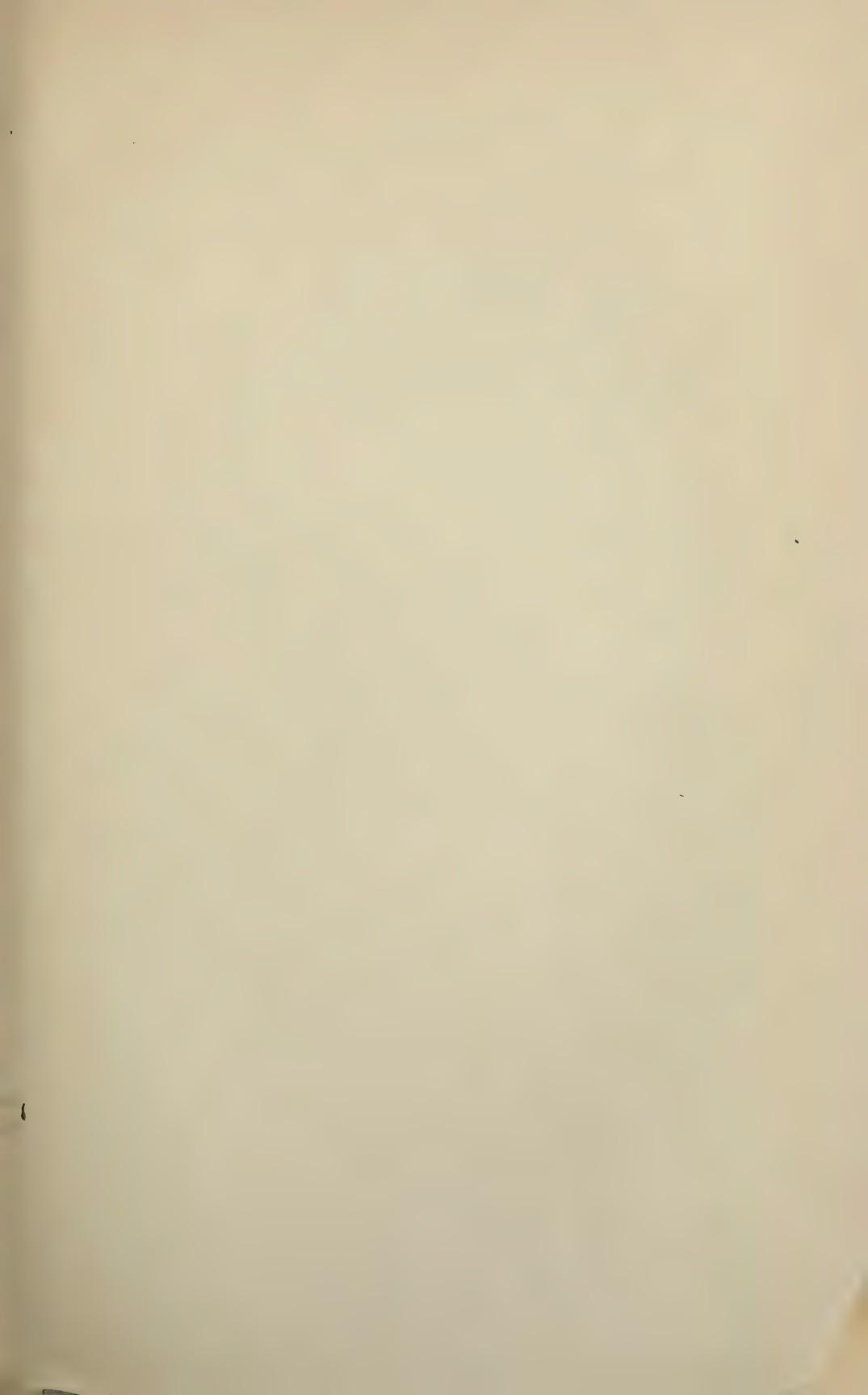
" In their ragged regiments
 Stood the old Continentals,
 Yielding not,
 When the grenadiers were lunging
 And like hail fell the plunging
 Cannon shot.

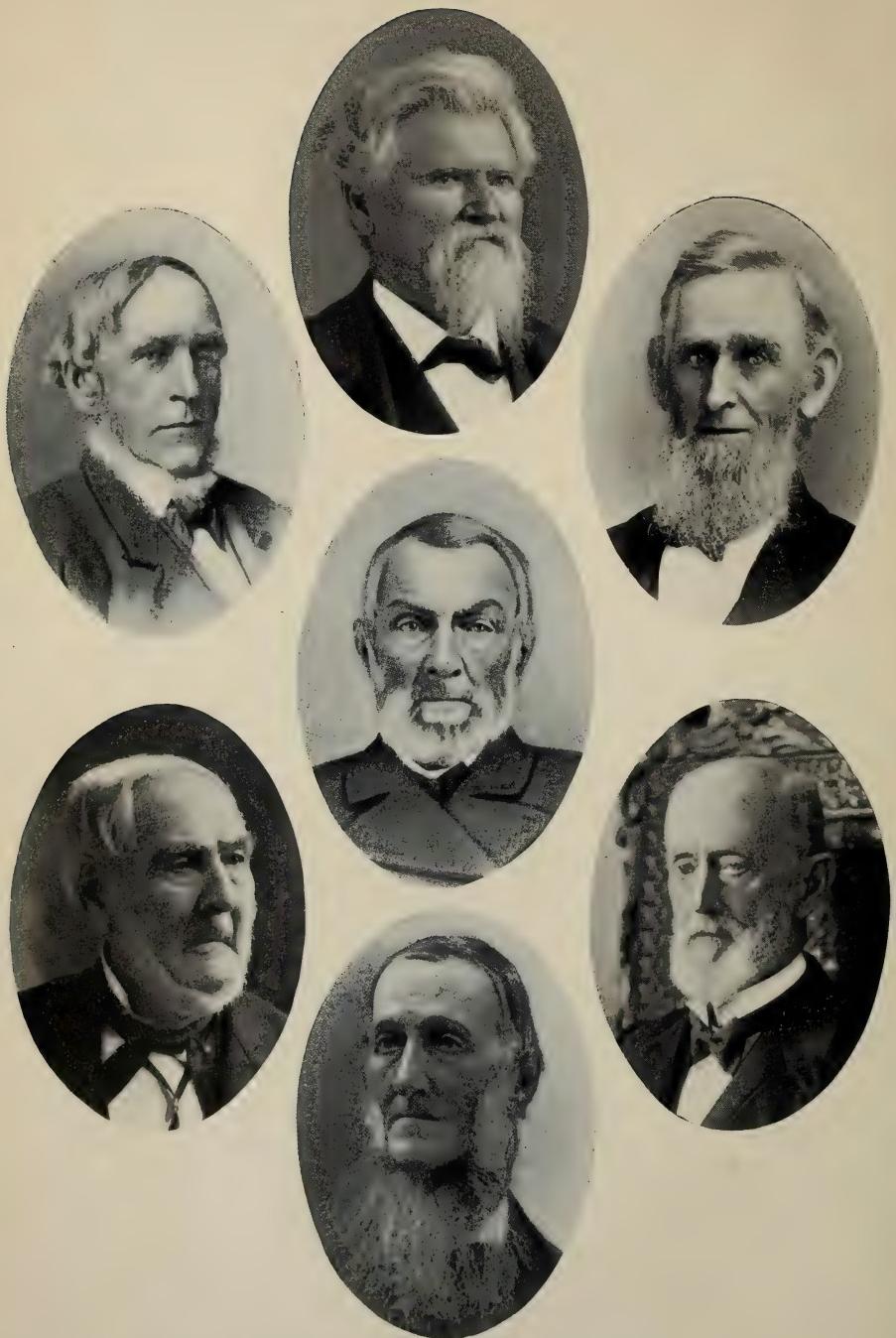
" But with eyes to the front of all,
 And with guns horizontal,
 Stood our sires;
 And the balls whistled deadly,
 And in streams flashing redly
 Blazed the fires."

(Prolonged applause, and three cheers for Connecticut.)

COLONEL OSBORN: Now, gentlemen of many states, you have come into Connecticut, you have been here two days, we have opened our hearts to you. Now go away taking our hearts with you. God bless you, God keep you, and God bring you back to us again. Good night.







MEMBERS WHOSE FATHERS SERVED IN THE REVOLUTION:

Asa L. Gallup, Norwich, James M. Grant, Hartford, Lewis Goodsell, Redding,
Angier M. Jackman, Bridgeport, Peter Corbin, Colebrook, Joseph Bishop, West Hartford,
Selden P. Sears, West Hartford.



MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

This roll, which is continued to the date of the last annual meeting, May 10, 1904, contains in all thirteen hundred and forty names. Of these, one hundred and fifty-three are names of active, and thirty-eight of honorary members; a total of ten hundred and ninety-one. There are also the names of two hundred and forty-nine members who have died and *at whom obituary notices have appeared in former Year Books, or appear in this*. There have been twenty-six sons and two daughters admitted to this Society. A difference between the number of members appearing on this roll and the number as represented by the Registrar is accounted for by changes by resignation or resignations from time to time.

(*) Deceased members are indicated by a star.

An index to the names of Revolutionary ancestors may be found at the end of this volume.

No one is admitted without *clear proof of the Revolutionary service of an ancestor*. Eligibility once established in this manner, supplementary claims have been filed and appear in this catalogue, which



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although believed to be well grounded, have not in all cases been as fully proved as might be required in cases of original applications, without further investigation.

All statements of service are necessarily much condensed, and where the service of the ancestor has been published in a former book it was decided by the board of managers not to republish it, unless in cases where material changes were made in the record of the service, or in cases of new members, the amount of matter embraced in the book requiring abbreviation in this respect. In cases of new members, and where supplemental applications have been filed and approved, the record of service of the ancestor is published. In cases of old members a reference is made to the last Year Book where the record of the service of the ancestor may be found.

LIFE MEMBERS.

L. Wheeler Beecher,	Westville.
Major Lea Febiger,	New Haven.
John E. Heaton,	New Haven.
Thomas H. Hulbert,	Chicago, Ill.
Henry A. Lyman,	New Haven.
E. Starr Sanford,	Danbury.
Joel W. Smith,	East Hampton.
Charles F. Williams,	Thomaston.
Charles H. Williams,	Thomaston.
Mrs. Walter C. Faxon,	Hartford.
Mrs. James Hicks,	Piqua, Ohio.
Mrs. Ebenezer J. Hill,	Norwalk.
Mrs. Charles H. Smith,	Hartford.
Mrs. James L. Stevens,	Norwalk.
Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas,	New York City.
Miss Rhoda A. Thompson,	Waterbury.

ABELL, (MRS.) MARY KINGSBURY.

(No. 496. *Admitted May 28, 1891.*) Of Boston, Massachusetts.

Great-granddaughter of *WHITE GRISWOLD* (1727-1777), of Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 242.]

ACKART, DAVID.

(No. 1593. *Admitted Oct. 20, 1903.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; mechanic; born at Canton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SOLOMON ACKART*—sometimes in the records spelled Acker—(1748-1844), who was born in Holland, and at the time of the Revolutionary war lived in New York state, where he served for four months in 1775 as a private in the regiment commanded by Colonel Yates; and in 1776 for five months as a private in the company of Captain Johnson; and again for six months in the company of Captain Walter Groesbeck, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Knickerbocker; and in 1778 for two months as a private in the company commanded by Captain Jacob Yates, for which service he was granted a pension.

ADAMS, JOSIAH GRISWOLD.

(No. 1313. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.*) Of Wethersfield, Connecticut; born at Wethersfield.

Great-grandson of *ELIJAH WELLS* (1751-1796), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 243.]

ADAMS, LESLIE EMERSON.

(No. 1565. *Admitted April 30, 1903.*) Of Wethersfield, Connecticut; farmer; born at Wethersfield.

Great-grandson of *ELIJAH WELLS* (1751-1796), of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who was a private in the company of Captain Hezekiah Wells, in the regiment com-

manded by Colonel Erastus Wolcott, being one of three regiments raised in January, 1776, to guard the lines at Boston during the re-organization of the Continental forces. It served till March, 1776, and formed part of the detachment from the army that occupied Boston after the enemy evacuated the town. He afterwards served in the campaign around New York.

AGARD, CHARLES WALTER.

(No. 1191. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.*) Of New Bedford, Massachusetts; superintendent of coal and iron company; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of Major *TIMOTHY HATCH* (1757-1838), of Oxford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 243.]

AIKEN, WILLIAM APPLETON.

(No. 536. *Admitted May 28, 1891.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Manchester, Vermont.

Grandson of *PHINEAS AIKEN*, of Londonderry, New Hampshire (1761-1836). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 244).

ALBEE, GEORGE EMERSON.

(No. 1402. *Admitted Feb. 19, 1900.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; contractor; late First Lieutenant, Brevet Captain U. S. Army; born at Lisbon, New Hampshire.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN ALBEE* (1720-1799), who commanded the first company of minute men of Mendon, Massachusetts, and marched with his company to Roxbury, on the alarm of April 19, 1775.

Also, great-grandson of *ZURIEL ALBEE* (1747-1824), of Mendon, Massachusetts, who was a private in the first company of minute men of Mendon, commanded by Captain John Albee, which marched to Roxbury on the alarm of April 19, 1775.

ALDEN, JAMES EVERETT.

(No. 537. *Admitted May 4, 1891.*) Of Torrington, Connecticut; born at South Hadley, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *ELISHA ROOT*, of Belchertown, Massachusetts (1744-1817. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 244.)

***ALLEN, BENNET ROWLAND.**

(No. 133. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance agent and stock broker; born at Enfield, Connecticut. Died October 11, 1896.

Great-grandson of *MOSES ALLEN*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 221, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

***ALLEN, JEREMIAH MERVIN.**

(No. 174. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company; born at Enfield, Connecticut. Died December 29, 1903.

Great-grandson of *MOSES ALLEN* (1746-—). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 245, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.

ALLEN, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 415. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-great-grandson of *CLEMENT FAIRCHILD* (1764-184--), of Taunton, Connecticut, who served for six months, from July, 1780, in the 4th Connecticut regiment. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL EVERETT*, of Dedham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 173.]

ALLING, DAVID ROYAL.

(No. 1514. *Admitted July 28, 1902.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER ALLING* (1741-1800), of Allingtown-Orange, Connecticut, who served as a Corporal in the company of Captain Eli Leavenworth of New Haven, in the 6th regiment, Connecticut line, in the formation of 1777-1781, having enlisted for the war November 24, 1776. The regiment went into camp at Peekskill in the summer of 1777; was frequently detached; served on the Hudson in Parsons' brigade, under Putnam; wintered 1777-8 at West Point, and in the summer of 1778 encamped with Washington at White Plains. Wintered 1778-9 at Redding. He also served as a private in the company of Captain Caleb Mix, in the 2d regiment of militia.

ALLING, EDWARD BEARDSLEY.

(No. 1456. Admitted May 10, 1901.) Of Hamden, Connecticut; patternmaker; born at Hamden.

Great-great-grandson of *CALEB ALLING* (1746-1823), of Hamden, Connecticut, who in 1777 was an Ensign in the 17th company of the alarm list of the 2d regiment of militia, and who in October, 1778, was appointed by the General Assembly Captain of the same company, and who assisted with his company in the defence of New Haven at the time of Tryon's invasion July 5, 1779. He was one of the leading citizens of the town of Hamden and occupied the official position of selectman.

ALLING, GEORGE ALVERSON.

(No. 1520. Admitted Dec. 8, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER ALLING*. [See *Alling, David Royal*.]

ALLING, NOYES ELI.

(No. 1446. Admitted Feb. 22, 1901.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Oxford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOEL BIGELOW* (1761-1849), of Colchester, Connecticut, who served for two months from March, 1776, as a private in the company of Captain Eliphalet Buckley; also for two months, in the fall of 1779, in the company of Captain Nathaniel Harris; also for two months, in the fall of 1780, as a private in the company of Captain Joseph Isham; also for one week, in 1781, in the company of Captain Elijah Worthington; also for one week, in 1781, as a private in the company of Captain David Kilbourn, for which service he received a pension.

ALLIS, TERRENCE SKINNER.

(No. 1535. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of Derby, Connecticut; merchant; born at Randolph, Vermont.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH SPENCER* (1714-1789), of East Haddam, Connecticut, who served as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the French and Indian war, and also having served as an assistant in the General Assembly of Connecticut for several years, and also as judge of probate for his district, prior to and during the Revolutionary war, was in April, 1775, appointed Brigadier-General of the militia of the state, and who was also in April, 1775, appointed Colonel of the 2d regiment of militia and served as such during the Lexington alarm. He also served in the camp forming around Boston, and took post at Roxbury. On June 22, 1775, he was appointed by Congress Brigadier-General on the Continental establishment. During the siege of Boston he commanded a brigade of four regiments, including his own with Parsons' and Huntington's, in General Ward's division, at Roxbury. After the siege of Boston he accompanied the troops to New York. On August 9, 1776, he was promoted to be Major-General and given command of a division composed of Parsons' and Wadsworth's Connecticut brigades, which were present at Long Island at the time of the battle, August 27, half of his division being engaged. He was also present at White Plains

October 28, and on December 14 was ordered to the eastward and took command in Rhode Island. He remained in command in Rhode Island through 1777, organized an expedition of about nine thousand troops against the enemy at Newport, and October 26, 1777, attempted a forward movement, but the weather and the failure of one brigade to report in time caused a miscarriage of the plan. He resigned December 20, 1777, and his resignation was accepted on January 13, 1778. He was afterwards a member of Congress.

ALMY, LEONARD BALLOU.

(No. 297. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; physician; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of *NOAH BALLOU* (1759-—), of Cumberland, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 245.]

ANDREWS, FREDERICK FISK.

(No. 1074. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hamden, Connecticut.

Grandson of *JOTHAM IVES* (1753-1816), of Cheshire, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 246.]

ARMS, FRANK THORNTON.

(No. 1033. *Admitted by demit from California Society Sept. 16, 1895.*) Of New London, Connecticut; paymaster United States Navy; born at New London.

Great-great-grandson of *HENRY MASON* (1759-1836), of New London, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *DANIEL BILLINGS* (1750-1802), of Pomfret, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of Captain *JOHN WILLIAMS*, of Groton, Connecticut (1739-1781).

Also, great-great-great-great-grandson of *ELNATHAN PERKINS* (1744-1781).

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *MATTHEW TURNER* (1733-1824), of New London, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ISAAC TURNER* (1754-1829), of New London, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *PETER WILLIAMS*, of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, pp. 246, 247.]

ATWATER, EDWARD IRVING.

(No. 1494. Admitted April 15, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *DAVID ATWATER* (1723-1806), who at the time of Tryon's invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779, went with others to an armed vessel lying at the wharf, dismounted one of its six-pound brass guns, drew it with his horse to the West Bridge, which he assisted in defending. In 1784 he was appointed a committee at the town meeting in New Haven to consider the treatment of the Tories.

ATWATER, EDWIN BASSETT.

(No. 1638. Admitted Feb. 22, 1904.) Of Hamden, Connecticut (P. O. New Haven); farmer; born at Hamden.

Great-great-grandson of *DAVID ATWATER*. [See *Atwater, Edward Irving*.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *JESSE GOODYEAR* (1735-1817), of New Haven, Connecticut, who in August, 1777, was appointed Captain of the 15th company or train band of the 2d regiment of militia which turned out to repel Tryon's invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779.

*ATWATER, FREDERICK SANFORD.

(No. 1299. Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; literary work; born at Newton, Iowa. Died May 4, 1901.

Great-great-grandson of *AMOS ATWATER* (1757-
—), of Bethany, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELIHU SANFORD*, 2d
(1759-1839), of Bethany, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*,
1897-9, pp. 247-8, and *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

ATWATER, HARRY ELIHU.

(No. 1478. Admitted Feb. 3, 1902.) Of Cranford, New Jersey; merchant; born at Massilon, Ohio.

Great-grandson of *DAVID ATWATER*. [See *Atwater, Edward Irving*.]

ATWATER, WILLIAM JARED.

(No. 1472. Admitted Oct. 15, 1901.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *DAVID ATWATER*. [See *Atwater, Edward Irving*.]

ATWOOD, EUGENE FREDERICK.

(No. 644. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Woodbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *DANIEL TUTTLE* (1743-1813. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 248).

ATWOOD, WILLIAM HOOKER.

(No. 1536. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; vice-president carriage company; born at Amherst, Virginia.

Great-grandson of *ELIJAH HOOKER* (1746-1823), of Farmington, Connecticut, who at a town meeting held on the 15th day of June, 1774, which declared that the act of Parliament blocking up the port of Boston is an invasion of the rights and privileges of every American, voted to oppose "Such arbitrary and tyrannical acts in every suitable way and manner that may be adopted in General Congress," and that a committee be appointed to take

any subscriptions of provisions of the inhabitants of the town of Farmington and transport the same to Boston, of which committee said Elijah Hooker was appointed, and also on a committee to keep up a correspondence with the towns of the colony of Connecticut and neighboring colonies. He also rendered services as a soldier.

AUGUR, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

(No. 1594. *Admitted Oct. 20, 1903.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; accountant; born at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

Great-grandson of *HEZEKIAH AUGUR* (1750-1818), of New Haven, Connecticut, who in 1775 was a private in the 2d Company of Governor's Foot Guards which marched to the vicinity of Boston on the Lexington alarm, under Captain Benedict Arnold.

*AUSTIN, WILLIS ROGERS.

(No. 416. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; member of the Connecticut bar; born at Norwich. Died March 4, 1896.

Grandson of *DAVID AUSTIN*.

Also, grandson of *DAVID ROGERS*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 174, and *obituary, Year Book, 1895-6*.]

*AVERRILL, HENRY ELIPHALET.

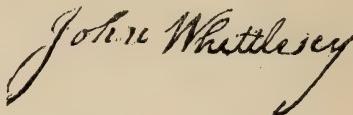
(No. 675. *Admitted May 16, 1892.*) Of Perrysburgh, Ohio; attorney at law; born at Hartford, Connecticut. Died December 3, 1892.

Great-great-grandson of *JESSE ROOT*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 174, 413.]

AVERRILL, JOHN CHESTER.

(No. 806. *Admitted May 10, 1893.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; attorney at law, and clerk of courts in New London County; born at Salisbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN WHITTLESEY*, of New Preston, Connecticut (1741-1802. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 249).



AVERY, ADDISON.

(No. 1403. Admitted Feb. 19, 1900.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; marine engineer; born at Groton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JASPER AVERY* (1743-1781), who was killed at the battle of Groton Heights, September 6, 1781, while serving as a Sergeant under command of Lieutenant-Colonel William Ledyard, at the time of the attack by General Arnold. His name appears on the Groton monument.

AVERY, EDWARD PERRY.

(No. 1462. Admitted June 10, 1901.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Webster, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *SIMEON AVERY* (1753-1796), of Groton, Connecticut, who in 1776 was a Sergeant in the company of Captain Isaac Gallup of Groton, in the 10th Continental regiment commanded by Samuel Holden Parsons, which served in New York city; afterwards on the Hudson near Peekskill, under General Heath, and who on the 1st day of January, 1777, was commissioned Ensign in the 1st regiment Connecticut line, formation of 1777-1781, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington of Norwich, which took field in the spring of 1777 at Peekskill, New York; served under General McDougall in Washington's army in Pennsylvania; was at the battle of Germantown, October 4; wintered at Valley Forge in Huntington's brigade. On the 1st of January, 1778, he was promoted to be 2d Lieutenant, the regiment being present at the battle of Mon-

mouth in June. On November 15, 1778, he was promoted to be 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment which in the winter of 1778-79 was in winter quarters at Redding. In 1779 the regiment served on the east side of the Hudson and in repelling Tryon's invasion. In 1779-80 it wintered at Morristown Huts, and afterwards served along the Hudson, the next year wintering at Connecticut Village. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

AVERY, FRANK MONTGOMERY.

(No. 938. *Admitted Dec. 19, 1894.*) Of Brooklyn, New York; lawyer; born at Brooklyn.

Great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER Avery, Jr.* (1732-1781), of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 249.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *CHARLES ELDREDGE* (1743-1798), of Groton, Connecticut, who was a member of the committee of correspondence chosen June 20, 1774, and who also served as Ensign in the 8th Connecticut regiment, taking part in the defence of Fort Griswold and of New London, Connecticut, September 6, 1781, being shot through the knee joint, which crippled him for life. His house and store were burned by the British upon that occasion.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER Avery* (1704-1780), of Groton, Connecticut, who was prior to the war Lieutenant-Colonel and afterwards Colonel of the 8th Connecticut regiment of militia, and served in garrison at New London and Groton from the commencement of the war until October, 1776, when on account of age he received an honorable discharge.

AVERY, IRVING JAMES.

(No. 1428. *Admitted Dec. 3, 1900.*) Of New London, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Ledyard, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *URIAH CORNING* (1758-1851), of Preston, Connecticut, who enlisted when eighteen years of age as a private in the company of Captain Joshua Huntington, in the 4th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, which was raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington in New York and on Long Island. In 1777 he served for five months as a mariner under Captain Seth Hastings, on the ship "Confederacy." In 1778 he served for three months; in 1779 for two months, and again for three months; in 1780 for six months, and in 1781 for four months, as a private in the company of Captain Jabez White. He was also present at the burning of New London, September 6, 1781, as a member of the state militia, and for his services received a pension.

*BABCOCK, COURTLAND GUYNET.

(No. 36. Admitted April 17, 1889.) Of Stonington, Connecticut; born in New York city. Died April 1, 1896.

Great-grandson of Colonel *HARRY BABCOCK* (—-1800. See *Year Book*, 1895-6, pp. 225, 546).

*BABCOCK, NATHAN.

(No. 619. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of Stonington, Connecticut; post-office Westerly, Rhode Island; manufacturer; born at Westerly, Rhode Island. Died May 31, 1902.

Grandson of *DANIEL BABCOCK* (1762-1846), of Westerly, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 250, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

BABCOCK, SAMUEL.

(No. 1268. Admitted June 7, 1897.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; insurance; born at Middletown.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL BABCOCK* (1747-1828), of Westerly, Rhode Island.

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN CORNWALL* (1736-1807), of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 250.]

BACON, WILLIAM TURNER.

(No. 37. *Admitted April 17, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *ZACCHEUS PEASLEE* (1765-1810), of Burlington, Vermont.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSHUA STANTON* (1740-1811), of Burlington, Vermont. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 251.]

*BACKUS, THOMAS.

(No. 547. *Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.*) Of Providence, Rhode Island; born at Brooklyn, Connecticut. Died August 13, 1902.

Great-grandson of *ANDREW BACKUS* (1733-1796), of Plainfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 251, and *obituary*, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

BAILEY, EZRA BREWSTER.

(No. 500. *Admitted May 28, 1891.*) Of Windsor Locks, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Franklin, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC FRINK*, of Stonington, Connecticut (1741—). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 251).

BAILEY, HENRY LATHAM.

(No. 1261. *Admitted May 10, 1897.*) Of Groton, Connecticut; merchant; born at Groton.

Great-grandson of *JONATHAN BAILEY* (1755-1827), of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 251.]

BAILEY, JOHN HENRY.

(No. 1248. *Admitted April 20, 1897.*) Of Brooklyn, New York; clerk; born at Brooklyn.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL BAILEY* (1728-1808), of Bethel, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 252.]

BAKER, ELLIS BENJAMIN.

(No. 1314. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Winchester, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ASA LOVELAND* (1746-1775), of Glastonbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 252.]

BAKER, ISAIAH, JR.

(No. 1034. Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance agent; born at Dennis, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *ISAIAH CHASE* (1763-1838), of West Harwick, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 252.]

*BALDWIN, ABIGAIL JANE.

(No. 925. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at New Lisbon, New York. Died Nov. 13, 1895.

A daughter of *HENRY NEARING*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, pp. 226, 548.]

*BALDWIN, CHARLES FREDERICK.

(No. 1192. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Fairfield, Connecticut. Died September 12, 1897.

Grandson of *SAMUEL WHEELER* (1760-1819), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, pp. 253, 629.]

*BALDWIN, GEORGE.

(No. 507. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Guilford, Connecticut. Died January 14, 1898.

Grandson of *JOHN CHIDSEY*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 226, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

BALDWIN, GEORGE MILLARD.

(No. 1193. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL WHEELER*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 253.]

*BALDWIN, (MRS.) HELEN MARIA BOYD.

(No. 676. Admitted May 16, 1892.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven. Died February 26, 1893.

Great-granddaughter of *EBENEZER POND*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, p. 177, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1895-6.]

BALDWIN, HENRY.

(No. 939. Admitted Dec. 10, 1894.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of *ROGER SHERMAN*, of New Milford and New Haven, Connecticut (1721-1793. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 254).

BALDWIN, SAMUEL WHEELER.

(No. 1194. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Fairfield, Connecticut.

Grandson of *SAMUEL WHEELER*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 254.]

BANKS, EDWIN.

(No. 940. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Easton, Connecticut.

Grandson of *HEZEKIAH BANKS*, of Easton, Connecticut (1748-1812. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 254).

*BANKS, SAMUEL SHERMAN.

(No. 926. *Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; insurance; born at Bridgeport. Died November 11, 1903.

Great-grandson of *HEZEKIAH BANKS*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 255, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

BARBER, OSCAR MAXSON.

(No. 1195. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.*) Of Mystic, Connecticut; physician; born at Hopkinton, Rhode Island.

Great-grandson of *GEORGE STILLMAN, 2d* (1739—), of Westerly, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 255.]

BARBER, WILLIAM POND.

(No. 639. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant *EBENEZER POND* (1728-1821). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 255.)

BARBOUR, SAMUEL LYNES.

(No. 1229. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Norwalk, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *TIMOTHY STARR* (1730-1802), of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 255.]

*BARKER, CHARLES COFFIN.

(No. 800. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; dentist; born at Wakefield, New Hampshire. Died November 30, 1901.

Grandson of *SAMUEL BARKER*, of Rowley, Massachusetts, and Bethel, Maine (1762-1831). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 256, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.)

BARKER, GEORGE WILLIAM.

(No. 1348. *Admitted May 10, 1898.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-great-grandson of *HENRY HODGES* (1718-1778), of Taunton, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 256.]

BARLOW, CHARLES COUCH.

(No. 1583. *Admitted July 6, 1903.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; banker; born at West Cornwall, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *AARON BARLOW* (1750-1800), of Redding, Connecticut, who served as Sergeant in the 10th company, Captain Salmon Read, of the 5th Continental regiment, Colonel Waterbury, from May to November 28, 1775. The regiment marched first to New York under General Wooster, and then to the northern department. He also served as Ensign in the company of Captain John Gray, under Colonel Samuel Whiting, for a short campaign at Fishkill, from October 5 to October 19, 1777. In January, 1778, he was appointed by the General Assembly, Ensign of the 9th company or train band in the 4th regiment, under Captain John Gray. He also served for two months from August, 1778, as Ensign in the company of Captain Thomas Nash. In July, September and November, 1779, he served as Ensign in the company of Captain John Gray, and from April, 1780, he served for nine months as Lieutenant under Captain Bell, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Beebe. He was a pensioner.

BARLOW, THOMAS DEWITT.

(No. 1075. *Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; merchant; born at Redding, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *AARON BARLOW*. [See *Barlow, Charles Couch.*]

BARNES, AMOS FOOTE.

(No. 1433. *Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; banker; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN BARNES* (1760-—), of Middletown, Connecticut, who enlisted at Middletown in May, 1776, and served for three years as a private in the company of Captain Sanford, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Bradley. This company was at the battle of Monmouth and was stationed during the winter at Valley Forge. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of *DANIEL GOFFE PHIPPS* (1751-1838), of New Haven, Connecticut, who served for two months as a private in the Connecticut troops and for six months as a mariner in the Connecticut troops, a part of the time under Captain Thatcher, for which service he was granted a pension.

***BARNES, THOMAS ATTWATER.**

(No. 1035. *Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; retired merchant; born at New Haven. Died January 27, 1902.

Great-grandson of *JONATHAN BARNES* (1760-—), of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 257, and *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

BARNES, WILLIAM ALSTINE.

(No. 1076. *Admitted March 23, 1896.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; superintendent of fire alarm telegraph; born at Farmington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JESSE FROST* (1763-1827), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 257.]

***BARNEY, SAMUEL EBEN.**

(No. 439. *Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; accountant and cashier; born at New Haven. Died August 25, 1897.

Grandson of *SAMUEL BARNEY.*

Also, great-grandson of *NATHAN DUMMER.* [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 230, and *obituary, Year Book, 1897-9.*]

BARNUM, GEORGE STARR.

(No. 996. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *THOMAS STARR* (1720-1806), of Danbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *DANIEL HICKOK* (1748-1835), of Bethel, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 258.]

*BARNUM, PHINEAS TAYLOR.

(No. 349. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Bethel, Connecticut. Died April 7, 1891.

Grandson of *PHINEAS TAYLOR*. [See *Year Book*, 1891, pp. 70, 207.]

BARROWS, FREEMAN WILSON.

(No. 1417. Admitted July 16, 1900.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; wholesale druggist; born at Cold Spring, New York.

Great-grandson of *FREDERIC FREEMAN* (1755-1818), of Mansfield, Connecticut, who served in the company of Captain Jonathan Nichols, under Lieutenant-Colonel Experience Storrs, on the Lexington alarm in April, 1775.

BARROWS, PITTS.

(No. 1230. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of Spring Hill, Connecticut; agent; born at Mansfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SKIFF FREEMAN* (1755-1847), of Mansfield, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *THOMAS BARROWS* (1742-1802), of Mansfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 259.]

BARRY, CARLOS, JR.

(No. 1276. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.) Of New London, Connecticut; banker; born at New London.

Great-great-grandson of *ASA WOODWORTH* (1744-1817), of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 260.]

BARTLETT, JOSIAH.

(No. 1607. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; watchmaker and jeweler; born at Lee, New Hampshire.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS BARTLETT* (1745-1805), of Nottingham, New Hampshire, who in 1775 was Captain of a company in a New Hampshire regiment commanded by Colonel Jonathan Burnham, in service in Massachusetts at Winter Hill, near Boston, under General Sullivan. In December, 1776, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of a New Hampshire regiment commanded by Colonel David Gilman, which was sent to New York at the request of General Washington. In June, 1780, he was Colonel of a New Hampshire regiment raised to reinforce the army at West Point, where they arrived on August 4, and were assigned to the command of General Arnold.

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN TRUE* (1760-1806), of Nottingham, New Hampshire, who served from June 30, 1777, to January 7, 1778, in the company of Captain Simon Marston, in the New Hampshire regiment commanded by Colonel Joseph Senter, in Rhode Island. He also served as a private in the company of Captain Joseph Dearborn, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Moses Nichols, on an expedition to Rhode Island in August, 1778. He also served as a private in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Bartlett, from July to October, 1780, the regiment being stationed at West Point under General Benedict Arnold.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH CILLEY* (1734-1799), of Nottingham, New Hampshire, who in 1775, upon the news of the battle of Lexington, marched with one hundred volunteers from Nottingham, New

Hampshire, for the scene of action. He was afterwards appointed Major in the 2d regiment New Hampshire volunteers, commanded by Colonel Poor. In 1776 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and on April 2, 1777, was appointed Colonel of the 1st New Hampshire regiment in the place of Colonel Stark, resigned. He was at Ticonderoga under General Sullivan; was engaged with his regiment at Beemis Heights; was at the surrender of Burgoyne; at the storming of Stony Point; at Monmouth, and served at various other places during the war.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL SCALES* (1754-1778), of Nottingham, New Hampshire, who was a private in the company of Captain Smith Emerson, which served at Seavey's Island in the defence of Portsmouth harbor from November, 1775, to March, 1776.

Also, great - great - grandson of *NATHANIEL BATCHELDER* (1732-1777), of Dearfield, New Hampshire, who from May 1 to August 8, 1777, served as a private in the company of Captain Henry Dearborn, in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Stark, which was at the battle of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775, his company being stationed at the "Rail Fence." He also served as a private in the company of Captain Michael McClary, in the 3d New Hampshire Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel Alexander Scammell, enlisting February 10, 1777, and serving till his death of fever at Ticonderoga in August.

***BARTRAM, EZRA HARRIS.**

(No. 575. *Admitted Oct. 14, 1891.*) Of Sharon, Connecticut; farmer; born at Sherman, Connecticut. Died May 10, 1892.

Grandson of *ISAAC BARTRAM*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 179, 405.*]

BARTRAM, ISAAC NEWTON.

(No. 178. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Sharon, Connecticut; builder; born at Redding, Connecticut.

Grandson of *ISAAC BARTRAM* (1758-1842), of Redding, Connecticut.

Also, grandson of *ISAAC PLATT* (17—-1828), of Redding, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 261.]

BARTRAM, ORLANDO.

(No. 1277. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; traveling salesman; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of *JAMES BARTRAM* (1738-—), of Danbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 261.]

BATES, ALBERT CARLOS.

(No. 62. Admitted April 29, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; librarian Connecticut Historical Society; born at East Granby, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *LEMUEL BATES* (1729-1820), of Simsbury, Connecticut.

Lemuel Bates Capt.

Also, great-grandson of Corporal *SETH HIGLEY*, of Simsbury.

Also, a descendant of *EDWARD POWERS* (1751-1809), of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 262.]

*BATES, NATHAN DENISON.

(No. 339. Admitted June 5, 1890.) Of Preston, Connecticut; auctioneer; born at Griswold, Connecticut. Died February 19, 1903.

Great-grandson of *SILAS BATES*, of Exeter, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 263, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

BATES, (MRS.) SARAH GLAZIER.

(No. 548. *Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.*) Of Lincoln, Nebraska; wife of the Reverend J. M. Bates; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-granddaughter of *SILAS GLAZIER*, of Wilton, Connecticut (1748-—).

Also, great-granddaughter of *ZEBEDIAH MARCY*, of Ashford, Connecticut (1732-1806. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 263.*)

*BATTERSON, JAMES GOODWIN.

(No. 322. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Travelers' Insurance Company; born in Bloomfield, Connecticut. Died September 18, 1901.

Grandson of *GEORGE BATTERSON*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 263, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

BEACH, GEORGE WATSON.

(No. 249. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *ADNA BEACH*, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1718-—. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 263.*)

BEACH, HENRY LEDLIE.

(No. 284. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN HANKS* (1755-—), of Mansfield, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 264.*]

BEARDSLEY, EDWARD WATSON.

(No. 774. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Winchester, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS WATSON*, of New Hartford and Torrington, Connecticut (1763-1850. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 265.*)

BEARDSLEY, (MRS.) LUCY JANE FAYER-WEATHER.

(No. 550. *Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.*) Wife of Morris B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Stratford, Connecticut.

Great-granddaughter of *SAMUEL FAYER-WEATHER*, of Stratford, Connecticut (1761-1848. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 265.*)

BEARDSLEY, JAMES EDWIN.

(No. 1526. *Admitted Jan. 19, 1903.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; dentist; born at Butternut, New York.

Great-grandson of *JOSIAH BEARDSLEY* (1756-1842), of Fairfield, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company of Captain Ebenezer Hill from October 5 to October 22, 1777, in the regiment of Colonel Samuel Whiting, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Dimon, organized for a short campaign at the Fishkills.

BEARDSLEY, MORRIS BEACH.

(No. 1078. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Trumbull, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *DAVID BEARDSLEY* (1728-1802), of Stratford, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *DANIEL GREGORY* (1754-1843), of Trumbull, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 266.*]

Also, great-grandson of *AGUR CURTIS* (1757-1838), of Stratford, Connecticut, who enlisted in April, 1776, and served one month as private in the company commanded by Captain George Benjamin. At some period later in 1776 he again enlisted, and served for seven weeks as private in the company of Captain Wheeler, under Colonel Samuel Whiting. In April, 1777, he served for one week as private in the same company. In November, 1777, he served for two weeks as private in the company of Captain Stiles Judson, under Colonel

Whiting, and in January, 1779, he served for nine weeks under Captain Judson in the same regiment. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH CURTIS, 3d* (1721-1801), of Stratford, Connecticut, who at a meeting held in Stratford, December 19, 1774, where the proceedings of the Continental Congress and the association therein recommended were read, was appointed one of a committee "to observe the conduct of all persons relative to said association and proceed thereon according to the advice therein given." He was also appointed December 18, 1775, one of the town "Committee of Observation." In December, 1776, he was one of the "Committee of Inspection." He was also appointed November 10, 1777, one of a committee to provide the soldiers all those necessaries which the law directed.

BEARDSLEY, SAMUEL FAYERWEATHER.

(No. 1036. *Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL FAYERWEATHER.*

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *DAVID BEARDSLEY.*

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *ZECHARIAH BLAKEMAN* (1720-1779), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 266.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *DANIEL GREGORY* (1754-1843), of Trumbull, Connecticut, who served in the 2d Connecticut regiment from August 1, 1780, to December 13, 1780, in the army on the Hudson. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of *AGUR CURTIS.* [See *Beardsley, Morris Beach.*]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH CURTIS, 3d.* [See *Beardsley, Morris Beach.*]

BECKWITH, CYRUS GROSVENOR.

(No. 1079. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of New London, Connecticut; born at Waterford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Captain *JONATHAN CAULKINS* (1736-1787), of East Lyme, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 267.]

BECKWITH, OLIVER RUSSELL.

(No. 1527. Admitted Jan. 19, 1903.) Of Collinsville, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Canton, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of *EPHRAIM COOK* (17—1789), of Cheshire, Connecticut, who in 1777 was a Captain in the 10th regiment of militia commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Baldwin, which was stationed at Fishkill, having been ordered to march to the aid of the Continental army on the North River. He was in service and turned out with his company to repel the enemy at the time of Tryon's invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779.

BEECHER, EBENEZER BENTON.

(No. 510. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of Westville, New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Litchfield, Connecticut.

Grandson of *WHEELER BEECHER* (1754-1838), of Woodbridge, Connecticut, afterwards of Plymouth, Connecticut, who in the summer of 1776 served for four months as a private in the company of Captain Joseph Newton, in the 1st Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel James Wadsworth, which was stationed at Cambridge. In the winter of 1776 he served for three months from December, in the company of Captain Samuel Osborn. He also served for ten days in April, 1777, in the same company. He also served for seven months from June, 1777, as a private in the company of Captain James Peck, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Enos, and also for seven months from July, 1779,

as a private in the company of Captain Peter Perritt, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Matthew Mead. He was engaged in the battle of Long Island and also at Compo Hill at the time of Tryon's invasion in 1779. For this service he was granted a pension.

BEECHER, EDWARD COLLINS.

(No. 677. *Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of JEREMIAH PARMELEE, of New Haven, Connecticut (—-1778. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 267.*)

BEECHER, LUCIUS WHEELER.

(No. 440. *Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.*) Of Westville, New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Grandson of WHEELER BEECHER. [See Beecher, Ebenezer Benton.]

BEERS, HENRY CLAY.

(No. 511. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Derby, Connecticut.

Grandson of JOHN BEERS, of Derby, Connecticut (1758-1848. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 268.*)

BEERS, ROBERT CANFIELD.

(No. 1369. *Admitted May 10, 1899.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOHN BEERS. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 268.]

BELCHER, WILLIAM.

(No. 141. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of New London, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New London.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM BEECHER (1731-1801), of Preston, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 268.]

*BELDEN, CHANNING SNOW.

(No. 1017. *Admitted June 17, 1895.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Whately, Massachusetts. Died February 20, 1903.

Great-grandson of *JOSHUA BELDING* (1733-1805), of Whately, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL COLEMAN* (1742-1816), of Whately, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 269, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

BELDEN, FRANK ERNEST.

(No. 775. *Admitted April 18, 1893.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *RICHARD BELDEN*, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1762-1848). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 269).

BELDEN, HERBERT EUGENE.

(No. 777. *Admitted April 18, 1893.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *RICHARD BELDEN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 270.]

BELKNAP, LEVERETT.

(No. 142. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookseller; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *FRANCIS BELKNAP*, of Ellington, Connecticut (1755-1838). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 270).

BENNETT, MARTIN TOSCAN.

(No. 1173. *Admitted Oct. 20, 1896.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS CHURCH* (1761-1843), of Bristol, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 270.]

BETTS, HENRY BENJAMIN.

(No. 1384. *Admitted Sept. 19, 1899.*) Of Danbury, Connecticut; farmer; born at Wilton, Connecticut.

Great - great - great - great - grandson of *JOSEPH STARR*, who was appointed by the General Assembly in May, 1773, Captain of the 9th company or train band, in the 16th regiment of militia, which served around New York in 1776, under Colonel Joseph P. Cooke of Danbury. The rolls are missing.

BEVINS, LEGRAND.

(No. 738. *Admitted Jan. 27, 1893.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Meriden.

Grandson of *WALTER BOOTH* (1761-1825), of Woodbridge, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 271.]

BIDWELL, JASPER HAMILTON.

(No. 150. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Collinsville, Connecticut; banker; born at East Granby, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS BIDWELL, Jr.* (1738-—), of New Hartford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 271.]

*BIGELOW, HOBART BALDWIN.

(No. 119. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; late Governor of Connecticut; born at North Haven, Connecticut. Died November 12, 1891.

Great-grandson of *PAUL BIGELOW*. [See *Year Book*, 1892, pp. 82, 257.]

*BILL, CHARLES.

(No. 1198. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.*) Of Springfield, Massachusetts; retired; born at Ledyard, Connecticut. Died April 15, 1897.

Grandson of *JOSHUA BILL* (1762-1841), of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 272; obituary, p. 632.]

BILL, EDWARD LYMAN.

(No. 1500. *Admitted May 10, 1902.*) Of New York city; editor and publisher; born at Lyme, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHAN GALLUP* (1727-1799), of Groton, Connecticut, who was a deputy in the General Assembly from Groton from May, 1775, to 1779. He was appointed by the General Assembly in October, 1776, Major of the 8th regiment of militia, and in March, 1777, was placed in command of all the guards and soldiers assigned to garrison the fortifications and posts at New London and Groton. In May, 1777, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the same regiment. In February, 1778, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the six battalions then raised, which in June were reduced to two battalions, in one of which he served as Lieutenant-Colonel. In July, 1778, upon requisition of General Washington, he was ordered with one company of his battalion to proceed to Providence for service under General Sullivan. In July, 1779, he was placed in command of the men detached from various regiments and sent to New London and Groton to defend those places against the anticipated attack of the enemy. In January, 1780, he was appointed by the General Assembly Colonel of the 27th regiment of militia.

***BILL, HENRY.**

(No. 501. *Admitted May 28, 1891.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Groton, Connecticut. Died August 14, 1891.

Grandson of *JOSHUA BILL*. [See *Year Book, 1892*, pp. 82, 254.]

BILLARD, JOHN LEANDER.

(No. 1151. *Admitted July 13, 1896.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; lumber and coal dealer; born at Saybrook, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL SPENCER* (1740-1784), of Westbrook, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 272.]

BINGHAM, EDWIN HENRY.

(No. 576. Admitted Oct. 20, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Lisbon, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN BINGHAM* (1756-1835), of Norwich, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL HOLDEN*, of Dorchester, Massachusetts (1737-1808).

Also, great-great-grandson of *VERIN DANIEL* (1737-1776), of Milton, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *AMASA STANDISH* (1756-1847), of Preston, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 272.]

BINGHAM, THEODORE ALFRED.

(No. 1135. Admitted April 21, 1896.) Of Washington, D. C.; Colonel corps of engineers, U. S. A.; born at Andover, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *STEPHEN BINGHAM* (1740-1835), of Andover, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JONATHAN JOHNSON* (1736-1815), of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 273.]

BIRD, THEODORE.

(No. 1315. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Bethlehem, Connecticut; manufacturer and farmer; born at Bethlehem.

Grandson of *SAMUEL JACKSON* (1758-1843), of Bethlehem, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 274.]

BIRDSEY, ELI COE.

(No. 1199. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; merchant; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of *DAVID COE* (1717-1807), of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 275.]

BIRDSEYE, ISAAC WASHINGTON.

(No. 941. *Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Huntington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH BIRDSEYE* (1740-1817), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 275.]

BISHOP, HENRY ALFRED.

(No. 892. *Admitted March 5, 1894.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; railroad business; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL HITCHCOCK* (1757-1841), of Southington, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSHUA NEWHALL* (1755-1818), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 276.]

BISHOP, JOSEPH.

(No. 32. *Admitted April 11, 1889.*) Of West Hartford, Connecticut; born at Farmington, Connecticut.

Son of *THOMAS FITCH BISHOP*, of Farmington, Connecticut (1763-—). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 276).

BISHOP, NATHAN LEE.

(No. 1152. *Admitted June 8, 1896.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; teacher; born at Lisbon, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of the Reverend *ANDREW LEE* (1745-1832), who lived in Hanover and Lisbon, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 276.]

*BISHOP, SETH WOODFORD.

(No. 338. *Admitted June 5, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at West Hartford, Connecticut. Died July 30, 1895.

Grandson of *THOMAS FITCH BISHOP*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, p. 83, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1895-6.]

BISSELL, CLINTON TALCOTT.

(No. 1370. *Admitted May 10, 1899.*) Of South Manchester, Connecticut; civil engineer; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *WHITE GRISWOLD*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN TALCOTT* (1754-1847), of Glastonbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 277.]

BISSELL, FREDERIC CLARENCE.

(No. 1578. *Admitted May 9, 1903.*) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; chief clerk to State Comptroller; born at Hebron, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOEL JONES* (1733-1792), of Hebron, Connecticut, who in 1778, 1779 and 1780, was a member of the General Assembly from the town of Hebron. In October, 1776, he was appointed Major of the 12th regiment of militia, and in December, 1776, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. In May, 1777, he was in command of a detachment at New London. From August to November, 1777, his regiment, commanded by Colonel Jonathan Latimer, was ordered to reinforce General Gates at Saratoga. It was assigned to General Poore's Continental brigade, in Arnold's division; fought in the battles of September 19 and October 9, and upon being dismissed after the surrender of Burgoyne, was highly complimented by General Gates.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSHUA PHELPS, Jr.* (1751-1825), of Hebron, Connecticut, who in April, 1775, served as a private in the company of Captain Worthy Waters, on the Lexington alarm. He also served for three months from January, 1776, as a private in the company of Captain Eliphalet Bulkley, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Wolcott. He also served for three months from September, 1776, as a private in the company of Captain Joshua Phelps, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Horsford. He also served for three months from Sep-

tember, 1781, as a private in the company of Captain Roger Phelps, for which service he received a pension.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSHUA PHELPS* (1730-1809), of Hebron, Connecticut, who in 1776 was Captain of a company in the 12th militia regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Obadiah Horsford, which served in the campaign around New York, under Brigadier-General Saltonstall.

Also, great-grandson of *LEVI BISSELL* (1747-1828), of Hebron, Connecticut, who served as a private in the Revolution and whose equipment as such soldier is now in the possession of his descendants.

Also, great-grandson of *ALDRIC CARVER* (1761-1828), of Hebron, Connecticut, who in January, 1778, enlisted for three years in a company of artificers commanded by Ensign Chapman and Major Painter, and served until the spring of 1779, when on account of sickness he returned home on furlough. In the spring following he returned to his company, but owing to continued sickness served but a short time. He was a pensioner.

BISSELL, HIRAM JARVIS.

(No. 620. *Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.*) Of Lakeville, Connecticut; merchant; born at Litchfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN BISSELL*, of Litchfield, Connecticut (1744-1821). *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 277.*

BISSELL, THOMAS H.

(No. 55. *Admitted April 23, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at (now) South Windsor, Connecticut.

Son of *THOMAS BISSELL* (1757-1855), of East Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-8, p. 278.*]

*BLAKE, SILAS LEROY.

(No. 1249. *Admitted April 20, 1897.*) Of New London, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Cornwall, Vermont. Died September 2, 1902.

Great-grandson of *SILAS STONE* (1728-1777), of Framingham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 278, and *obituary*, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

BLAKE, WILLIAM PHIPPS.

(No. 942. Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; geologist and mining engineer; born at New York city.

Grandson of *CAPTAIN JONATHAN MIX* (1753-1817), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 278.]

BLAKESLEE, CHARLES HENRY.

(No. 807. Admitted Feb. 12, 1893.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; teacher of German; born at Hamden, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN PIERPONT* (1760-1851). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 279).

BLAKESLEE, FRED GILBERT.

(No. 1434. Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *THEODORE CADWELL* (1757 or 9-1837), of Windsor, Connecticut, who enlisted November, 1775, in the company of Captain Abner Prior, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Erastus Wolcott, formed upon the call of General Washington for troops to guard his lines at various points. They reached Boston towards the end of January, 1776, and took part in the siege of that city. He again enlisted in June, 1776, and served seven months as a private in the company of Captain Jonah Gillette, Jr., in the 2d battalion Wadsworth's brigade, commanded by Colonels Fisher Gay and Selah Hart, raised to reinforce Washington in New York; was at the battle of Long Island in August and in the retreat to New York and at White Plains. He again enlisted in September, 1777, and served for two months in the company of Captain Jonathan Humphrey, under Colonel McClellan. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ROGER FILER (FYLER)*, of Windsor, Connecticut, a member of Colonel Jedediah Huntington's regiment, 17th Continental, in 1776. He was in the engagement on Long Island and lost a leg.

BLISS, FREDERICK SPENCER.

(No. 646. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL WOODHOUSE*, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1756-1834). [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 280].

BLISS, WALTER.

(No. 1200. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; book publisher; born at Agawam, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of Doctor *REUBEN CHAMPION* (1727-1777), of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JAMES SIKES* (1719-1795), of Springfield, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 280.]

BOARDMAN, THOMAS JEFFERSON.

(No. 376. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN FRANCIS*, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1744-1824).

John Francis.

Also, great-grandson of *ELIZUR GOODRICH*, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1730-1785). [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 281].

Elizur Goodrich

BOARDMAN, WILLIAM ELLIS.

(No. 375. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN FRANCIS*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELIZUR GOODRICH*.

[See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 282.]

BOARDMAN, WILLIAM FRANCIS JOSEPH.

(No. 145. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELIZUR GOODRICH*.

Also, great-grandson of *JOHN FRANCIS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 282.]

BOARDMAN, WILLIAM GREENLEAF.

(No. 377. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN FRANCIS*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELIZUR GOODRICH*.

[See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 282.]

BOND, FRANK STUART.

(No. 170. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of New London, Connecticut; vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company; born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH LOVELL*, of Medway, Massachusetts (1741-—).

Also, grandson of *EZRA RICHARDSON*, of Medway, Massachusetts.

Also, great-grandson of *ASA RICHARDSON*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 282.]

BOND, HENRY RICHARDSON.

(No. 165. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of New London, Connecticut; born at Bangor, Maine.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH LOVELL*.

Also, grandson of *EZRA RICHARDSON*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 283.]

*BOND, WILLIAM.

(No. 808. *Admitted Feb. 12, 1893.*) Of New York city; born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts. Died March 27, 1897.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH LOVELL.

Also, grandson of EZRA RICHARDSON. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 249, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9.*]

*BOND, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

(No. 290. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of New London, Connecticut; railroad superintendent; born at New London. Died October, 1901.

Great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON, of Norwich, Connecticut (1719-1786).

A cursive signature of "Jabez Huntington" enclosed in a decorative oval flourish.

Also, great-great-grandson of ANDREW HUNTINGTON (1745-18—), of Norwich, Connecticut.

A cursive signature of "Andrew Huntington" enclosed in a decorative oval flourish.

Also, great-great grandson of JOSEPH LOVELL.

Also, great-grandson of EZRA RICHARDSON. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 283, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

BOSTWICK, LEONARD.

(No. 1174. *Admitted Sept. 28, 1896.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of ELI NICHOLS (1761-1845), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 284.]

BOSWORTH, FRED EZRA.

(No. 1447. Admitted Feb. 22, 1901.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *EPHRAIM CHIDSEY* (1752-1832), of East Haven, Connecticut, who served for seven months, from May, 1775, in the company of Captain William Douglas, in the regiment commanded by Colonel David Waterbury; also for seven months, from May, 1776, in the company of Captain Brackett, in the regiment commanded by Colonel William Douglas; also for seven months, from May, 1777, in the company of Captain Israel Potter; also for six months, from June, 1778, as a Sergeant in the company of Captain Phineas Bradley; also for one year, from February, 1779, as a Sergeant in the company of Captain Phineas Bradley, during which service he was engaged in the battle at St. Johns, Canada, and in skirmishes near New York city, and for which service he received a pension.

The applicant served as a seaman in the war with Spain in 1898, on board the *U. S. S. Minnesota*, from which he was honorably discharged on the 9th day of September, 1898.

BOUGHTON, HENRY ISAAC.

(No. 1291. Admitted Dec. 20, 1897.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL UPSON* (1737-1816), of Wolcott, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 284.*]

BOUTON, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 1269. Admitted June 7, 1897.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; salesman; born at Wilton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NOAH BOUTON* (1743-1812), of South East, New York. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 285.*]

BOWEN, JAMES BARTON.

(No. 943. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.) Of Putnam, Connecticut; merchant; born at Woodstock, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ABIEL CHAFFEE* (1762-1847), of Woodstock, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 285.]

BOWERS, DWIGHT ELIOT.

(No. 373. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; fire insurance; born at Claremont, New Hampshire.

Great-grandson of *CALEB BAILEY*, of Middletown, Connecticut (1760-1828). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 285).

BOWERS, EDWARD AUGUSTUS.

(No. 374. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; attorney and counselor at law; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *CALEB BAILEY*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 286.]

BOWERS, GEORGE NEWELL.

(No. 739. Admitted Jan. 26, 1893.) Of Springfield, Massachusetts; artist; born at Berlin, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER ROBERTS*, of Middletown, Connecticut (1758-1840). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 286).

BOYD, EDWARD EBENEZER.

(No. 467. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant *EBENEZER POND* (1728-1821), of Wrentham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 286.]

BRADLEY, CLARENCE PECK.

(No. 944. Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL BRADLEY* (1750-1818), of Cheshire, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 286.]

BRADLEY, FREDERICK TRUMAN.

(No. 1371. *Admitted May 10, 1899.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; treasurer corporation; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL MINOR* (1735-1811), of Woodbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 287.]

BRADLEY, GEORGE THOMAS.

(No. 1136. *Admitted April 21, 1896.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; coal merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *EZEKIEL HAYES* (1724-1807), of Branford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 287.]

BRADLEY, NATHANIEL LYMAN.

(No. 945. *Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Cheshire, Connecticut.

Grandson of *DANIEL BRADLEY*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 288.]

BRADLEY, WILLIAM JUSTUS.

(No. 1505. *Admitted July 28, 1902.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manager Singer Sewing Machine Company; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *EZEKIEL HAYES* (1724-1807), who was appointed at Branford, Connecticut, November 14, 1780, collector of the tax for supplies for the American army under the Act of the General Assembly. The provisions were stored in Northford, or Branford, from whence part were carried the next year to the army at the siege of Yorktown, the drivers remaining to witness the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

BRAGAW, GRISWOLD.

(No. 1393. *Admitted Dec. 11, 1899.*) Of New London, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Jersey City, New Jersey.

Great-grandson of *RICHARD BRAGAW* (1748-1818), of Newtown, New York, who in August, 1776, was one of a committee of Newtown, Long Island, engaged in driving cattle to prevent the same falling into the hands of the enemy, and was acting under the command of General Woodhull. They were surprised by the enemy at Hinchman's tavern, Jamaica, were taken prisoners, and sent to the prison ship, whence they escaped by bribing a friend to the government. He also in other ways rendered service.

BRAINARD, FISK.

(No. 1394. Admitted Dec. 11, 1899.) Of Cobalt, Connecticut; retired; born at Haddam, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSIAH BRAINARD* (1711-1792), of Haddam, Connecticut, Ensign of the 1st company in the 4th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, commanded by Colonel Samuel Selden in 1776. This battalion participated in the defence of Long Island, served also in New York, and was present with the main army until December 25, 1776, when its term expired.

*BRAINARD, LEVERETT.

(No. 250. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company; born at Colchester, Connecticut. Died July 2, 1902.

Grandson of *WILLIAM BRAINARD*, of Colchester, Connecticut (1746-1820. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 289, and *obituary*, *Year Book*, 1900-1903).

BRAINERD, FRANK.

(No. 678. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Portland, Connecticut; treasurer quarry company; born at Portland.

Great-great-great-grandson of *JOSIAH BRAINERD*, of East Haddam, Connecticut (1711-1792. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 289).

BRAINERD, JUDSON BALDWIN.

(No. 679. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Portland, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Portland.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSIAH BRAINERD*.
[See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 289.]

BRAYTON, CHARLES ERSKINE.

(No. 80. Admitted April 13, 1889.) Of Stonington, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Stonington.

Grandson of *SAMUEL DAVIS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 289.]

*BREWSTER, JOHN DENISON.

(No. 608. Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; merchant; born at Ledyard, Connecticut. Died April 30, 1894.

Great-great-grandson of *PARKE AVERY*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM LATHAM*.
[See *Year Book*, 1893-4, pp. 194, 438.]

BRIGHAM, FRANK MARKHAM.

(No. 1018. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of Rockville, Connecticut; merchant; born at Rockville.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL MARKHAM* (1754-1829), of Chatham, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 290.]

BRIGHAM, WALTER DAMON.

(No. 1376. Admitted May 22, 1899.) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; superintendent of thread mill; born at Natick, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL MAYNARD* (1744-1805), of Wayland, Massachusetts, who served as Lieutenant in the company of Captain Nathaniel Cudworth, in the regiment of Colonel Abijah Pierce, which marched from Sudbury on the Lexington alarm April 19, 1775; in service five days. He also served as Lieutenant

in the company of Captain Thaddeus Russell, in Colonel Jonathan Brewer's regiment, from April 24, 1775, commissioned June 17, 1775. He also served as Captain in the regiment of Colonel Ezekiel Howes, 4th Middlesex County regiment, commissioned July 9, 1776, his company being drafted into the regiment of Colonel Samuel Thatcher and ordered to march to Fairfield, Connecticut, on or before December 16, 1776.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM BRIGHAM* (1735-1793), of Marlboro, Massachusetts, who was the Captain of a company in the regiment of Colonel Jonathan Ward, which marched to Cambridge on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, and remained in service seventeen days.

***BRINLEY, GEORGE PUTNAM.**

(No. 486. *Admitted May 4, 1891.*) Of Newington, Connecticut; born at Hartford, Connecticut. Died August 24, 1892.

Great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL PUTNAM*.

Also, great-grandson of *JEREMIAH WADSWORTH*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 195, 407.]

BRINSMADE, JOHN CHAPIN.

(No. 1579. *Admitted May 9, 1903.*) Of Washington, Connecticut; teacher; born at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL NATHANIEL BRINSMADE* (1750-1826), of Woodbury, Connecticut, who served from July 6, 1775, as Ensign of the company of Captain Isaac Bostwick, in the 7th regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb, raised by order of the Assembly in July, 1775. The companies were stationed at various points along the Sound until September, when on requisition from Washington it was ordered to the Boston camps, and there assigned to General Sullivan's brigade on Winter Hill, at the left of the besieging line, where it remained until the expiration of service. In No-

vember, 1776, he was appointed Adjutant of the 13th regiment of militia by Colonel Increase Moseley, the original commission being now in possession of the family.

Also, great-grandson of *PHINEAS CHAPIN* (1747—), of Chicopee, Massachusetts, who was a private in the company of Captain Adam Casson, in the Massachusetts regiment from Berkshire County, commanded by Colonel John Ashley, having enlisted October 14, 1780.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN FAR-RAND* (1724-1812), of Washington, Connecticut, who in 1775 was a member of the committee of inspection of the town of Woodbury. In May, 1774, he was appointed Lieutenant of the 5th company in the 13th regiment of the colony, and in 1779 was a Captain in the same regiment and served with the main army near Peekskill, his company also assisting in repelling the enemy at the time of Tryon's invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779.

Also, great-grandson of *ABEL CHAPIN* (1756—), of Chicopee, Massachusetts, who served at Ticonderoga.

*BRISTOL, CORNELIUS GARDNER.

(*No. 680. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Milford, Connecticut. Died December 1, 1901.

Great-grandson of *NATHAN BRISTOL*, of Milford, Connecticut (1751-1825. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 291, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*)

BRISTOL, GEORGE WILLIAM.

(*No. 1602. Admitted Dec. 7, 1903.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manager mercantile agency; born at Meriden, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *GIDEON BRISTOL* (1755-1837), of Cheshire, Connecticut, who served for eight days in the company of Captain Isaac Cook, which marched from Wallingford on the Lexington alarm. He again enlisted

in May, 1775, in the company of Captain Isaac Cook, Jr., of Wallingford, in the 1st regiment, commanded by General Wooster, which served around New York, in the northern department under General Schuyler, assisted in the reduction of St. Johns, and was stationed at Montreal until discharged, November 28. He again enlisted in June, 1776, in the company of Captain Nathaniel Bunnell in the 5th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, Colonel William Douglas, raised to reinforce Washington around New York, and served there and at the battle of Long Island, and at White Plains until December. He was a pensioner.

***BRISTOL, PHINEAS S.**

(No. 378. *Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.*) Of Milford, Connecticut; treasurer of the Milford Savings Bank; born at Milford. Died March 14, 1891.

Grandson of *NATHAN BRISTOL*. [See *Year Book, 1891*, pp. 79, 203.]

BRONSON, ARTHUR HART.

(No. 647. *Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC BRONSON* (1761-1845), of Farmington, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *BLISS HART* (1761-1831), of Farmington, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 291.]

BRONSON, CHARLES FRENCH.

(No. 1081. *Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; clerk; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *TITUS BRONSON*, of Middlebury, Connecticut (1751-1820).

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *ISAAC BRONSON, Jr.*, of Middlebury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 292.]

BRONSON, HENRY TRUMBULL.

(No. 91. *Admitted May 20, 1889.*) Of New York city; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC BRONSON*.

Also, great-grandson of *BLISS HART*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 292.]

BROOKER, CHARLES FREDERICK.

(No. 998. *Admitted May 10, 1895.*) Of Ansonia, Connecticut; president of corporation; born at Litchfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ABRAHAM BROOKER* (1736-1816), of Killingworth, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 292.]

BROOKS, ANSEL JONES.

(No. 1537. *Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; president of corporation; born at Clinton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH CLARK* (1762-1847), of Chester, Connecticut, who from July 2, 1776, served for three months as a private in the company of Captain Aaron Stevens, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Mott. He also served from May, 1778, for six months as a private in the company of Captain Elisha Chapman, in the regiment commanded by Colonel McClellan. He also served for six months from September, 1779, as a musician in the company of Captain John Allen, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Mead. He also served from June 17, 1780, to January 1, 1781, as a musician in the company of Captain Abner Smith, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Beebe. For this service he was granted a pension.

* Also, great-grandson of *SIMEON BROOKS* (1740-1819), of Saybrook, Connecticut, who enlisted May 8, 1775, in the 9th company, Captain John Ely, of the 6th regiment, Colonel Parsons, which served at New London

till ordered to Boston camps, where they took post at Roxbury, and remained till discharged, October 11, 1775. He again enlisted in the summer of 1776, in the company of Captain Aaron Stevens, in Colonel Mott's battalion, raised to reinforce the Continental Army at Ticonderoga and vicinity, where they served till November, 1776. He also served from October 5 to December 6, 1777, in the company of Captain Bazaliel Bristol, in Colonel Newberry's regiment.

BROOKS, IRVING STRONG.

(No. 623. *Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.*) Of Glastonbury, Connecticut; mechanic; born at Glastonbury.

Great-great-grandson of Dr. ROBERT USHER, of Chatham, Connecticut (1743-1820. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 293.*)

BROOKS, ISAAC WATTS.

(No. 227. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Torrington, Connecticut; banker; born at Goshen, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of CYPRIAN COLLINS (1733-1809), of Goshen, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH BROOKS (1754-1808), of Goshen, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of ISAAC PRATT (1734-1814), of Goshen, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of JOHN TAYLOR (1753-1829), of Litchfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 293.*]

BROOKS, JAMES WESTON.

(No. 1538. *Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of Derby, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Clinton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH CLARK. [See *Brooks, Ansel Jones.*]

Also, great-grandson of SIMEON BROOKS. [See *Brooks, Ansel Jones.*]

BROOKS, JOHN NORTON.

(No. 1529. *Admitted Jan. 19, 1903.*) Of Torrington, Connecticut; banker; born at Goshen, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH BROOKS* (1754-1808), of Goshen, Connecticut, who in 1777 served under General Gates at the north and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne.

*BROOKS, JOHN WADHAMS.

(No. 238. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Torrington, Connecticut; banker; born at Goshen, Connecticut. Died October 17, 1901.

Great-great-grandson of *CYPRIAN COLLINS*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 294, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

*BROWN, CHARLES WESLEY.

(No. 809. *Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.*) Of Forestville, Connecticut; born at Saybrook, Connecticut. Died April 16, 1904.

Great-grandson of *JOSIAH BROWN*, of Coventry, Connecticut (1757-1830).

Also, great-grandson of *STEPHEN DUNHAM* (1761-1855). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 294, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903.*

*BROWN, FREEMAN MONROE.

(No. 6. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; commission agent; born at Union, Connecticut.

Grandson of *OTHNIEL BROWN* (1759-1843), of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and Union, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 295.]

BROWN, GEORGE SELAH.

(No. 947. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1895.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; born at Bristol, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSIAH BROWN*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *STEPHEN DUNHAM*.

[See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 295.]

BROWN, HARRY HINMAN.

(No. 1418. Admitted July 16, 1900.) Of Southbury, Connecticut; merchant; born at Southbury.

Great-grandson of *JOEL HINMAN* (1748-1813), of Southbury, Connecticut, who served for two months and twelve days, from December, 1775, as Sergeant in the company of Captain Noble Benedict, in the regiment commanded by Colonel David Waterbury. He also served as Ensign in the company of Captain Edward Rogers, in the 2d battalion Wadsworth's brigade, commanded by Colonel Fisher Gay, raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington at New York, served on the Brooklyn front, and during the battle of Long Island; was in the retreat to New York and with the main army at White Plains. He was also a Captain in the provisional regiment ordered by the General Assembly to be raised in 1781 and put in readiness to march at the shortest notice in case of a call from General Washington. He also took part in the defence of Danbury at the time of the raid by the British, and was wounded by a ball, which he carried for thirty-three years. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN HINMAN* (1720-1810), of Woodbury, Connecticut, who was Colonel of the 4th Connecticut regiment, raised on the first call for troops, April-May, 1775, his commission antedating the war. The regiment was ordered to Fort Ticonderoga on the receipt of the news of its capture, May 10, reaching there in June, when Colonel Hinman assumed command until the arrival of General Schuyler, the regiment continuing in service in the Northern department until the expiration of its term in December, 1775. In 1776 he was Colonel of the 13th regiment of militia which took part in the operations on Long Island.

and around New York, until October, 1776. His regiment also took part in the defence of Danbury at the time of Tryon's raid, in April, 1777. Prior to the Revolution he served in the French and Indian war as an officer.

BROWNE, JOHN DEAN.

(No. 200. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company; born at Plainfield, Connecticut.

Grandson of *JOHN BROWN* (1755-1835), of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 295.]

BROWNE, THOMAS NICOLL.

(No. 1038. *Admitted Oct. 15, 1895.*) Of New York city: lawyer; born at New London, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *THOMAS FOSDICK, Jr.*, M.D. (1725-1776), of New London, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 296.]

BRUSSTAR, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

(No. 1424. *Admitted Oct. 16, 1900.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; mill superintendent; born at Birdsboro, Pennsylvania.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL BRUSSTAR* (1738-1824), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was a Lieutenant of the 4th Philadelphia battalion in 1776, and in the course of his service was directed by Quartermaster-General Biddle on July 30, 1776, to proceed to Philadelphia from Perth Amboy to procure shipwright tools for at least eight or ten men, and to proceed by water to Trenton and Bordentown, and thence by land to Perth Amboy, with utmost despatch, or, if more expeditious, to secure a light wagon and proceed directly by land, and all assistants, committees and conventions were requested to give every assistance possible, as said tools were wanted for important service in the army. He is also said to have been a Captain in a regiment of light dragoons, in 1782.

BRYANT, EDWARD BALLARD.

(No. 539. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Cheshire, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN EVARTS STONE* (1760-1852), of Guilford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 296.]

BRYANT, GEORGE CLARKE.

(No. 1250. *Admitted April 20, 1897.*) Of Ansonia, Connecticut; Judge City Court; born at Ansonia.

Great-great-grandson of *ELISHA CLARK* (1758-1840), of Milford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 296.]

BRYANT, THOMAS WALLACE.

(No. 94. *Admitted May 27, 1889.*) Of Torrington, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *ISAAC FULLER*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 297.]

BUCKINGHAM, CHARLES BOOTH.

(No. 893. *Admitted March 5, 1894.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; furniture dealer; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of *JOHN BUCKINGHAM* (1744-1809), of Milford, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JAMES BOOTH* (1734-1809), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 297.]

*BUCKINGHAM, JOHN AARON.

(No. 1232. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.*) Of Watertown, Connecticut; farmer; born at Waterbury, Connecticut. Died June 4, 1899.

Great-grandson of *AARON BENEDICT* (1745-1841), of Middlebury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 297, and obituary, p. 634.]

BULFORD, JOHN HENRY.

(No. 441. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at New Haven.

Grandson of *JOHN BULFORD* (1762-1830), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 298.]

BULKELEY, MORGAN GARDNER.

(No. 681. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president *Ætna Life Insurance Company*; late Governor of Connecticut; born at East Haddam, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELIPHALET BULKELEY* (1746-—), of Colchester, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM AVERY MORGAN* (1754-1842), of Preston, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 298.]

*BULKELEY, STEPHEN.

(No. 43. Admitted April 19, 1889.) Of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Died June 22, 1891.

Great-grandson of *JOHN RILEY*. [See *Year Book*, 1892, pp. 92, 253.]

BULKLEY, ERASTUS BRAINERD.

(No. 682. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of New York city; member quarry company; born at Southport, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELEAZER BULKLEY* (1763-1843), of Fairfield, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *JOSIAH BRAINERD*.

Also, great - great - great - grandson of *JOSEPH CHURCHILL* (1733-4-1797), of Portland, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *DAVID BEERS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 299.]

BULL, THOMAS MARCUS.

(No. 1039. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of Naugatuck, Connecticut; physician; born at Woodbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *THOMAS BULL* (1728-1804), of Farmington, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 299.]

BULL, WILLIAM LANMAN.

(No. 158. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of New York city; banker; born at New York city.

Great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN TRUMBULL* (1710-1785), of Lebanon, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 300.]

A handwritten signature in cursive script. The name "Jon" is written first, followed by a comma and a superscript "th" above the letter "t". Then "Trumbull" is written, followed by another comma and a superscript "3" above the letter "l". Below the signature, there are two large, stylized, overlapping loops or ovals drawn with a separate pen.

BULLARD, WILLIAM SUMNER.

(No. 1316. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; roofing and paving business; born at Sutton, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *ASA BULLARD* (1730-1802), of Hollister, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 300.]

*BUNCE, EDWARD MERRILL.

(No. 683. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; born at Hartford. Died November 19, 1899.

Great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN KIMBALL*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 263, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

BUNCE, JOHN LEE.

(No. 684. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great - great - great - grandson of *BENJAMIN KIMBALL* (1741-1779), of Plaistow, New Hampshire. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 301.]

BURBANK, JAMES BRATTLE.

(No. 177. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, New York; Colonel United States army; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY BURBANK* (1745-—), of West Springfield, Massachusetts.

Also, grandson of *WILLIAM BRATTLE*, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 301.]

BURBECK, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 1385. Admitted Sept. 19, 1899.) Of New London, Connecticut; retired; born at New London.

Son of *HENRY BURBECK* (1754-1848), of Boston and New London, Connecticut. The exceptional service of this soldier justifies a longer notice than is ordinarily inserted. The following letter, written by General Burbeck, when in his ninety-third year, to Charles S. Davies, Esq., of Portland, dated August 20, 1846, comprises the principal events of his career:

"My native place is Boston, where I was born in the year 1754. I spent the early part of my life at Old Castle William (or Fort Independence, Boston Harbor), with my father, who was the second officer in command. My education was not such as can be obtained now in the same situation of life, but on a par with the rest of the

officers in general. As they obtained the object they desired (viz., the independence of the country), a classical education could not have done more or better. I attended the common writing school of the day, eighty years ago, under the superintendence of 'Master Tileston,' but for the principal part of my education I am indebted to my father.

"When the battle of Lexington took place, I was in Boston, where every boat and means were taken to prevent the inhabitants from leaving the town. In a short time provisions grew scarce, and regulations were then made for the citizens to leave; and, a pass being given, their trunks, &c., were examined by British officers, for arms of all kinds. My father being proscribed, and in the pay of the British ordnance department, by a previous arrangement some time before made his escape by crossing from Noddle's Island (now East Boston) to Cambridge, and reported himself to the 'Committee of Safety,' or 'Provincial Congress,' of which Dr. Joseph Warren was chairman or president.

"I left Boston soon after, as a member of a family of my acquaintance, and proceeded to Cambridge; there joined my father, who was making arrangements for a laboratory to prepare ammunition, &c. I then joined a company of volunteers, commanded by Captain Horton (with two six-pounders). On the 19th of May, 1775, I received a commission, signed by Dr. Joseph Warren, which I think is one of the oldest commissions in the Revolutionary service. I was appointed a Lieutenant in the Massachusetts line, commanded by Colonel Richard Gridley, and again appointed on the 1st of January, 1776, a Lieutenant in a regiment of artillery in the Massachusetts line of the Continental army, commanded by Colonel Henry Knox. Again appointed the 1st of January, 1777, a Captain-lieutenant in the regiment of artillery in the Massachusetts line, commanded by Colonel John Crane. Was promoted to a Captaincy in said regiment and line

the 12th of September, 1777, and continued in that regiment to the end of the war, 1783, at which time the army was disbanded and I returned to private life with the brevet rank of Major.

"During the campaign of 1775 I remained with the army at Cambridge. In April, 1776, I marched with the army to the city of New York, and remained with it until the evacuation, September, 1776. During the different operations of that year I was at White Plains and New Jersey, &c. In the year 1777 I joined the army at Saratoga, remained with it a short time, and was ordered to join the main army in Pennsylvania, under the command of General Washington, and was with it during the different engagements at Brandywine, Germantown, &c., and closed the campaign at Valley Forge. In 1778 I marched with the army from Valley Forge through New Jersey, and was engaged at the battle of Monmouth. I remained with the army at White Plains during the campaigns of 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, and 1783, in the states of Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. In October, 1786, I was again called into service, and appointed a Captain in a battalion of artillery, commanded by Major John Doughty. In 1787 and 1788 I was stationed at West Point, inactive. In August, 1789, I was ordered with my company to join General Lincoln, Colonel Humphries, and Mr. Griffin, to Georgia, as commissioners to form a treaty with the Creek nation; but through some misunderstanding the treaty failed. The next year it was again renewed, and accomplished in New York. I then returned to New York, and raised a company. Was ordered back to Georgia, and built a fort on St. Mary's river, then the boundaries of the United States. I remained in command until June, 1792; then, being promoted to a Major, I joined the army at Pittsburg, raised for the defence of the frontiers, under the command of General Anthony Wayne. On the 30th of April, 1793, we took boats and floated down the Ohio river to Legion-

ville, and there spent the winter. In October (same year), the army marched six miles in advance of Fort Jefferson, 80 or 90 miles from Cincinnati, into the enemy's country. On the 23rd of December, 1793, I was ordered with a detachment, consisting of eight companies of infantry and one of artillery, with orders to take possession of the field of action on the 4th of November, 1791, and there to fortify and establish a post, which was called Fort Recovery. After completing the work, and recovering two brass field-pieces, which were sunk in a branch of the river Wabash, near the battle-ground, and collecting a great number of skulls (say 200), also many bones, we paid the last respects to those who fell on the 4th of November, 1791, by three times three from the same artillery that was lost on that fatal day, but now recovered by this detachment of the legion. I returned to the cantonment, and received a handsome compliment in general orders for my services. In August, 1794, the army marched into the enemy's country. On the 20th of that month an action took place, which resulted in the total defeat of the Indians; and a peace took place, with a surrender of all the posts of ours in their possession. In September, 1796, I went with two companies to take possession and command at Fort Mackinaw, where I remained until 1800. I was then ordered to Washington, from whence I superintended the forts from Norfolk to Portland until the war of 1812, when I commanded at New York, Newport, New London, and Greenbush. At the close of the war in 1815, not being retained on the peace establishment, I returned to private life, a poor citizen, after serving my country for nearly 40 years. I have resided in this place with my wife ever since 1815, and have had six children, four of whom are now living."

Gen. Burbeck was President of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1846 to his death. He was buried at the Cedar Grove Cemetery, New London; and

over his grave the Society erected a handsome granite monument. Upon the front of the obelisk, on a shield, is the following inscription:

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY BURBECK,

Born in Boston, Mass., June 8, 1754;

Died at New London, October 2, 1848.

Upon the cube on which the obelisk stands is engraved:

The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati dedicate this monument to the memory of their late honored President. He was an officer of the United States from the commencement of the Revolutionary war until near the close of his life. By a patriotic and faithful discharge of the high and responsible duties of a gallant soldier and an exemplary citizen he became as justly and eminently distinguished as he was rightfully and universally respected.

Erected MDCCCL.

BURGESS, GEORGE FRANKLIN.

(No. 1082. Admitted Feb. 22, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; wholesale provisions; born at Washington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ABIJAH PECK* (1761-1840), of Woodbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 302.]

BURNHAM, GEORGE STANLY.

(No. 1251. Admitted April 20, 1897.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; farmer and trader; born at Barkhamsted, Connecticut.

Grandson of *STRONG SANFORD* (1760-1846), of Bethany, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 303.]

BURR, WILLIAM HANDFORD.

(No. 1528. Admitted Jan. 19, 1903.) Of Westport, Connecticut; farmer; born at Westport.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC JENNINGS* (1743-1819), of Fairfield, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company of Captain David Dimon on the Lexington alarm April 19, 1775. In 1777 he served from October 5 to October 30 as Sergeant in the company of Captain Seth Silliman. In January, 1778, he was appointed to be Ensign of the 1st company or train band in the 4th regiment.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ABRAHAM GOULD* (1732-1777), of Fairfield, Connecticut, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th regiment of Connecticut militia, commanded by Colonel Gold Selleck Silliman; promoted from Captain, October, 1776, and who was killed at the time of the Danbury raid in April, 1777.

BURRALL, GEORGE BEACH.

(No. 648. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Lakeville, Connecticut; banker; born at Canaan, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *CHARLES BURRALL* (1720-1803), of Canaan, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *ADNA BEACH*. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 303.]

BURROUGHS, FREDERICK CHARLES.

(No. 1487. Admitted Feb. 22, 1902.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; cashier City National Bank; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of *STEPHEN BURROUGHS*, 2d, of Stratford, Connecticut (1729-1817), who was a Captain of militia and raised a company which served under Lieutenant-Colonel Dimon at the time of the Tryon invasion at New Haven, July 5, 1777. He also gave the use of his storehouse, near the mouth of the Harbor at Newfield (now Bridgeport), for the occupancy of the Special Coast Guard of twenty-four men under Lieutenant William Hall "during the war." This company began service January 1, 1777, and continued till January 1, 1782,

by authority of the Council of Safety. He was a member of the General Assembly from Stratford in 1778, 1779 and 1781, and, with others, was authorized to manufacture powder for public use.

BURROUGHS, HENRY CLARENCE.

(No. 1639. Admitted Feb. 22, 1904.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of *STEPHEN BURROUGHS, 2d.* [See *Burroughs, Frederick Charles.*]

BURROUGHS, JAMES RICHARD.

(No. 380. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; real estate agent; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of *STEPHEN BURROUGHS, 2d.* of Stratford, Connecticut (1729-1817).

Stephen Burroughs

Also, great-grandson of *OLIVER BANCROFT* (1757-1840), of Newtown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 304.*]

Oliver Bancroft

BURROWS, WILBUR FISK.

(No. 247. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Rush, Pennsylvania.

Great-grandson of *JASPER AVERY*, of Groton, Connecticut (1743-1781. See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 305.*)

BURROWS, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 125. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; cashier of the Middletown National Bank; born at Rush, Pennsylvania.

Great-grandson of JASPER AVERY. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 305.*]

BURTON, CHARLES EDWARD.

(No. 1608. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; insurance; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of JONATHAN SMITH (1742-1809), of Whately, Massachusetts, who served as a private in the company of Captain Salmon White, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Ezra May, from September 20, 1777, in service for thirty days on an expedition to Saratoga.

BURTON, FRANKLIN.

(No. 552. *Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.*) Of Ansonia, Connecticut; banker; born at Stratford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of EPHRAIM BURTON (1727-—), of Stratford, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of SAMUEL BURTON, of Stratford, Connecticut (1754-—).

Also, great-grandson of SAMUEL PATTERSON (1743-1822), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 305.*]

BURTON, GEORGE LORENZO.

(No. 1362. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1899.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; insurance; born at Adams, New York.

Great-grandson of JONATHAN SMITH (1742-1809), of Whately, Massachusetts. [See *Burton, Charles Edward.*]

Also, great-great-grandson of ABRAHAM BILLINGS (1745-1829), of Hatfield, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 306.*]

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOB DANIELS*. [See *Burton, George Riley*.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *OLIVER BURTON* (1741-1813), of New Fairfield, Connecticut, who served for three months in 1780 in the 16th regiment, Connecticut militia.

BURTON, GEORGE RILEY.

(No. 1488. Admitted Feb. 22, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; insurance; born at Rodman, New York.

Great-grandson of *JOB DANIELS* (1756-1846), of New London, Connecticut, who served for six months from June, 1776, in the company of Captain Adam Shapleigh, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Wolcott. He was granted a pension.

BURTON, SILAS.

(No. 553. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Stratford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *EPHRAIM BURTON*.

Also, great-grandson of *SAMUEL BURTON*.

Also, great-grandson of *SAMUEL PATTERSON*.
[See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 307.]

BURWELL, ROBERT NOYES.

(No. 1317. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Plainville, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ASHBEL SPENCER* (1750-1821), of New Hartford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 307.]

***BUSHNELL, ASA CARROLL.**

(No. 1083. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; bank teller; born at Clinton, Connecticut. Died December 15, 1903.

Great-grandson of *ASA LAY* (1749-1814), of Saybrook, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 307, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

BUSHNELL, ERICSSON FOOTE.

(No. 1489. Admitted Feb. 22, 1902.) Of New York city; merchant; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NATHAN BUSHNELL*, of Saybrook, Connecticut (1750—), a private soldier in Captain Kirkland's company at New London, 1777.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN LEE* (1726-1803), of Madison, then Guilford, Connecticut, who was a private in the company of coast guards commanded by Captain Peter Vail, stationed in Guilford for the defence of the sea coast, in 1781.

BUSHNELL, FRANK CHAPMAN.

(No. 895. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Madison, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NATHAN BUSHNELL*, of Saybrook, Connecticut (1750—). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 308).

BUSHNELL, PHILO ANSON.

(No. 1539. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clerk; born at Westbrook, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JASPER STANNARD* (1747-1839), of Saybrook, Connecticut, who served for nine months, from April, 1777, as a private in the company of Captain Ely, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Deming. He also served three months, from February, 1779, as a private in the company of Captain Kelly, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Ward. For this service he was granted a pension.

BUSHNELL, WINTHROP GRANT.

(No. 1490. Admitted Feb. 22, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; agent General Electric Company; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *NATHAN BUSHNELL*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN LEE*.
[See *Bushnell, Ericsson Foote*.]

BUTLER, SIDNEY PERLIN.

(No. 1584. *Admitted July 6, 1903.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; president of business college; born at Woodstock, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of DAVID PERRIN, who served on the Lexington alarm in the company of Captain Nathaniel Mercy.

*BUTTOLPH, CHARLES.

(No. 896. *Admitted March 5, 1894.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Griswold, Connecticut. Died December 15, 1895.

Son of GEORGE BUTTOLPH. [See *Year Book, 1895-6, pp. 268, 550.*]

BUTTS, CHARLES RICHARDS.

(No. 419. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; banker; born at New London, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of SHEREBIAH BUTT (1733-1807), of Canterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 308.*]

BUTTS, GEORGE COIT.

(No. 420. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Norwich.

Great-great-grandson of SHEREBIAH BUTT. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 308.*]

BUTTS, HENRY LATHROP.

(No. 418. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; file manufacturer; born at Mansfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SHEREBIAH BUTT. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 309.*]

*CALEF, ARTHUR BENJAMIN.

(No. 468. *Admitted April 21, 1891.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; ex-judge of the City Court; born at Sanbornton, New Hampshire. Died August 17, 1900.

Grandson of *EBENEZER EASTMAN*, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire (1746-1810. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 309, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*)

CALEF, JEREMIAH FRANCIS.

(No. 469. *Admitted April 21, 1891.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; physician; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER EASTMAN*.

Also, great-grandson of *ASA FOSTER* (1765-1861), of Canterbury, New Hampshire. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 309.*]

CALEF, SAMUEL PRESCOTT.

(No. 82. *Admitted April 24, 1889.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; War Department, Washington; born at Middletown.

Great-grandson of *ASA FOSTER*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6, p. 269.*]

CALEF, THOMAS.

(No. 87. *Admitted May 6, 1889.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; retired; born at Bridgeport.

Grandson of *JAMES CALEF* (1749-1826), of Dover, New Hampshire. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 309.*]

CALHOUN, DAVID.

(No. 810. *Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL ROSE*, of Coventry, Connecticut (1748-1780. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 310.*)

CALHOUN, DAVID SAMUEL.

(No. 1278. *Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer, ex-judge Court of Common Pleas; born at Coventry, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELISHA SCOVELL* (1734-1799),
of Westmoreland. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 310.]

CALHOUN, JOHN.

(No. 1201. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Torrington,
Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Torrington.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN FAY* (1750-1786), of
Bennington, Vermont. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 310.]

CALHOUN, JOSEPH GILBERT.

(No. 811. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Hartford, Con-
necticut; lawyer; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL ROSE*. [See *Year
Book*, 1897-9, p. 310.]

CALKINS, FREDERIC HUDSON.

(No. 1372. Admitted May 10, 1899.) Of Hartford, Con-
necticut; secretary of insurance corporation; born at the
city of New York.

Great-great-grandson of *JAMES LOCKWOOD* (1746-
1833), of New Canaan, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*,
1897-9, p. 311.]

*CAMP, ELIZUR.

(No. 1190. Admitted Dec. 21, 1896.) Of Durham, Con-
necticut; born at Durham. Died July 7, 1899.

Son of *MANOAH CAMP* (1760-1842), of Durham,
Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, pp. 311, 635.]

CAMP, FRANKLIN ABRAHAM.

(No. 948. Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.) Of Meriden, Con-
necticut; bookkeeper; born at Norwalk, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DAVID ST. JOHN* (1762-1840).
See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 312).

CAMP, HARRY CROSBY.

(No. 1640. Admitted Feb. 22, 1904.) Of New Haven,
Connecticut; law student; born at Middlebury, Connecti-
cut.

Great-great-great-grandson of *GIDEON JUDSON* (1748-1821), of Woodbury, Connecticut, who was a Sergeant in the company of Captain Nathan Hine, in the 13th regiment, commanded by Colonel Benjamin Hinman, at New York in 1776. The regiment was one of fourteen militia regiments from west of the Connecticut river, called out on the urgent request of Washington to assist in defending New York, from August "till the exigency should be over." Brigadier-General Oliver Wolcott was specially appointed to the command.

CAMP, HERBERT LATIMER.

(No. 949. Admitted Feb. 22, 1895.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; banker; born at Middletown.

Great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL CAMP* (1723-1778), of Durham, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 312.]

CAMP, JOHN SPENCER.

(No. 1318. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; organist; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL CAMP*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 313.]

CAMP, (MRS.) SUSIE HEALY.

(No. 812. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Wife of John S. Camp, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford City, West Virginia.

Great-granddaughter of *DAVID MOORE* (1749-1839), of Exeter, Rhode Island, and Preston, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 313.]

*CAMPBELL, JAMES.

(No. 345. Admitted May 10, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Manchester, Connecticut. Died October 17, 1899.

Great-grandson of *WHITE GRISWOLD*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 272, and *obituary*, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

CANTWELL, FRANK ARTHUR.

(No. 1463. *Admitted June 10, 1901.*) Of New London, Connecticut; hotel clerk; born at Malone, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH BOARDMAN* (1722-1796), of Preston, Connecticut, who in May, 1772, was appointed by the General Assembly Lieutenant of the 2d company or train band of the town of Preston, and in that capacity served in the company of Captain Ebenezer Witter on the Lexington alarm. In May, 1776, he was appointed Captain of the 2d company or train band, in the 8th regiment of militia, which was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Smith, under Brigadier-General Saltonstall, which served in the campaign around New York.

CARY, FREDERIC WILLIAM.

(No. 1019. *Admitted June 17, 1895.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Norwich.

Great-great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN HOLT* (1748-1809), of Hampton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 314.*]

CARROLL, ADAMS POPE.

(No. 146. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; merchant; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of *AMOS CARROLL* (1728-1792), of Thompson, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *STEPHEN CROSBY* (1734-1776), of Thompson, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN ADAMS* (1748-17—), of Northbridge, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *LOUIN POPE* (1737-1799), of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 314.*]

CARROLL, GEORGE WYMAN.

(No. 350. *Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of *AMOS CARROLL*.

Also, great-grandson of *STEPHEN CROSBY*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 315.]

CASE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

(No. 1609. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Canton, Connecticut; banking; born at Canton.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL CASE* (1720-1801), of Simsbury, Connecticut, who served as a private for one month in the company of Captain Jonathan Humphrey of Simsbury, in a regiment which was commanded by Colonel Samuel McClellan, raised in September, 1777, by resolve of the General Assembly, which joined an expedition to Providence.

*CASE, NEWTON.

(No. 275. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Canton, Connecticut. Died September 14, 1890.

Grandson of *JESSE CASE*. [See *Year Book, 1891*, pp. 85, 194.]

CASH, WALTER SCOTT.

(No. 1530. Admitted Jan. 19, 1903.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Port Royal, Virginia.

Great-grandson of *DAVID STERN* (1762-1837), of Port Royal, Virginia, who served as a dragoon in the company of Captain Green of Virginia. It is said that at the battle of Guilford Courthouse he was wounded in the leg. He was granted a pension, as was also his widow, for this service.

CATLIN, ABIJAH, JR.

(No. 169. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; cotton merchant; born at Harwinton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ABIJAH CATLIN*, of Harwinton, Connecticut (1747-1813). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 315.

Abijah Catlin

CATLIN, WILLIAM HOPKINS.

(No. 736. Admitted Jan. 26, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; banker; born at Meriden.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL SELDEN*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL SPENCER* (1732-1813), of East Haddam, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *ISRAEL SELDEN SPENCER* (1762-1837), of East Haddam, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *SAMUEL SELDEN* (1748-1819), of Lyme, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JACOB CATLIN* (1727-1802), of Harwinton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 315.]

CHAFFEE, JOSEPH DWIGHT.

(No. 813. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; born at Mansfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SYLVANUS CONANT*, of Mansfield, Connecticut (1751-1843). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 316).

CHAMBERLIN, ALBERT STEVENS.

(No. 1479. Admitted Feb. 3, 1902.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *JAMES QUINTARD* (1758-1825), of Norwalk, Connecticut, a private soldier, taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island and confined on the prison ship "Jersey." He was afterwards with Washington at Valley Forge and was granted a pension.

Also, great-grandson of *HAMILTON GRANT*, of Ashford, Connecticut, who served at Bunker Hill under Captain Knowlton.

CHAMBERLIN, FRANK DOOLITTLE.

(No. 1480. Admitted Feb. 3, 1902.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *JAMES QUINTARD*.

Also, great-grandson of *HAMILTON GRANT*. [See *Chamberlin, Albert Stevens.*]

*CHAMBERLIN, JAMES HENRY PERCIVAL.

(No. 610. *Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven. Died May 31, 1895.

Great-grandson of *ABIEL CHAMBERLIN*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 209, and obituary, *Year Book, 1895-6*.]

CHAMBERLIN, SMITH TUTTLE.

(No. 1603. *Admitted Dec. 7, 1903.*) Of Derby, Connecticut; salesman; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JAIRUS SANFORD* (1762-1851), of New Haven, Connecticut, who about the month of June, 1780, entered the service as a substitute for his father, Thomas Sanford, who had enlisted in 1777 for the war, and served about six months as a private in the 8th company of the regiment commanded by Colonel Meigs, afterwards by General David Humphreys. In the summer of 1782 he served as a private in a company commanded by Captain Gideon Todd for about three months. He was a pensioner.

CHAMPION, JOHN NEWTON.

(No. 1181. *Admitted Dec. 21, 1896.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of Doctor *REUBEN CHAMPION*, of Springfield, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 317.]

CHANDLER, CHARLES EDWARD.

(No. 897. *Admitted March 5, 1894.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; civil engineer; born at Killingly, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SOLOMON CLEVELAND*, of Thompson (now Putnam), Connecticut (1754-1823). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 317).

CHANDLER, RANDOLPH HENRY.

(No. 1645. *Admitted April 19, 1904.*) Of Thompson, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Thompson.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH CHANDLER* (1745-1831), of Pomfret, Connecticut, who served as Sergeant in the company of Captain Zebadiah Ingolls, of Pomfret, in the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Israel Putnam on the Lexington alarm.

CHANDLER, WILLIAM ERASMUS.

(No. 192. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; organist, conductor, and teacher of music; born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL CHANDLER* (1762-1804), of Enfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 318.]

Also, great-grandson of *CHESTER CONVERSE* (1755-1815), of Killingly, Connecticut, who served in the Killingly company commanded by Captain Joseph Elliot on the Lexington alarm. He also served as a private in the company commanded by Lieutenant Paine Converse, in the 11th regiment of militia, at Westchester and New York during the campaign of 1776.

CHAPIN, CHARLES EDWARD.

(No. 90. *Admitted May 16, 1889.*) Of Greenwich, Connecticut; dealer in electrical supplies; born at Collinsville, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SIMEON NEWELL*, of Farmington, Connecticut (1748-—). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 318).

CHAPIN, GILBERT WARREN.

(No. 1604. *Admitted Dec. 7, 1903.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; banker; born at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER CHAPIN* (1735-1822), of Enfield, Connecticut, who served from April 18, 1777, to May 7, 1777, as a Corporal in the company of Captain Peter Penniman, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Wood, on an expedition to Rhode

Island. He was also a Sergeant in the company of Captain Philip Amidon, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Nathan Tyler, from July 28 to August 8, 1780, on an expedition to Rhode Island.

*CHAPIN, JAMES HENRY.

(No. 207. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; clergyman and professor of geology; born at Leavenworth, Indiana. Died March 14, 1892.

Grandson of *SAMUEL CHAPIN*. [See *Year Book*, 1892, pp. 100, 262.]

CHAPIN, (MRS.) MARY ADELLA GLAZIER.

(No. 512. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Wife of Charles Edward Chapin, of Greenwich, Connecticut; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-granddaughter of *SILAS GLAZIER*.

Also, great-granddaughter of *ABRAHAM WHEADEON*, of Guilford, Connecticut (1751-1842).

Also, great-granddaughter of *REUBEN SKINNER*, of Bolton, Connecticut (1750-1823). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 319).

CHAPMAN, ANNIE BLISS.

(No. 685. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.) Of Saybrook, Connecticut; born at Saybrook.

Great-granddaughter of *ELISHA CHAPMAN*, of Saybrook, Connecticut (1740-1825).

Also, great-granddaughter of *ELIAS TULLY*, of Saybrook (1752-1848). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 319).

CHAPMAN, CHARLES SHERMAN.

(No. 1084. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; cashier; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of *EZRA CHAPMAN* (1749-1778), of Hebron, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 320.]

CHAPMAN, DWIGHT.

(No. 299. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at New London, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *PETER COMSTOCK*, of New London, Connecticut (1733-1803).

Also, great-grandson of *JASON CHAPMAN*, of New London, Connecticut (1762-1841).

Also, great-great-grandson of *MOSES WARREN*, of Lyme, Connecticut (1725-1805. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 320.*)

*CHAPMAN, GEORGE PICKERING.

(No. 950. *Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; foreman; born at Warwick, Rhode Island. Died November 4, 1900.

Great-grandson of *EZRA CHAPMAN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 321*, and *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

CHAPPELL, ALFRED HEBARD.

(No. 134. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1880.*) Of New London, Connecticut; merchant, born at New London.

Great-great-grandson of *JABEZ HUNTINGTON*.

Also, great-grandson of *JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON*, of Norwich, Connecticut (1743-1818. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 321.*)

CHAPPELL, FRANK HUNTINGTON.

(No. 135. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of New London, Connecticut; merchant; born at New London.

Great-great-grandson of *JABEZ HUNTINGTON*.

Also, great-grandson of *JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 322.*]

CHAPPELL, WILLIAM SALTONSTALL.

(No. 293. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of New London, Connecticut; merchant; born at New London.

Great-grandson of *JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JABEZ HUNTINGTON*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 322.]

CHARLTON, JOHN HOWARD.

(No. 778. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Chester, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JAMES OTIS*, of England and New London, Connecticut (1741-1834). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 322.

CHASE, HENRY SABIN.

(No. 1085. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer and manager Waterbury *American*; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of *ELIHU SABIN* (1748-1828), of Pomfret, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 323.]

CHASE, IRVING HALL.

(No. 1086. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; secretary of corporation; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of *ELIHU SABIN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 323.]

CHENEY, FRANK WOODBRIDGE.

(No. 233. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of South Manchester, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Providence, Rhode Island.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY CHENEY* (1731-1795), of Manchester, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *DAVID HOWELL* (1747-1824).

Also, descendant of *JONATHAN WELLES*, of East Hartford, Connecticut.

CHENEY, JOHN SHERWOOD.

(No. 1202. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of South Manchester, Connecticut; silk manufacturer; born at Manchester.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY CHENEY*.

Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM WILSON* (1754-1807), of Manchester, Connecticut.

Also, a descendant of *JONATHAN WELLES*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 324.]

CHENEY, KNIGHT DEXTER.

(No. 237. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of South Manchester, Connecticut; silk manufacturer; born at Mount Healthy, Ohio.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY CHENEY*.

Also, great-grandson of *DAVID HOWELL*.

Also, descendant of *JONATHAN WELLES*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 324.]

CHENEY, LOUIS RICHMOND.

(No. 1041. Admitted Oct. 15, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *TIMOTHY CHENEY*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 324.]

CHESEBROUGH, AMOS SHEFFIELD.

(No. 351. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of New Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Stonington, Connecticut.

Grandson of *NATHANIEL CHESEBROUGH*, of Stonington, Connecticut (1734-1804. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 325).

CHESEBROUGH, SHEFFIELD.

(No. 686. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of St. Louis, Missouri; bookkeeper; born at Chester, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL CHESEBROUGH*.

Also, great-grandson of *ELISHA CHAPMAN*.

Also, great-grandson of *ELIAS TULLY*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 325.]

CHEW, JAMES LAWRENCE.

(No. 153. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of New London, Connecticut; cashier of the Union Bank; born at New London.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL CHEW* (17—1778. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 325).

CHOATE, CHARLES NELSON.

(No. 1377. Admitted May 22, 1899.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Rockport, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *EPHRAIM CHOATE* (1745-1784), of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who served as quarter gunner in the company of Captain William Ellery, 1st artillery, at Gloucester, Massachusetts, from September 30, 1776, to December 31, 1776.

Also, great-grandson of *BENNETT HASKINS* (17—1804), of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who served as a private in the company of Captain John Rowe, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Bridge, at Bunker Hill, and for eight months thereafter.

CLAPP, ALFRED SELDEN.

(No. 1495. Admitted April 15, 1902.) Of South Windsor, Connecticut; farmer; born at South Windsor.

Great-great-grandson of *ELIZUR TALCOTT* (1709-1797), of Glastonbury, Connecticut, Colonel of the 6th regiment of Connecticut militia, which participated in the campaign around New York, August to September, 1776.

Also, great-grandson of *GEORGE TALCOTT* (1755-1813), of Glastonbury, Connecticut, who served from that town in the company of Captain Elizur Hubbard, on the Lexington alarm.

CLAPP, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 1566. Admitted April 30, 1903.) Of East Windsor Hill, Connecticut; Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., retired; born at Mentor, Ohio.

Great-grandson of *ABNER CLAPP* (1737-1800), of Southampton, Massachusetts, who enlisted August 17, 1777, and served as Corporal in the company of Captain Elijah Clapp, in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Dickinson, which marched toward Bennington as far as New Providence on an alarm. He was discharged August 22, 1777. He also served as a private from September 20, 1777, in the company of Captain Lemuel Pomeroy, in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Dickinson, on an expedition to Saratoga.

CLARK, CHARLES HOPKINS.

(No. 229. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; editor; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *JONAS CLARK* (1751-1833), of Northampton, Mass. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 325.]

CLARK, CLARENCE LINCOLN.

(No. 1300. Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Chatham, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *AMOS CLARK* (1754-1843), of Chatham, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 326.]

***CLARK, DAVID.**

(No. 1. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hampton, Connecticut. Died October 8, 1889.

Son of *AMASA CLARK*. [See *Year Book*, 1891, pp. 90, 191.]

CLARK, EDWARD LEWIS.

(No. 1233. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Chatham, Connecticut.

Grandson of *AMOS CLARK*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 327.]

CLARK, GEORGE CLIFFORD.

(No. 1301. Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.) Of Terryville, Connecticut; secretary of corporation; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *LUKE ADAMS* (1756-1831), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 327.]

CLARK, HERMAN DAGGETT.

(No. 1292. Admitted Dec. 20, 1897.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Chatham, Connecticut.

Grandson of *AMOS CLARK*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 327.]

CLARK, NOYES DWIGHT.

(No. 1567. Admitted April 30, 1903.) Of Bethany, Connecticut; civil engineer; born at Woodbridge, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *DAVID CLARK*, who in May, 1777, enlisted in the company of Captain Jonathan Brown, in the 2d regiment of New York artillery, and who was captured at Fort Montgomery October 6, 1777, and died in prison in New York in March, 1778.

CLEVELAND, LEMUEL WOODWARD.

(No. 1203. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Plainfield, Connecticut; retired; born at Plainfield.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant *TIMOTHY CLEVELAND* (1734-1803), of Canterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 327.]

COBURN, JOHN STRATTON.

(No. 1580. Admitted May 9, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; druggist; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *JAMES FRYE* (17—-1776), of Andover, Massachusetts, who was a Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment engaged on the Lexington alarm

in April, 1775, and was also Colonel of an Essex County regiment which was stationed at Cambridge. He died the next year.

*COE, ANDREW JACKSON.

(No. 746. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; farmer; born at Meriden. Died February 25, 1897.

Great-grandson of EZEKIEL RICE. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 284, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9.*]

COE, BENJAMIN LEE.

(No. 1429. *Admitted Dec. 3, 1900.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Beacon Falls, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JOHN COE (1729-1783), of Derby, Connecticut, who on December 11, 1775, was appointed a member of the committee of inspection for the town of Derby. In 1777 he was appointed a member of a committee of three "to take care of the families of the soldiers in army." In 1779 he was appointed a member of a committee to procure soldiers' clothing, etc.

COE, CHARLES PIERSON.

(No. 513. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Madison, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of THOMAS COE, of Madison, Connecticut (1759-1827).

Also, great-grandson of SAMUEL PIERSON, of Killingworth, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of JEDEDIAH COE (1725-1803), of Madison, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 328.]

COE, EDWARD STEVENS.

(No. 1042. *Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.*) Of Cromwell, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN SMITH* (1756-1834), of Haddam, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 329.]

COE, EDWARD TURNER.

(No. 1595. *Admitted Oct. 20, 1903.*) Of Torrington, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *MICHAEL DAYTON* (1721-1776), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who in the fall of 1774 was Captain of a Waterbury company in the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Baldwin, and who served from May to December, 1775, in the company of Captain Phineas Porter at the siege of Boston. He also served in the company of Captain Jesse Curtis, in the regiment of Colonel Noadiah Hooker, which was at Peekskill from April 5 to May 21, 1777.

COE, JOHN WALTER.

(No. 1363. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1899.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; merchant; born at Durham, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *DAVID COE*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 329.]

COE, JOHN WILLIAMS.

(No. 3164. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1899.*) Of New York city; physician; born at Meriden, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of *DAVID COE*.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *JAMES PECK* (17—-—), of Wallingford, Connecticut.

Also, great - great - great - great-grandson of *JOHN BLACKSTONE* (in some records spelled Blackiston; 1763-18—), of Branford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 329.]

***COE, LEVI ELMORE.**

(No. 951. *Admitted Dec. 10, 1894.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; banker; born at Middletown, Connecticut. Died November 2, 1903.

Great-grandson of Captain *DAVID COE*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 330, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

COFFIN, OWEN VINCENT.

(No. 898. *Admitted April 17, 1894.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; president insurance company; ex-Governor of Connecticut; born at Union Vale, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *JAMES VANDEBURGH*.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL VAIL*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 330.]

COGSWELL, FREDERICK HULL.

(No. 899. *Admitted March 5, 1894.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; court reporter; born at Washington, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *DAVID TOMLINSON*, of Derby, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *ISAAC TOMLINSON* (1723-1806), of Derby. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 331.]

COGSWELL, LEONARD WHITE.

(No. 1147. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; Superior Court stenographer; born at Washington, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *NOAH UPSON* (1758-—), of Plymouth, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER STEELE* (1727-1821), of New Britain, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *DANIEL COLLINS* (1740-1819), of Meriden, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 331.]

COGSWELL, RICHARD BALDWIN.

(No. 900. *Admitted April 17, 1894.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; assistant agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN COGSWELL* (1755-1819), of Coventry, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSIAH LAWRENCE* (1754-1844), of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL PATCHIN* (1757-18—), of Milton, and Hague, New York. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 332.]

COIT, ALFRED.

(No. 952. Admitted Feb. 22, 1895.) Of New London, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New London.

Great-grandson of *JOSHUA COIT* (1758-1798), of Norwich, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 334.]

*COLE, CHARLES JAMES.

(No. 239. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; attorney and counselor-at-law; born at Chatham, Connecticut. Died August 16, 1895.

Grandson of *ABNER COLE*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 218, and obituary, *Year Book, 1895-6*.]

*COLLIER, THOMAS STEPHENS.

(No. 540. Admitted June 29, 1891.) Of New London, Connecticut; naval officer; born at New York city. Died September 21, 1893.

Great-great-grandson of *STEPHEN S. STEPHENS*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 219, 424.]

COLLINS, ATWOOD.

(No. 472. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; stock broker; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *MOSES LYMAN*, of Goshen, Connecticut (1743-1829). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 334).

*COLLINS, WILLIAM ERASTUS.

(No. 471. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; journalist; born at Hartford. Died May 19, 1893.

Great-grandson of *MOSES LYMAN*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 219, 418.]

COLTON, OLCOTT BLISS.

(No. 953. *Admitted Dec. 10, 1894.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *THOMAS PITKIN* (1724-1818), of Bolton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 335.]

COMSTOCK, ALBERT SEYMOUR.

(No. 577. *Admitted Oct. 20, 1891.*) Of New Canaan, Connecticut; retired merchant; born at New Canaan.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS COMSTOCK*, of New Canaan, Connecticut (1747-1812).

Also, great-grandson of *THADDEUS HOYT*, of Stamford.

Also, great-grandson of *ISAAC LOCKWOOD*, of Stamford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 335.]

*COMSTOCK, (MRS.) CORNELIA ESTHER CARTER.

(No. 578. *Admitted Oct. 20, 1891.*) Wife of Albert Seymour Comstock, of New Canaan, Connecticut; born at New Canaan. Died April 21, 1898.

Great-granddaughter of *JOHN CARTER*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 291, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

*COMSTOCK, MOSES WARREN.

(No. 314. *Admitted April 15, 1890.*) Of Niantic, Connecticut; retired merchant; born at Lyme, Connecticut. Died 1890.

Great-grandson of *MOSES WARREN*.

Also, grandson of *PETER COMSTOCK*. [See *Year Book, 1891*, pp. 92, 196.]

*COMSTOCK, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

(No. 268. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of New London, Connecticut; retired merchant; born at Lyme, Connecticut. Died February 24, 1895.

Grandson of *PETER COMSTOCK*.

Also, great-grandson of *MOSES WARREN*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, p. 220, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1895-6.]

CONANT, GEORGE ALBERT.

(No. 63. Admitted May 11, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk Superior Court; born at Ithaca, New York.

Great-grandson of *SYLVANUS CONANT*.

Also, great-grandson of *JACOB NASH*, of Plainfield, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 336.]

CONE, EDWARD PAYSON.

(No. 1516. Admitted Oct. 21, 1902.) Of New York city; treasurer coal company; born at West Granby, Connecticut.

Grandson of *DANIEL HERBERT CONE* (1753-1842), of Middletown, Connecticut, who enlisted May 10, and served until December 19, 1775, in the 4th company, Captain Return Jonathan Meigs, of the 2d Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer, raised on the first call for troops April-May, 1775, and served around Boston. Detachments were at Bunker Hill and in Arnold's Quebec expedition. He also served in 1776 with Washington around New York. It is also claimed that in 1777 he enlisted for three years and served in New Jersey, under Washington, at the battles of Germantown and Monmouth. He was a pensioner.

CONE, JAMES BREWSTER.

(No. 473. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *SYLVANUS CONE*, of East Haddam, Connecticut (1731-1812. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 336).

CONE, JOSEPH WILLIAM.

(No. 815. Admitted June 5, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; fire insurance business; born at East Haddam, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SYLVANUS CONE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 337.]

Also, great-grandson of *BENJAMIN PAIN* (1751-1838), of Cutchogue, Long Island, New York, who was a Sergeant in the company of Captain Jonathan Bagley, of the 3d regiment, Suffolk County militia, commanded by Colonel Thomas Terry, which was at the battle of Long Island.

CONE, ROBERT BUCKLAND.

(No. 816. Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.) Of New York city; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *SYLVANUS CONE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 337.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *JEDUTHAN WYLLYS* (1736-1820), of Groton, Connecticut, who served from August 2 to September 12, 1778, in the company of Captain Jonathan Rudd, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Chapman, on an expedition to Rhode Island in August, 1778.

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN PAIN*. [See *Cone, Joseph William*.]

CONGDON, CAREY.

(No. 745. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.) Of New London, Connecticut; clerk; Spanish war veteran; born at New London.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM TEW*, of Newport, Rhode Island (1745-1808. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 337).

CONKLIN, HARRY SHEPARD.

(No. 624. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bank teller; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN BARNARD* (1732-1813. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 337.*)

CONKLIN, WILLIAM PALMER.

(No. 625. *Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bank bookkeeper; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN BARNARD*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 338.*]

CONVERSE, ALFRED WOODS.

(No. 309. *Admitted April 15, 1890.*) Of Windsor Locks, Connecticut; treasurer of the Windsor Locks Savings Bank; born at Stafford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JESSE CONVERSE*, of Stafford, Connecticut (1745-1805. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 338.*)

***CONVERSE, CHARLES AUGUSTUS.**

(No. 312. *Admitted April 15, 1890.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Salem, Massachusetts. Died March 13, 1901.

Grandson of *JOSHUA CONVERSE*, of Massachusetts (1740-1775. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 338, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*)

COOK, FREDERICK THOMAS.

(No. 1088. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.*) Of Terryville, Connecticut; druggist; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *THOMAS CATLIN* (1737-1829), of Litchfield, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 339.*]

***COOKE, LORRIN ALANSON.**

(No. 1279. *Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.*) Of Winsted, Connecticut; retired manufacturer; ex-governor of Connecticut; born at New Marlboro, Massachusetts. Died August 12, 1902.

Great-grandson of *SOLOMON COOKE* (1761-1832), of New Marlboro, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 339, and *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

COOLEY, CHARLES PARSONS.

(No. 817. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; banker; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *ELISHA PORTER* (1742-1796), of Hadley, Massachusetts.

Also, great-grandson of *JOHN SMITH*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 339.]

COOLEY, FRANCIS REXFORD.

(No. 180. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; broker; born at New York city.

Great-great-grandson of *TIMOTHY ROBINSON*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELISHA PORTER*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 340.]

COPLEY, GEORGE DANIEL.

(No. 1234. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; clerk; born at Beekmanville, New York.

Great-grandson of *FRANCIS DAWSON SWORDS* (1731-1800), of New Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 340.]

CORBIN, ALBERT F.

(No. 1235. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; superintendent; born at New Britain.

Great-great-grandson of *LEMUEL CORBIN* (1740-1825), of Dudley, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 341.]

CORBIN, ALGERNON BOOTH.

(No. 611. Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; photographer; born at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Great-grandson of *THEOPHILUS M. SMITH* (1757-1849), of Milford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 341.]

CORBIN, FRANK ADDISON.

(No. 421. Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant tailor; born at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Great-grandson of *THEOPHILUS M. SMITH*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM MITCHELL* (1748-1806), of Bristol, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 342.]

CORBIN, FRANK E.

(No. 1089. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *LEMUEL CORBIN*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 342.]

CORBIN, GEORGE W.

(No. 954. Admitted Feb. 22, 1895.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; born at New Britain.

Great-great-grandson of *LEMUEL CORBIN*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 342.]

*CORBIN, PETER.

(No. 1319. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Colebrook, Connecticut; farmer; born at Colebrook. Died May 25, 1898.

Son of *PETER CORBIN* (1762-1830), of Danbury and Colebrook, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, pp. 343, 639.]

CORBIN, PHILIP.

(No. 1204. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Willington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *LEMUEL CORBIN*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 343.]

CORNISH, LOUIS HENRY.

(No. 1610. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Stamford, Connecticut; publisher; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ELISHA CORNISH* (1722-1794), of Simsbury, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company commanded by Sergeant Joseph Goodwin, in the 18th regiment of militia, at New York, from August 24 to September 25, 1776.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ABEL ADAMS* (1756-1829), of Simsbury, Connecticut, who enlisted May 9 and served until December 18, 1775, in the 7th company, commanded by Captain Abel Pettibone, in the 2d regiment Connecticut troops, commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer, raised on the first call for troops by the Legislature April-May, 1776. It marched by companies to the camps about Boston, took post at Roxbury, and served during the siege until expiration of term of service. Detachments were engaged at Bunker Hill in June and in Arnold's Quebec expedition, September-December. He also served as a private in the company of Captain Ephraim Warren, in the 11th regiment of militia, which marched to Westchester in 1776. Subsequent to the war he was appointed Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain in the 18th regiment of militia.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JESSE RUSSELL* (1731-1799), of Simsbury, Connecticut, who enlisted July 11, 1775, and served until December 10, 1775, in the company of Captain Elihu Humphrey, in the 8th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, raised by order of the General Assembly at the July session, 1775. The regiment was stationed on the Sound until September 14, when on requisition from General Washington it was ordered to the Boston camps and took post at Roxbury in General Spencer's brigade.

Also, great - great - grandson of *NATHANIEL ROBERTS* (1745-—), of Simsbury, Connecticut, who was a Sergeant in the company of Captain Lemuel Roberts, in August, 1776, in the 18th regiment of Connecticut militia, which was stationed at New York.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM ADAMS*

(1752-1811), of Simsbury, Connecticut, who served as a Corporal in the company of Captain Lemuel Roberts, on the Lexington alarm.

*CORNWALL, HENRY AUGUSTUS.

(No. 183. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Portland, Connecticut; agent quarry company; born at Portland. Died October 17, 1898.

Great-grandson of *ANDREW CORNWALL*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 297, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

*COTHREN, WILLIAM.

(No. 45. *Admitted April 19, 1889.*) Of Woodbury, Connecticut; lawyer; author of a History of Woodbury; born at Farmington, Maine. Died March 11, 1898.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM COCHRANE*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 298, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

*COUCH, DARIUS NASH.

(No. 379. *Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; late Major-General in the United States army; born at South East, New York. Died February 12, 1897.

Grandson of *THOMAS COUCH*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 298, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

COUCH, GEORGE WINCHELL.

(No. 747. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Meriden.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN COUCH* (1725-1806), of Meriden, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 344.]

COUCH, JOHN OSCAR.

(No. 779. *Admitted April 18, 1893.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; born at Meriden, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN COUCH*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 345.]

COUNTRYMAN, FRANKLIN.

(No. 167. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of North Branford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JACOB COUNTRYMAN*. (1739—). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 345).

COUNTRYMAN, WILLIAM ARTHUR.

(No. 78. Admitted April —, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; Census Bureau, Washington; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JACOB COUNTRYMAN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 346.]

COVEY, WILLIAM ELIJAH.

(No. 780. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Duluth, Minnesota; life insurance; born at Winchester, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *STEPHEN HURLBUT*, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1760-1807. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 346).

COWELL, GEORGE HUBERT.

(No. 514. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; Judge of District Court of Waterbury; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of *GIDEON HOTCHKISS*, of Waterbury, Connecticut (1716-1807).

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOHN BALDWIN* (17—-1779), of Branford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 346.]

COWLES, EDWIN STEPHEN.

(No. 278. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; discount clerk; born at Poquonock, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *DANIEL KING* (1741-1833), of Suffield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 347.]

COWLES, FRANK.

(No. 277. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; commercial salesman; born at Suffield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL KING*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 347.]

COWLES, FREDERICK LEONARD.

(No. 687. *Admitted Sept 13, 1892.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *JABEZ COWLES* (1755-1846).

Also, great-grandson of *CHANDLER PARDEE*, of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 347.]

*COWLES, RUEL PARDEE.

(No. 442. *Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Berlin, Connecticut. Died June 19, 1891.

Grandson of *JABEZ COWLES*. [See *Year Book, 1892*, pp. 114, 251.]

*COWLES, SAMUEL WALLACE.

(No. 197. *Admitted Feb. 5, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; loans and insurance; born at Northington (now Avon), Connecticut. Died February 14, 1900.

Great-grandson of *SETH GRIDLEY*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 302, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

COWLES, SIDNEY MORRIS.

(No. 1605. *Admitted Dec. 7, 1903.*) Of Kensington, Connecticut; merchant; born at Berlin, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JABEZ COWLES* (1755-1846), of Berlin, Connecticut, who was a private in the company of Captain Selah Heart, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Erastus Wolcott, which served around Boston, guarding the lines during reorganization of the army from January to March, 1776.

CRAM, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

(No. 955. *Admitted June 11, 1894.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; contractor; born at Boston, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN CRAM* (1734-1836), of South Lyndeborough, New Hampshire. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 348.]

CRANE, AUGUSTIN AVERILL.

(No. 1236. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; physician; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of *PERRY AVERILL* (1754-1842), of Woodbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 348.]

CRANE, GEORGE WILLIAM.

(No. 1043. *Admitted Oct. 15, 1895.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Ogdensburg, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *EZRA CRANE* (1735-—), of Killingworth, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ZEBULON HOLMES* (1735-—), of Stoughtonham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 349.]

CRAWFORD, GEORGE EUGENE.

(No. 1585. *Admitted July 6, 1903.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; laundryman; born at Wales, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL CRAWFORD* (1748-1824 or 1826), of Union, Connecticut, who served for eleven months in the campaign around New York, where he was taken sick with camp fever and brought home by his father and brother, who both died from the same disease contracted from him.

CRIPPEN, DANIEL WEBSTER.

(No. 1381. *Admitted Aug. 28, 1899.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; hotel keeper; born at South Egremont, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM BRONSON* (1734-1801), of Alford, Massachusetts, who on May 6, 1776, was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 13th, (also given 12th) company of the 1st Berkshire county, Massachusetts, regiment, under Captain Sylvanus Wilcox of Alford. He also served in the company of Captain George King, in Colonel Hopkins' Berkshire County regiment, in which he entered service July 15, 1776, served in the Highlands, New York, and was discharged August 2, 1776.

CROWELL, EDWARD HANKS.

(No. 1517. *Admitted Oct. 21, 1902.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN HANKS* (1755-1824), of Mansfield, Connecticut, who served as a drummer in the company of Captain Jonathan Nichols, which went to the relief of Boston, under Lieutenant-Colonel Experience Storrs, on the Lexington alarm in April, 1775. He also served as a drummer from May 8 to December 10, 1775, in the 3d regiment, commanded by Colonel Israel Putnam, raised on the first call for troops April-May, 1775, which marched to the camps around Boston, was stationed during the siege in Putnam Center division at Cambridge, a detachment of the officers and men being engaged at Bunker Hill, and some men also joining the Quebec expedition.

*CRUMP, JOHN GUY.

(No. 140. *Admitted Dec. 11, 1889.*) Of New London, Connecticut; Judge Court of Common Pleas. Died June 19, 1894.

Great-grandson of *RICHARD LAW*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4, p. 227, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.*]

CUMMINGS, FRANCIS ASBURY.

(No. 1373. *Admitted May 10, 1899.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Poland, Maine.

Great-grandson of *JOHN CALDWELL* (1746—), of Hebron, Maine. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 350.]

CUNNINGHAM, JOSEPH BURRALL.

(No. 1586. Admitted July 6, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *JEREMIAH BALLARD*, of Springfield, now Millburn, New Jersey, who on the 17th of February, 1776, was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of Captain Thomas Reading's company, 3d battalion, New Jersey Continental line, served in the expedition to Canada and took part in the operations before Quebec in May and June. On November 29, 1776, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in Captain John Doty's company, 3d New Jersey battalion. In October, 1777, he was promoted to be Captain of the 6th company of the same battalion and served in the campaign against the Six Nations in Western Pennsylvania, from May to November, 1779. In 1780 he was Captain in the 3d New Jersey regiment, being transferred to the 2d regiment January 1, 1781, and from April to October, 1781, served in the Virginia campaign; took part in the siege of Yorktown, Va., and was present in the battle of Yorktown and at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, October 19, 1781. He was discharged April 1, 1783.

CURTIN, ROLAND GIDEON.

(No. 474. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; physician; born at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

Great-grandson of the Reverend *AARON KINNE*, of Groton, Connecticut (1745-1824). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 350).

CURTIS, GEORGE MUNSON.

(No. 901. Admitted April 17, 1894.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; treasurer of the Meriden Britannia Company; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of *RUFUS MUNSON*, of Lanesboro, Massachusetts (1763-1797. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 350.*)

CURTISS, HOMER AUGUSTUS.

(No. 1425. *Admitted Oct. 16, 1900.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; president cutlery company; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL COLLINS* (1740-1819), of Meriden, Connecticut, who was appointed, in November, 1776, Ensign in the company of Captain Augustus Collins, in the 2d battalion, commanded by Colonel Thaddeus Cook. In May, 1777, he was appointed Lieutenant of the 5th company or train-band in the 7th regiment of militia, and later Captain of the 5th company of the alarm list in the 10th regiment of militia. In May, 1778, he was appointed Captain of the 5th company or train-band in the 7th regiment of militia. This company turned out to repel the invasion of Tryon at New Haven in July, 1779.

Also, great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER STEELE* (1727-1821), of New Britain, Connecticut, who served from October 23, 1776, to December 4, 1776, in the company of Captain John Skinner, which was a part of Major Sheldon's Light Horse regiment which accompanied Washington on his retreat through New Jersey in December, 1776. He also served from January 19, 1776, to February 22, 1776, in the Company of Captain Abraham Sedgwick, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Andrew Ward, and assisted in throwing up defensive works in New York and on Brooklyn Heights.

CURTIS, LEWIS BEERS.

(No. 1491. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1902.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New York City.

Great-great-great-grandson of *GEORGE BENJAMIN* (1733-1799), of Stratford, Connecticut, who was a fifer in Captain Samuel Whiting's company; enlisted May 10 and was discharged September 10, 1775. In 1776 he was a captain of the first company of the first battalion, Wadsworth's brigade.

CUTLER, RALPH WILLIAM.

(No. 205. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Hartford Trust Company; born at Newton, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER CUTLER* (1747-1814), of Western, Massachusetts.

Ebenezer Cutler

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *JAMES WARRINER* (1723-1816), of Wilbraham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 351.]

DABOLL, LOREN EMERSON.

(No. 1175. Admitted Sept. 28, 1896.) Of New London, Connecticut; civil engineer; born at Groton, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH MOXLEY* (1700-1781), of Groton, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *BENJAMIN DABOLL* (1758-18--), of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 351.]

DANFORTH, JOSEPH WARREN.

(No. 740. Admitted Jan. 26, 1893.) Of New York city; clerk; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *CHARLES GAYLORD*, of Bristol, Connecticut (1740-1777. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 352).

DANIELS, FREDERICK JENNINGS.

(No. 1044. Admitted Oct. 15, 1895.) Of Putnam, Connecticut; coal merchant; born at Oxford, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *JONATHAN HARRIS* (1760-1830), of Oxford, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 352.]

DANN, HORACE EDGAR.

(No. 818. *Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; livery stable keeper; born at New Canaan, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SQUIRE DANN* (1748-1833. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 352.*)

DANN, WALLACE.

(No. 819. *Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; Chief of Police; born at Stamford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SQUIRE DANN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 353.*]

DASKAM, SAMUEL.

(No. 688. *Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; born at Norwalk.

* Grandson of *WILLIAM (DASCOM) DASKAM*, of Darien, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 353.*]

DAVIS, CHARLES ETHAN.

(No. 649. *Admitted March 26, 1892.*) Of Chicago, Illinois; mechanical engineer; born at Holden, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *JAMES DAVIS*, of Holden, Massachusetts (1734-1812. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 353.*)

DAVIS, JOHN HUBBARD.

(No. 1176. *Admitted Oct. 20, 1896.*) Of Hamden, Connecticut; farmer; born at Hamden.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER MANSFIELD* (1757-1819), of Hamden, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 353.*]

DAVIS, SOLON PERIANDER.

(No. 650. *Admitted March 26, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; teacher; born at Holden, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *JAMES DAVIS*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 354.*]

DAVISON, EDWARD HENRY.

(No. 1611. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Brooklyn, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *PETER DAVISON* (1739-1800), of Brooklyn, Connecticut, who on the 28th day of April, 1775, was appointed to be Ensign of the 10th company or train-band in the 21st regiment of militia, which served under Colonel John Douglass in the campaign around New York in 1776, and who in May, 1778, was appointed to be Lieutenant in the same company, which was commanded by Captain James Tyler and which was in service on account of the alarm at Norwich in 1778.

DELAMATER, RICHARD WOOLSEY.

(No. 1177. Admitted Sept. 28, 1896.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; photographer; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *JESSE BURR* (1755-1813), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 354.]

DEMING, EDWARD HOOKER.

(No. 555. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of Farmington, Connecticut; merchant; born at Northampton, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *JOHN MIX*, of Farmington, Connecticut (1755-1834). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 354).

DEMING, FERDINAND, JR.

(No. 1148. Admitted March 23, 1896.) Of Denver, Colorado; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ROSWELL WHEATON* (1758-1842), of Woodbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 355.]

DEMING, LUCIUS PARMENIAS.

(No. 2. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; ex-judge Court of Common Pleas;

First President of the Connecticut Society and first President-General of the National Society; born at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *EPHRAIM SLAUTER* (1755—).

Also, great-great-grandson of *GILBERT SLAUTER*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 355.]

*DENISON, CHARLES WILBERFORCE.

(No. 257. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; farmer; born at Wilmington, Delaware. Died January 4, 1902.

Grandson of Captain *JOSEPH PALMER*, of Stonington, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 356, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

DENISON, FREDERIC.

(No. 689. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Mystic, Connecticut; merchant; born at Groton, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *BENADAM GALLUP*, of Groton, Connecticut (1716-1800. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 356).

DENISON, LEE SHANNON.

(No. 1045. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of New London, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at New London.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL MASON*, of New London, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 356.]

DEWELL, JAMES DUDLEY.

(No. 164. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut; born at Norfolk, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ASAHEL HUMPHREY*, of Norfolk, Connecticut (1747-1827. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 356).

DEWELL, JAMES DUDLEY, JR.

(No. 820. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of ASAHEL HUMPHREY.
[See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 357.]

*DICKERSON, DAVID.

(No. 381. Admitted Oct. 12, 1890.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; mechanic; born at Chatham, Connecticut. Died October 2, 1891.

Grandson of EZRA POTTER. [See *Year Book, 1892*, pp. 117, 256.]

DIBBLE, EZRA BEACH.*

(No. 1568. Admitted April 30, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; deputy collector of customs; born at Danbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of EZRA DIBBLE (1740-1809), of Danbury, Connecticut, who in May, 1778, was appointed by the General Assembly to be Lieutenant of the 10th company or train-band in the 16th regiment of militia. He continued in service through 1778 and 1779, having in the meantime been appointed Captain and in that capacity having assisted in repelling Tryon's invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779.

DOOLITTLE, EDGAR JARED.

(No. 748. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hebron, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of ISAAC HALL (1731-1796), of Wallingford, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of WILLIAM SAGE, of Cromwell, Connecticut (1748-1833. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 357).

DOTY, SAMUEL COLT.

(No. 1587. Admitted July 6, 1903.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; real estate; born at East Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of *ELIAS DOTY* (1732-1806), of Clinton, New York, who served as a private in the New York regiment commanded by Colonel Frederick Weissenfel, and also as a private in the 5th regiment Dutchess County, New York, militia commanded by Colonel William Humfrey.

*DOUGLAS, BENJAMIN.

(No. 48. *Admitted April 20, 1889.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Northford, Connecticut. Died January 26, 1894.

Grandson of Colonel *WILLIAM DOUGLAS*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 232, and obituary, *Year Book, 1895-6.*]

*DOWNES, WILLIAM ELIJAH.

(No. 515. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Milford, Connecticut. Died February 1, 1904.

Grandson of *JOHN DOWNS*, of Milford, Connecticut (1745-1819). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 358, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.

DRIGGS, GEORGE ASA.

(No. 1090. *Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN BALDWIN, Jr.* (1722-1802), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 358.]

DROWN, JOHN WILSON.

(No. 1475. *Admitted Dec. 23, 1901.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; investment broker; born at Brattleboro, Vermont.

Great-grandson of *JOHN DROWN* (1757-1812), of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who served from September 29 to October 30, 1777, in the company of Captain Sylvanus

Martin, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Williams, at Tiverton, Rhode Island. He also served as a private from October 4, 1778, to December 12, 1778, in the company of Captain Elijah Walker, in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Hathaway, the company being detached for service at Dorchester Heights. He also served from March 14 to April 12, 1779, in the company of Joseph Willmarth, in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Hathaway, which was stationed at Howland's Ferry. He also served from July 27 to October 30, 1780, in the company of Captain John Perry, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Abiel Mitchel, the company being raised to reinforce the Continental army at Rhode Island.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN DROWN* (1733-1794), of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who was a private in Captain Samuel Bliss' company of minute men which marched on the Lexington alarm April 19, 1775. He also enlisted April 28, 1775, in the company of Captain Samuel Bliss, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Timothy Walker. He also served as a private in the company of Captain Joseph Willmarth, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Carpenter, on the alarm to Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1780, and there did duty under General Heath.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOHN SESSIONS* (1741-1820), who was a member of the New York Provincial Congress for two years from July, 1776.

Also, great-great-grandson of *STEPHEN LORD* (1737-1--), of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, who was a private in the company of Captain Nathaniel Hutchins, in Colonel Cilley's regiment, raised for the Continental service in 1777.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ERI RICHARDSON* (1740-1--), of Pelham, New Hampshire, who was a private in the company of Captain Amos Gage, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Daniel Moore, which

marched from Pelham, New Hampshire, September 29, 1777, and joined the Northern Continental army at Saratoga.

Also, great-grandson of *DAVID FOSTER* (1756-1818), of Boxford, Massachusetts, who was a private in the company of Captain Jacob Gould, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Johnson, which marched on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He also served as a private in the company of Captain Richard Peabody, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Edward Wigglesworth, which was at Ticonderoga in 1776. He also served as a private in the company of Captain Cadwallader Ford, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Eleazer Brooks, from November 5, 1777, to April 3, 1778, at Cambridge, guarding troops of convention. He also served in the company of Captain John Dix, in the regiment commanded by Colonel McIntosh, in General Lovell's brigade, from August 1, 1778, to September 12, 1778, on an expedition to Rhode Island.

DUDLEY, FREDERICK AMOS.

(*No. 1448. Admitted Feb. 22, 1901.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; insurance agent; born at Stratford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *AMOS DUDLEY* (1747-1823), of Guilford, Connecticut, who was a private in the company of Captain Daniel Hand, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Talcott, enlisted in March, 1776, and discharged April 18, 1776, and which rendered service upon an expedition to New York.

Also, great-grandson of *AZARIAH GLADDING* (afterwards spelled Gladden; 17— ——), of Norwich, and afterwards of New Britain, Connecticut, who enlisted May 26, 1777, in the company of Captain Joseph Allyn Wright, in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Phillip Burr Bradley, raised to continue through the war. The regiment went into camp at

Peekskill and in September was ordered to Pennsylvania with McDougall's brigade. It was engaged at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, was assigned to Huntington's brigade, and wintered, 1777-8, at Valley Forge. He was discharged January 9, 1778.

*DUNHAM, RALPH CLARK.

(No. 168. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; born at Mansfield, Connecticut. Died February 11, 1896.

Grandson of *JONATHAN DUNHAM*.

Also, grandson of *ELIJAH CLARK HYDE*.

Also, great-grandson of *ELIJAH HYDE*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 233, and obituary, *Year Book, 1895-6*.]

DUNHAM, SYLVESTER CLARK.

(No. 118. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Mansfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JONATHAN DUNHAM*, of Mansfield, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *ELIJAH CLARK HYDE*, of Norwich and Lebanon, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JESSE ELDRIDGE*, of Willington, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH HUNT*, of Columbia, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH HYDE*, of Norwich, Connecticut (1735—). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 359).

DUSTIN, CHARLES EDWARD.

(No. 626. *Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; electricity; born at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL DUSTIN* (1756-1815), of Haverhill, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 359.]

DYER, DANIEL THOMAS.

(No. 1540. *Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of Collingsville, Connecticut; farmer; born in Canton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL DYER* (1749-1814), of Canton, Connecticut, who upon the Lexington alarm in April, 1775, served as a private three days in the company of Captain Seth Smith of New Hartford. In the spring of 1777 he served as Sergeant in the company of Captain Zacheus Case, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Noadiah Hooker, in the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Erastus Wolcott, at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, companies of the regiment being stationed at White Plains, Crompond, Fishkill, Fort Montgomery and other places. He probably rendered other service.

EAMES, CARLOS SIDNEY.

(No. 999. *Admitted March 5, 1894.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; plumber; born at Wilmot, New Hampshire.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL EAMES* (1747-1820), of Framingham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 359.]

EARLE, ARTHUR WINTHROP.

(No. 822. *Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; accountant; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of *ABRAHAM LENT* (1755-1829). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 360).

EASTERBROOK, FREDERICK JAMES.

(No. 1419. *Admitted July 16, 1900.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; civil engineer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *ABIAL EASTERBROOK* (1753-—), of Warren, Rhode Island, a Revolutionary soldier who served as drummer in Captain Caleb Carr's company of Warren, Rhode Island.

Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM FEETER* (1756-1844), of Herkimer, New York, who in 1776 was a member of the company of Captain Goff at Amsterdam, New York. In 1777 he was a member of the company of Captain Abraham Gates in the operations about Fort Stanwix, and also served in the company of Captain Cook, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jacob Klock. In 1778 he was a member of the company of Captain Samuel Gray, employed in the transportation of provisions and ammunition to Fort Stanwix. In 1779 the company of Captain Gray volunteered to accompany Brigadier-General Clinton to Tioga, to co-operate with General Sullivan. In 1780 the company was again engaged in the transportation of provisions and ammunition on the Mohawk, from Schenectady to Fort Stanwix. In 1780 he was engaged in the regiment of Colonel Brown, in the pursuit of hostiles as far as Fort Herkimer. In 1781 he was engaged in the regiment of Colonel Marinus Willett in several skirmishes with the Indians and British. He afterwards received several commissions as an officer, being in 1798 commissioned Colonel of a regiment of militia in Herkimer County.

Also, great-great-grandson of *AMBROSE SWIFT* (residence and dates not given), who appears by the record to have been a member of the 4th regiment New York line, commanded by Colonel James Holmes.

Also, great-great-grandson of *HENRY N. FAILING* (sometimes spelled Felling and Fehling),—dates and residence not given,—who is claimed to have served in the 1st Tryon County regiment, in the company of Captain Ruff, under Colonel Cyde.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *NICOLAS FAILING* (dates and residence not given), who is claimed to have served in a battalion of minute men of Tryon County militia, in a company commanded by Captain Utt, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Campbell, which in 1777 was engaged in the battle of Oriskany.

EASTERBROOK, NATHAN, JR.

(No. 70. *Admitted April 20, 1889.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; deputy collector U. S. Customs; born at Herkimer, New York.

Great-grandson of *ABIAL EASTERBROOK*. [See *Easterbrook, Frederick James.*]

*EATON, DANIEL CADY.

(No. 823. *Admitted May 10, 1892.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; professor of botany Yale University; born at Fort Gratiot, Michigan. Died June 29, 1895.

Great-grandson of *ABEL EATON*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4, p. 235, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.*]

EDDY, ARTHUR HERBERT.

(No. 749. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.*) Of Windsor, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Britain, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *PHINEAS PENFIELD*, of Farmington, Connecticut (1756-1834. See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 361.*)

*EDGAR, GEORGE PARKER.

(No. 592. *Admitted Dec. 14, 1891.*) Of Boston, Massachusetts; insurance; born at New London, Connecticut. Died July 13, 1897.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS EDGAR*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6, p. 314, and obituary, Year Book, 1897-9.*]

EDGARTON, FRANK CARLTON.

(No. 928. *Admitted April 17, 1894.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Willimantic, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH FLOWER* (1730-1793), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 362.*]

EDMOND, JOHN DUCASSE.

(No. 256. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Leavenworth, Kansas; merchant; born at Vergennes, Vermont.

Great-grandson of JOHN DUCASSE. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 362.]

EDWARDS, FREDERICK BULKLEY.

(No. 824. Admitted June 5, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JOHN RILEY, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 362.]

EDWARDS, HENRY CHANDLER.

(No. 804. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Cromwell, Connecticut; brickmaker; born at Cromwell.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM SAGE. [See *Year Book*, 1879-9, p. 363.]

Also, grandson of DAVID EDWARDS (1750-1825), of Cromwell, Connecticut, who served as a private in a regiment of horse at Quebec. The sword which he carried in the Revolution is now in possession of the applicant.

Also, great-great-grandson of EBENEZER RANNEY (1748-1822), of Cromwell, Connecticut, who enlisted October 25 and served until December 23, 1776, in the company of Captain Eli Butler, of Cromwell, in Major Sheldon's regiment of Light Horse, which accompanied Washington on his retreat through New Jersey in December.

EGGLESTON, PERCY COE.

(No. 1091. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of New London, Connecticut; merchant; born at New London.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL MINOR. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 363.]

ELDRIDGE, JAMES WILLIAM.

(No. 781. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; real estate; born at Mount Carmel, Illinois.

Great-grandson of Ensign *CHARLES ELDRIDGE* (1743-1798), of Groton, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH AVERY* (1734-1781), of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 363.]

ELIOT, WILLIAM RICHARDS.

(No. 1046. Admitted Oct. 15, 1895.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Boston, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *ANDREW ELIOT* (1756-1811), of Mason, New Hampshire. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 363.]

***ELLIS BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.**

(No. 223. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; builder; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut. Died April 8, 1902.

Grandson of *LEMUEL KINGSBURY*.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH KINGSBURY*.

Also, grandson of *BENJAMIN ELLIS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 363, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

***ELLIS, GEORGE.**

(No. 228. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; actuary of the Travelers Insurance Company; born at Hartford. Died June 25, 1898.

Great-grandson of *LEMUEL KINGSBURY*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 317, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

ELMORE, SAMUEL EDWARD.

(No. 8. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Connecticut River Banking Company; born at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Grandson of *SAMUEL ELMORE* (1755-1834), of East Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 364.]

ELTON, JAMES SAMUEL.

(No. 826. *Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of *CHARLES MERRIMAN* (1762-1829), of Wallingford and Watertown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 365.]

ELTON, JOHN PRINCE.

(No. 827. *Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of *CHARLES MERRIMAN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 365.]

ELY, CALVIN LUTHER.

(No. 1092. *Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; dentist; born at Cheshire, Connecticut.

Grandson of *JACOB ELY* (1748-1836), of Lyme, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 365.]

***ELY, RICHARD SHELDON.**

(No. 690. *Admitted May 16, 1892.*) Of Avon, Connecticut; born at Hartford, Connecticut. Died March —, 1894.

Grandson of *ROBERT DAVIS*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 238, 430.]

ELY, WILLIAM DAVIS.

(No. 691. *Admitted May 16, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.

Grandson of *ROBERT DAVIS*, of Boston, Massachusetts (1746-1798). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 365).

ELY, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 556. *Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of *THOMAS YOUNG SEYMOUR*, of Hartford (1757-1811. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 366*).

EMMONS, EDWIN JUSTIN.

(*No. 1596. Admitted Oct. 20, 1903.*) Of New Milford, Connecticut; assistant treasurer savings bank; born at Southbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ABEL EDWARDS* (1753-1826), of Stratford, Connecticut, who enlisted May 9, 1775, and served until September 13, 1775, in the company of Captain Samuel Whiting, in the 5th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel David Waterbury, which marched to New York under General David Wooster, encamped at Harlem and assisted in guarding stock on Long Island during the summer.

ENGLISH, BENJAMIN RICE.

(*No. 902. Admitted March 5, 1894.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; real estate agent; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *ISAAC DOOLITTLE*, of New Haven, Connecticut (1722-1800. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 366*).

ENGLISH, JAMES EDWARD.

(*No. 1357. Admitted Feb. 28, 1899.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; real estate dealer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN ENGLISH* (1705-1779), of New Haven, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *ISAAC DOOLITTLE*.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *ELIHU BRADLEY*, of East Haven, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 367*.]

EVERITT, EDWIN BROWNSON.

(*No. 782. Admitted April 18, 1893.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Watertown, Connecticut.

Grandson of *ABNER EVERITT*, of Bethlehem and Warren, Connecticut (1760-1852. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 368.*)

EWING, CHESTER WILCOX.

(No. 1588. *Admitted July 6, 1903.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; post office clerk; born at Newport, New Hampshire.

Great-great-grandson of *JESSE WILCOX* (1745-1823), of Newport, New Hampshire, who was appointed by the citizens of Newport, July 20, 1775, a member of the committee of safety, and was also a signer of the articles of observation in 1776. He also served as a private in the company of Captain Samuel Nichols, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Bellows, at Ticonderoga, on the alarm of June 29, 1777. In 1776 he was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the 5th company of the 16th New Hampshire regiment commanded by Colonel Bellows. He was also a Lieutenant in the company of Captain Oliver Ashley, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Bellows, which marched September 21, 1777, to reinforce the Northern Continental army at Saratoga under General Gates.

FAIRCHILD, ALFRED BEACH.

(No. 1541. *Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; insurance agent; born at Trumbull, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *LEWIS FAIRCHILD* (1747-1817), of Stratford, now Trumbull, Connecticut, who served as a soldier at the time of the Danbury raid, April 25-28, 1777.

Also, great-grandson of *ROBERT HAWLEY* (1762-—), of Trumbull, Connecticut, who served for six months in 1777 in the company of Captain Ebenezer Coe, in the regiment commanded by General Wooster, and

who was wounded in the Danbury raid. He also served for two months in 1778 as a private in the company of Captain David Nichols of Stratford. He also served for six months in 1779 as a private in the company commanded by Lieutenant John Odell, and for his service received a pension.

*FARNHAM, ELIAS BUSHNELL.

(No. 83. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; coal dealer; born at Clinton, Connecticut. Died December 20, 1901.

Great-grandson of *HIEL FARNHAM*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 368, and *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

FARNSWORTH, FREDERICK.

(No. 128. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of New London, Connecticut; physician; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Grandson of *AMOS FARNSWORTH*, of Groton, Massachusetts (1754-1847. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 368).

FARNSWORTH, FREDERICK BENJAMIN.

(No. 1436. *Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; ex-mayor of the city; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ANDREW HASKELL* (1748-1791), of Lancaster, Massachusetts, who served as a Lieutenant in the company of Captain Benjamin Houghton, in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Whitcomb which marched from Lancaster to Cambridge on the Lexington alarm in April, 1775. He was also from April 25, 1775, Captain in the regiment of Colonel Asa Whitcomb, and from May 13, 1776, was a Captain in the regiment commanded by Colonel Marshall, stationed in June, 1776, at Noddles Island, continuing in service to December 1, 1776.

FARNSWORTH, WILLIAM EUGENE.

(No. 1435. Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *ANDREW HASKELL*. [See *Farnsworth, Frederick Benjamin*.]

FARREL, FRANKLIN.

(No. 1154. Admitted June 8, 1896.) Of Ansonia, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *REUBEN FRISBIE* (1747-1824), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 367.]

FARREN, MERRITT AUGUSTUS.

(No. 444. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of Providence, Rhode Island; clergyman; born at East Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHAN BURNHAM*, 2d, of Ashford, Connecticut (1760-—). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 369).

*FARREN, ROSWELL BRADLEY.

(No. 445. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at East Haven, Connecticut. Died December 14, 1901.

Great-grandson of *NATHAN BURNHAM*, 2d. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 369, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1904*.]

FAXON, (MRS.) NELLIE ADELLE WHITE.

(No. 828. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Wife of Walter Collyer Faxon, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Somers, Connecticut.

Great-great-granddaughter of *DAVID CUSHING* (1727-1800), of Hingham, Massachusetts.

Also, great-granddaughter of *ABEL CUSHING* (1763-—).

Also, great-granddaughter of *STEPHEN PEASE* (1755-1838). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 369).

FEBIGER, LEA.

(No. 1358. Admitted Dec. 19, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; Major 23d Infantry, United States Army; born at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM CARSON* (1728-1786), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 370.]

FELT, LEVI LINCOLN.

(No. 38. Admitted April 18, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH FELT* (1760-1849), of West Springfield, Massachusetts.

Also, great-grandson of *STEPHEN LINCOLN* (1751-1840), of Oakham, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN MILES*, of Rutland, Massachusetts (1724-1776).

Also, great-great-grandson of *SHARON PEASE*, of Enfield, Connecticut (1746-1821). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 370).

FELT, WILLIAM POMEROY.

(No. 1641. Admitted Feb. 22, 1904.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; born at Richmond, Virginia.

Great-great-grandson of *SETH POMEROY* (1706-1777), of Northampton, Massachusetts, who in 1774 was appointed by the Massachusetts Assembly to be a Major-General of the militia, and on June 18, 1775, was appointed by the Congress at Philadelphia one of nine Brigadier-Generals of the American army. When news came of the battle of Lexington, though past seventy years of age, he went directly to the front, where he served a few days, until worn out with the labor, when he returned home. He had barely reached there when a courier advised him that another battle, which was afterwards fought as the battle of Bunker Hill, was imminent, and he immediately returned and was present at that bat-

tle. Afterwards when the troops were congregating about Peekskill he repaired there and at the solicitation of Washington took command, and here he died February 15, 1777.

FENN, JOHN ROBERTS.

(No. 26. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of West Hartford, Connecticut; furniture; born at West Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *LEMUEL ROBERTS* (1742-1789), of Simsbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOTHAM CURTISS* (1731-1785), of Plymouth, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN BIDWELL* (1745-1811), of Wintonbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 371.]

FENN, LINUS TRYON.

(No. 27. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of West Hartford, Connecticut; dealer in and manufacturer of furniture; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOTHAM CURTISS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 372.]

FENTON, CHARLES.

(No. 957. *Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.*) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Crown Point, New York.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC BARROWS* (1725-—), of Mansfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 323.]

FERRY, EDWIN STERLING.

(No. 1047. *Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.*) Of Rochester, New York; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *AZARIAH WHITTLESEY* (1741-1806), of Saybrook, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 372.]

*FIELD, BURR KELLOGG.

(No. 958. *Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.*) Of Berlin, Connecticut; vice-president of Berlin Iron Bridge company; born at Auburn, Indiana. Died January 13, 1898.

Great-grandson of *JOSHUA DANFORTH*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 324, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

FIELD, FREDERICK WILLIAM.

(No. 446. *Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.*) Of Madison, Connecticut; merchant; born at Madison.

Great-grandson of *LUKE FIELD*, of Madison, Connecticut (1753-1836). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 372).

FITCH, CHARLES WELLINGTON.

(No. 692. *Admitted Oct. 18, 1892.*) Of New York city; physician and surgeon; born at Centerville, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *TITUS MOSS*, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1738-1813). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 374).

FITCH, NATHAN BURTON.

(No. 1320. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clerk; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN MERWIN* (1735-1826), of Milford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 374.]

FITTS, GEORGE HENRY.

(No. 1205. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.*) Of Ashford, Connecticut; retired; born at Ashford.

Great - grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel *THOMAS KNOWLTON*, of Ashford, Connecticut (1740-1776).

Also, great-grandson of *DANIEL FITTS* (1725-1775), of Ashford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 374.]

FITTS, HENRY EBEN.

(No. 108. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper and cashier; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS WYLLYS* (1754-1838), of Cromwell, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 376.]

FLETCHER, HENRY FREDERICK.

(No. 1451. Admitted April 16, 1901.) Of Hazardville, Connecticut; farmer; born at Enfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *HILL GOWDY* (1762-1837), of Enfield, Connecticut, who served for three months, from August, 1779, as a private in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jonathan Wells; also for six months, from May, 1780, as a private in the company of Captain David Parsons, in the 2d regiment Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb, afterwards commanded by Major Amos Walbridge, which was stationed on the Hudson. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ASA FLETCHER*, of Mendon, Massachusetts, who was a Corporal in the company of Captain Joseph Daniels, in the 3d Mendon company of minute men which marched to Roxbury on the alarm of April 19, 1775. He also served as a Sergeant from December 8, 1776, to January 21, 1777, in the company of Captain Peter Penniman, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Nathan Tyler, on an expedition to Providence, Rhode Island.

***FLINT, HENRY HALL.**

(No. 1351. Admitted June 13, 1898.) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; druggist; born at Windham, Connecticut. Died January 21, 1901.

Great-grandson of *JOHN FLINT* (1749-1810), of Windham, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JACOB HOLT* (1760-1826), of Hamden, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 376, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1904.]

FOOTE, DAVID THOMPSON.

(No. 412. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; express agent; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM THOMPSON* (1743-1777), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 377.]

FOOTE, EDWARD BLISS.

(No. 693. Admitted Oct. 18, 1892.) Of Larchmont, New York; physician; born at Cleveland, Ohio.

Great-grandson of *JOHN FOOTE*, of Simsbury, Connecticut (1729-1813. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 377).

FOOTE, ELLSWORTH IRVING.

(No. 422. Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *JAMES REYNOLDS* (1732-1818. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 377).

FORBES, OLIVER TYLER.

(No. 694. Admitted Oct. 18, 1892.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; accountant; born at New York city.

Great-great-grandson of *AMOS LESTER*, of Groton, Connecticut (1728-1808. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 378).

FORD, GEORGE HARE.

(No. 517. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Milford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL CLARK*, of Milford (1751-1824. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 378).

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOHN FORD* (1740-1809), of Milford, Connecticut, who served from June 10 to August 3, 1776, as a private in the regiment of Light

Horse, commanded by Major John Skinner, which was ordered to New York in June, 1776, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, and served there and on the Hudson. The cap and sabre which he used remained in the possession of the family until destroyed in the fire of one of his descendants not many years since.

FORD, NELSON DRAKE.

(No. 1481. Admitted Feb. 3, 1902.) Of Winchester, Connecticut; farmer and manufacturer; born at Torrington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NOAH DRAKE* (1758-1849), of Torrington, Connecticut, who in the summer of 1776 served for two months as a private in the company of Captain Pearce, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Newberry. He also served for three months, in the summer of 1777, as a private in the company of Captain Jonathan Wadsworth, in the militia regiment commanded by Colonel Thaddeus Cook, which took part in the campaign around Saratoga, being engaged at the battles of Beemis Heights and Stillwater, where Captain Wadsworth fell mortally wounded September 19. He also served for two months and ten days, in the summer of 1779, as a private in the company of Captain Ebenezer Barnard. He was a pensioner.

FORD, WILLIAM ELBERT.

(No. 580. Admitted Oct. 14, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; druggist; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of Captain *STEPHEN FORD*, of Hamden, Connecticut (1749-1843. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 378).

***FOSTER, FREDERICK ROSE, JR.**

(No. 39. Admitted April 18, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut. Died January 22, 1891.

Great-great-grandson of *HACHALIAH FOSTER*. [See *Year Book*, 1891, pp. 104, 197.]

FOWLER, CHARLES HOLT.

(No. 1352. Admitted June 13, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at East Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DAVID FOWLER* (1726-1800), of Guilford, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *DAN HOLT* (1744-1829), of East Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 379.]

FOWLER, FRANK SEAMON.

(No. 411. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Of Salem, Massachusetts; merchant; born at Lebanon, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *AMOS FOWLER*, of Lebanon, Connecticut (1758-1837). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 380).

FOWLER, HERBERT GREENE.

(No. 959. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; broker; born at Stoneham, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL COWDREY* (1759-1841), of Reading, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 381.]

FOWLER, OSWIN HART DOOLITTLE.

(No. 750. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Wallingford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at North Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *THEOPHILUS FOWLER*, of Guilford, Connecticut (1752-1829).

Also, great-grandson of *JONATHAN DAYTON, Jr.*, of North Haven, Connecticut (1756-1835).

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN DAYTON*.

Also, great-grandson of *JOEL DOOLITTLE*, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1761-1825).

Also, great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL HART*, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1729-1809).

Also, great-great-grandson of *ENOS BROOKS* (1735—), of Cheshire, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 381.]

FOX, CHARLES JAMES.

(No. 1000. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; physician; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH HUNTINGTON* (1734-1814), of Norwich, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 382.]

FOX, EDWARD GAGER.

(No. 1569. Admitted April 30, 1903.) Of Wethersfield, Connecticut; physician; born at Wethersfield.

Great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH HUNTINGTON* (1734-1814), of Norwich, Connecticut, who served in the French and Indian war and in the war of the Revolution at New London in Captain Wales' company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jeremiah Mason, from September 13 until October 17, 1776.

FOX, EDWARD LEVI.

(No. 1321. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *ABRAHAM FOX* (1748—), of Hebron, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 382.]

FOX, SIMEON JOSEPH.

(No. 1093. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Agawam, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *ABRAHAM FOX*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 382.]

***FRANKLIN, WILLIAM BUEL.**

(No. 283. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; late Major-General in the United States army;

member of the Society of the Cincinnati; Grand Officier de la Légion d'Honneur; president of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers; born at York, Pennsylvania. Died March 8, 1903.

Great-grandson of *JONAS SIMONDS*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 382*, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

FRISBIE, EDWARD LAURENS, JR.

(No. 1094. Admitted March 23, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of *REUBEN FRISBIE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 383*.]

FROST, CHARLES WARREN SELAH.

(No. 1095. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; physician; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of *ABRAHAM BROOKER*.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL FROST* (1704-1800), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 383*.]

FROST, RUSSELL.

(No. 382. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Of South Norwalk, Connecticut; lawyer; judge of town Court; born at Delhi, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN MEAD* (1725-1790), of Greenwich, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 384*.]

FULLER, EDWARD EUGENE.

(No. 1404. Admitted Feb. 19, 1900.) Of Tolland, Connecticut; insurance; born at Tolland.

Great-grandson of *ABIJAH FULLER* (1753-1835), of Hampton, Connecticut, who served on the Lexington alarm in the company of Captain James Stedman, and afterwards served for one year as a Sergeant, a part of the time under Captain Dyer, in a regiment commanded by Colonel Durkee. He was a pensioner.

FULTON, WILLIAM EDWARDS.

(No. 1096. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-grandson of *OLIVER EDWARDS* (1755-1829), of Northampton, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 384.]

FYLER, ANSON PRIEST.

(No. 651. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; accountant; born at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH LORD* (1758-1833).

Also, great-great-grandson of *JEREMIAH LORD* (1755-1812), of East Windsor, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *HEZEKIAH WADSWORTH* (1724-1810), of Farmington, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ROGER FILER*, of Windsor, Connecticut (1743-1778. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 373).

*GALLUP, ASA LYMAN.

(No. 1413. Admitted April 13, 1900.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Groton, Connecticut. Died September 30, 1901.

Son of *ANDREW GALLUP* (1762-1853), of Groton, Connecticut, who was a member of the company of artillery commanded by Captain William Latham, from March 23, 1781, to March 23, 1782, stationed at Groton. Upon the occasion of Arnold's attack, September 6, 1781, he was wounded in the hip and was in the cart containing the wounded men which was rolled down the hill. Upon recovering from his wound he rejoined his company. He was a pensioner. [See *obituary, Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

GALLUP, CHARLES DAVIS.

(No. 1612. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Preston, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC GALLUP* (1742-1814), of Groton, Connecticut, who was commissioned May 1, 1775, to be Lieutenant in the 10th company, Captain Abel Spicer, of the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons, raised on the first call for troops in April-May, 1775, which remained on duty till June 17, when they were ordered to the Boston camps, took post at Roxbury, in General Spencer's brigade, and remained until expiration of service in December. The regiment was reorganized as the 10th Continental regiment in 1776, when he was appointed to be Captain and went with the regiment to New York, and continued in that vicinity from April until the close of the year. The regiment assisted in fortifying the city; engaged in the battle of Long Island August 27; was present with the army at White Plains October 28, and remained on the Hudson in the vicinity of Peekskill, under General Heath, until the term of service expired December 31. In 1777 he continued in the service as Captain in the regiment commanded by Colonel McClellan.

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENADAM GALLUP* (1716-1800), of Groton, Connecticut, Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Enos' battalion, who served with ability and success until he received his discharge on account of age and physical disability, February 27, 1777. He also served as a member of the committee of correspondence in 1774, 1777 and 1778.

Also, great-great-grandson of *NEHEMIAH SMITH* (1733-1810), of Groton, Connecticut, who in November, 1776, was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the company of Captain Jabez Wright, in the 4th battalion, commanded by Colonel Samuel McClellan. In June, 1778, he was continued in service as 1st Lieutenant of the 2d battalion

commanded by Colonel Samuel McClellan, which served in Rhode Island in Tyler's brigade, under General Sullivan, in August and September, 1778.

GALLUP, FREDERICK LOREN.

(No. 1457. Admitted May 10, 1901.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; student; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH GALLUP, Jr.* (1755—), of Groton, Connecticut, a private in Captain Abel Spicer's company, 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons, 1775; in service seven months; in the summer of 1776 he served four months in the company commanded by his father in service at New York. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH GALLUP* (1725-1778), of Groton, Connecticut, Captain of a company in the 8th regiment, Connecticut militia, in service at New York, 1776.

GALLUP, HENRY HASKELL.

(No. 1613. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Preston, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC GALLUP*. [See *Gallup, Charles Davis.*]

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENADAM GALLUP*. [See *Gallup, Charles Davis.*]

Also, great-great-grandson of *NEHEMIAH SMITH*. [See *Gallup, Charles Davis.*]

GALPIN, WILLIAM ADAMS.

(No. 1496. Admitted April 15, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; traveling auditor; born at Milan, Ohio.

Great-great-grandson of *SOLOMON HURD* (1750-1819), of Woodbury, Connecticut, who was a cornet in the company of Captain Thomas Bull, in the 5th regiment of Light Horse, commanded by Major Elisha Shel-

don, which was ordered to New York in July, 1776. The regiment was also in service from September 23 to December 30, 1776, with Washington in New Jersey.

GARDE, ANDREW EARL.

(No. 1542. *Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of New London, Connecticut; teacher; born at Plainfield, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *GAMALIEL REYNOLDS, Jr.* (1754-1836), of Norwich, Connecticut, who served from May 10 to December 17, 1775, in a company of Captain Abel Spicer, of Groton, in the 6th regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons, raised on the first call for troops in April-May, 1775, which remained on duty at New London until June 17, when they were ordered to the Boston camps, where they took post at Roxbury, in General Spencer's brigade, and remained until the expiration of term of service.

GARDINER, CURTIS CRANE.

(No. 337. *Admitted May 10, 1890.*) Of St. Louis, Missouri; insurance; born at Eaton, New York.

Great-grandson of *CURTIS CRANE*, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1745-1828).

Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM GARDINER*, of Stonington, Connecticut (1741-1800). *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 384.*

GARDINER, FREDERIC.

(No. 1097. *Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.*) Of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; clergyman; born at Gardiner, Maine.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM TUDOR* (1750-1819), of Boston, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 385.*]

*GARDNER, NATHAN REYNOLDS.

(No. 1386. *Admitted Sept. 19, 1899.*) Of Baltic, Connecticut; agent of Baltic Power Company; born at South Kingston, Rhode Island. Died November 28, 1903.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *SAMUEL CHAMPLIN* (1724-1811), of Westerly, Rhode Island, who was appointed to have care of the watch to guard the shore near Westerly, Rhode Island, in February, 1777. [See obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

GARDNER, ROBERT SYLVANUS.

(No. 834. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Of Derby, Connecticut; jeweler and stationer; born at East Hampton, New York.

Great-great-great-grandson of *DAVID MULFORD* (1722-1778).

Also, great-great-grandson of *MATHEW MULFORD* (1756-1845. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 385).

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *EZEKIEL MULFORD* (1727-1819), of East Hampton, New York, who was a Captain of the 12th company of the 1st Suffolk County regiment, commanded by Colonel Smith.

GATES, (MRS.) ELIZABETH MARGARET LARRABEE.

(No. 751. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at East Hartford, Connecticut.

Granddaughter of *JONATHAN LARRABEE*, of Scarborough and Durham, Maine (1748-—).

Also, great-granddaughter of *THOMAS WELLINGTON*, of Watertown, Massachusetts (1735-1818. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 386).

GAY, FRANK BUTLER.

(No. 25. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; librarian of the Watkinson Library; born at East Granby, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *RICHARD GAY* (1750-1836), of Simsbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH PEASE* (1728-1794), of Suffield, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *ROSWELL SKINNER* (1754-1831), of East Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 387.]

GAYLORD, HEZEKIAH.

(No. 1206. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; retired; born at Windsor, Connecticut.

Grandson of *ELEAZER GAYLORD* (1753-1817), of Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 388.]

GEER, ALBERT LABERGE.

(No. 1207. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of South Manchester, Connecticut; station agent; born at Hamilton, New York.

Great-grandson of *LEBBEUS GEER* (1757-1846), of Preston, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 388.]

*GEER, ERASTUS.

(No. 502. Admitted May 28, 1891.) Of Lebanon, Connecticut; born at Lebanon. Died February, 1896.

Grandson of *ISAAC GALLUP*.

Also, great-grandson of *BENADAM GALLUP*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, p. 252, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1895-6.]

GEER, FRANCES ARDELIA.

(No. 516. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of Lebanon, Connecticut; born at Ledyard, Connecticut

Granddaughter of *JONAH WITTER* (1758-1847), of Preston, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 389.]

GEER, WILLIAM HAMILTON.

(No. 1138. Admitted April 21, 1896.) Of Lebanon, Connecticut; farmer; born at Lebanon.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC GALLUP*, of Groton, Connecticut (1743-1814).

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENADAM GALLUP*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 389.]

GEORGE, JAMES HERBERT.

(No. 960. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; music teacher; born at Newbury, Vermont.

Great-grandson of General *JACOB BAYLEY* (1728-1815), of Newbury, Vermont. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 389.]

*GETMAN, CHARLES HENRY.

(No. 835. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Stamford, Connecticut; lumber merchant; born at Troy, New York. Died October 12, 1897.

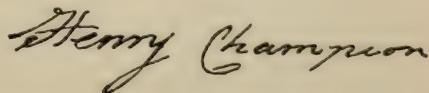
Great-grandson of *GEORGE GETMAN*.

Also, a great-grandson of *FREDERICK EMPIE*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 338, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

GILBERT, CHARLES EDWIN.

(No. 487. Admitted May 4, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; cashier insurance company; born at Wallingford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *HENRY CHAMPION, Sr.*, of Colchester, Connecticut (1723-1797). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 390).



GILBERT, LEVI CARROLL.

(No. 1506. Admitted July 28, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; coal merchant; born at New Haven.

Grandson of *ISAAC GILBERT* (1756-1835), of New Haven, Connecticut, who served for two months, from

September, 1775, as a private in the company of Captain Joseph Thompson; also for two months, from January, 1776, as a private in the company of Captain Jonathan Thatcher; also for six months, from June, 1776, in the same company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Heman Swift; also for two months, from January, 1777, as a private in the company of Captain Hezekiah Sabin; also for seven days in April and for two months, from September, 1777, as a private in the company of Captain James Hillhouse. He was present at the engagement at Danbury. He was a pensioner.

GILBERT, WILLIAM TRUMAN.

(No. 423. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; salesman; born at Derby, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS GILBERT* (1755-1847), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1892, p. 131.]

GILDERSLEEVE, ALFRED.

(No. 836. *Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.*) Of Portland, Connecticut; shipbuilder; born at Portland.

Great-great-grandson of *AMOS RANSOM* (1760-1843), of Colchester, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 391.]

GILLETT, ALBERT BROWN.

(No. 253. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Ellington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NATHAN GILLETT*, of Simsbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 392.]

*GILLETTE, (MRS.) ELISABETH DAGGETT HOOKER.

(No. 696. *Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Farmington, Connecticut. Died December 16, 1893.

Granddaughter of *NOADIAH HOOKER*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, pp. 255, 435.]

GILMAN, DANIEL COIT.

(No. 475. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Baltimore, Maryland; President of the Johns Hopkins University; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *EPHRAIM BILL* (1719-1802), of New London, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of Captain *JOSIAH GILMAN* (1740-1801), of Exeter, New Hampshire.

Also, great-great-grandson of Captain *SAMUEL GILMAN* (1725-1778), of Exeter, New Hampshire. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 392.]

GLADDEN, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 1302. Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; superintendent of cemetery; born at New Britain.

Great-grandson of *AZARIAH GLADDING* (afterwards spelled Gladden; 17—-—), of Norwich, and afterwards of New Britain, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *LADWICK HOTCHKISS* (1752-1823), of New Britain, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 393.]

GLADDING, CHARLES FREDERICK.

(No. 447. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Providence, Rhode Island.

Grandson of *NATHANIEL GLADDING*, of Bristol, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 393.]

*GLADWIN, JOSEPH CHURCHILL.

(No. 695. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Portland, Connecticut; marine draftsman; born at Portland. Died September 1, 1896.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH CHURCHILL*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 341, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

GLAZIER, CHARLES MATHER.

(No. 476. *Admitted April 21, 1891.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *SILAS GLAZIER*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SELAH NORTON* (1745-1822), of East Hartford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL SAFFORD* (1737-1813).

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH BURNHAM* (1752-1839), of Ashford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN MATHER* (1731-1821), of Colchester, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *ELEAZER PORTER* (1728-1797), of East Hartford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *JOB NORTON* (1720-1778), of East Hartford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH SNOW* (1738-—), of Ashford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 394.]

GLAZIER, DANIEL JOHNSON.

(No. 1001. *Admitted May 10, 1895.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of the Schuyler Electric Company; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *SILAS GLAZIER*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 395.]

GLAZIER, FRANK DWIGHT.

(No. 518. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of South Glastonbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *SILAS GLAZIER*.

Also, great-grandson of *ABRAHAM WHEADON*.

Also, great-grandson of *REUBEN SKINNER*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 395.]

GLAZIER, MARY OLIVIA.

(No. 519. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-granddaughter of *SILAS GLAZIER*.

Also, great-granddaughter of *ZEBEDIAH MARCY*.
[See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 396.]

GODARD, GEORGE SEYMOUR.

(No. 1452. Admitted April 16, 1901.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; state librarian; born at Granby, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *MOSES GODARD*—then spelled Gossard—(1746-1832), of Simsbury-Granby, Connecticut, who served as a private from August 22 to September 19, 1776, in the company of Captain Samuel Hays, of Simsbury, in the 18th regiment of militia, which took part in the campaign around New York.

GODDARD, HENRY PERKINS.

(No. 383. Admitted Oct. 21, 1891.) Of Baltimore, Maryland; insurance manager; born at Salem, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELISHA PERKINS*, M. D. (1741-1799), of Norwich, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 396.]

A cursive handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Elisha Perkins". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large, stylized 'E' at the beginning.

GODFREY, CHARLES CARTLIDGE.

(No. 1597. Admitted Oct. 20, 1903.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; physician; born at Saybrook, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHAN GODFREY* (1719-—), of Fairfield, Connecticut, who from May 15, 1776, served as a Corporal in the company of Captain Albert Chapman, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Elmore, raised to serve for one year from April, 1776, and which was ordered to the Northern department under General Schuyler. It was posted at Fort Stanwick and

vicinity until the spring of 1777. On July 8, 1779, his house was destroyed at the time of Tryon's raid. His sons Benjamin and Nathan were also in the service.

GODILLOT, JOHN FITCH.

(No. 1430. Admitted Dec. 3, 1900.) Of Westport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Westport.

Great-great-grandson of *LEVI TAYLOR* (1733-1799), of Norwalk, Connecticut, who was commissioned May 1, 1775, as a Lieutenant in the 5th company, under Captain Matthew Mead of the 5th Continental regiment commanded by Colonel David Waterbury, and was discharged October 25, 1775. The regiment was raised on the first call for troops, April-May, 1775, marched to New York in June and encamped at Harlem. In September it was ordered to the Northern Department for service under General Schuyler and took part in the campaign on Lakes George and Champlain, and assisted in the reduction of St. John's in October. On May 29, 1778, he was commissioned by the Council of Safety Lieutenant of an alarm list company of the 9th regiment, under Captain Morehouse, which was located in the town of Norwalk.

GOLD, THEODORE SEDGWICK.

(No. 904. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of West Cornwall, Connecticut; farmer and secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; born at Madison, New York.

Great-grandson of *MOSES CLEVELAND*, of Norwich, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 396.]

GOODRICH, ALFRED RUSSELL.

(No. 1002. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) Of Vernon, Connecticut; physician; born at Gill, Massachusetts.

Grandson of *GEORGE GOODRICH* (1751-1840), of Glastonbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 396.]

GOODRICH, ARTHUR LOUIS.

(No. 1559. Admitted April 6, 1903.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; treasurer Courant Company; born at Hartford.

Grandson of *ICHABOD GOODRICH* (1758-1846), of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, a private in Captain Roger Welles' company of the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, during 1781. This company was detached from the regiment and placed under command of General Lafayette, who was given a body of picked troops for the purpose of checking Arnold's invasion of Virginia. This detachment remained in Virginia until after the capture of Yorktown, and Captain Welles' company formed part of the column which stormed one of the enemy's redoubts on the night of October 14, 1781.

GOODRICH, ELIZUR STILLMAN.

(No. 282. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Hartford & Wethersfield Railroad Company; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Grandson of *SIMEON GOODRICH* (1762-1847), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 397.]

GOODRICH, THEODORE HAMILTON.

(No. 1464. Admitted June 10, 1901.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; telegrapher; born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Great-grandson of *OLIVER PROUT* (1757-1835), of Middletown, Connecticut, who in 1776 served for six months in the company of Captain Cowles, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Sumner. In 1777 he served for six months as a private in the regiment commanded by Colonel Meigs. In 1778 he served for one month as a private in the company commanded by Captain Camp, and in 1779 he served in the company of Captain Blackman, and afterwards for three months as a drummer in the company commanded by Captain Joseph Dart. He was a pensioner.

*GOODRICH, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 267. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; newspaper publisher; born at Hartford. Died February 25, 1894.

Grandson of *ICHABOD GOODRICH*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 258, 429.*]

GOODSELL, BUEL.

(No. 961. *Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; bank clerk; born at Flushing, New York.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC GOODSELL* (1763-1845), of Washington, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 397.*]

GOODSELL, DANIEL AYERS.

(No. 1003. *Admitted May 10, 1895.*) Of Chattanooga, Tennessee; bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; born at Newburgh, New York.

Grandson of *ISAAC GOODSELL*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 397.*]

*GOODSELL, LEWIS.

(No. 270. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of Redding, Connecticut; farmer; born at Fairfield, Connecticut. Died November 4, 1902.

Son of *LEWIS GOODSELL*, of Fairfield, Connecticut (1744-1829). See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 398*, and *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903*.

GOODSELL, ZALMON.

(No. 523. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Kent, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *EPAPHRAS GOODSELL*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 398.*]

GOODWIN, CHARLES LINCOLN.

(No. 1614. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *STEPHEN LINCOLN* (1751-1840), a Revolutionary soldier from Oakham, Massachusetts, who served from August, 1778, to February, 1779, in the Rhode Island campaign under General John Sullivan.

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN MILES* (1724-1776), of Rutland, Massachusetts, who in July, 1775, was a private in the company of Adam Wheeler, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Ephraim Doolittle, stationed at Charlestown camp. He was also in service in the same company at Winter Hill in October, 1775.

GOODWIN, FRANCIS.

(No. 61. *Admitted April 27, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *LEMUEL ROBERTS*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 398.*]

*GOODWIN, GEORGE DORR.

(No. 1293. *Admitted Dec. 20, 1897.*) Of Sharon, Connecticut; farmer; born at Sharon. Died January 1, 1900.

Son of *HEZEKIAH GOODWIN* (1761-1833), of Hartford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 398, and obituary, p. 646.*]

*GOODWIN, GEORGE HENRY.

(No. 235. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of East Hartford, Connecticut; born at East Hartford. Died December 19, 1893.

Grandson of *ANDREW KINGSBURY*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 259, 435.*]

GOODWIN, GEORGE RUSSELL.

(No. 1615. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *STEPHEN LINCOLN*. [See *Goodwin, Charles Lincoln.*]

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN MILES*. [See *Goodwin, Charles Lincoln.*]

GOODWIN, JAMES JUNIUS.

(No. 203. Admitted Oct. 15, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; banker, retired; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *LEMUEL ROBERTS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 399.]

GOODWIN, NELSON JONES.

(No. 640. Admitted Feb. 22, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; dentist; born at New Britain, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *OZIAS GOODWIN*, of Litchfield, Connecticut (1735-1788. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 400).

*GOODYEAR, EDWARD BASSETT.

(No. 652. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Naugatuck, Connecticut; cashier; born at Washington, Connecticut. Died April 26, 1899.

Great-grandson of *STEPHEN GOODYEAR*. Also, great-grandson of *CAPTAIN JOHN GILBERT*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 346, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

GOODYEAR, ROBERT BEARDSLEY.

(No. 673. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of North Haven, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at North Haven.

Great-grandson of *THEOPHILUS GOODYEAR* (1731-1793), of Hamden, Connecticut. (See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 400).

GOODYEAR, WATSON EDWARD.

(No. 962. Admitted Dec. 10, 1894.) Of Naugatuck, Connecticut; electrician; born at Chicago, Illinois.

Great-great-grandson of *STEPHEN GOODYEAR*, of Hamden, Connecticut (1729-1803. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 400).

GORHAM, JULIUS HUBBARD.

(No. 1343. Admitted April 19, 1898.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; clerk; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHAN GORHAM* (1751-1839), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 401.]

GORTON, JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

(No. 1405. Admitted Feb. 19, 1900.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr.* (1737-1823), of Windsor, Connecticut, who served as 1st Lieutenant in the company of Captain Ozias Pettibone, in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Douglass, which was attached to Colonel Mott's battalion under Brigadier-General David Waterbury, raised in June-July, 1776, to reinforce the Continental troops in the northern department, then stationed at Fort Ticonderoga and vicinity. It served under General Gates and returned in November, 1776. In September, 1776, he was appointed by the General Assembly 1st Lieutenant in one of the eight battalions ordered raised, on requisition of the Continental Congress to serve for one year from May 14, 1776, and served in the regiment of Colonel Andrew Ward, which joined Washington's army at New York in August and was stationed at Fort Lee, marching subsequently to White Plains and to New Jersey, taking part in the battles of Trenton, December 25, 1776, and Princeton, January 3, 1777, and was in camp with Washington at Morristown, New Jersey, his service continuing till the spring of 1777. He was afterwards, in October, 1779, appointed Ensign of the 1st company of the alarm list in the 1st regiment.

GORTON, PHILIP GRISWOLD.

(No. 1406. Admitted Feb. 19, 1900.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; deputy collector of customs; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr.* [See *Gorton, Joseph Chapman*.]

GOUGH, CHARLES HENRY.

(No. 1322. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Palmer, Massachusetts; foreman; born at East Hampton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELEAZUR VEAZEY* (or Vazey; 1748-1826), of Middletown Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 401.]

GRANT, JAMES MONROE.

(No. 29. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; farmer; born at Ashford, Connecticut.

Son of *HAMILTON GRANT*, of Ashford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 401.]

GRANT, ROSWELL.

(No. 163. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of East Windsor Hill, Connecticut; farmer; born at East Windsor Hill.

Grandson of *ROSWELL GRANT*, of East Windsor, Connecticut (1746-1834).

Also, great-grandson of *ERASTUS WOLCOTT*, of Windsor, Connecticut (1722-1793).

Also, great-grandson of *LEMUEL STOUGHTON* (1731-1793), of East Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 402.]

*GRAVES, JOSEPH ALVIN.

(No. 837. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; teacher; born at Springfield, Missouri. Died July 28, 1899.

Great-grandson of *ASA GRAVES*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 347, and *obituary, Year Book*, 1897-9.]

GREELEY, EDWIN SENECA.

(No. 448. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; banker; president-general S. of A. R., 1904; born at Nashua, New Hampshire.

Grandson of *JOSEPH GREELEY* (1756-1840), of Nottingham, West, then Rockingham, now Hudson, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire. On the alarm caused by a hostile force marching from Boston to Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775, he started for Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he enlisted April 25, for eight months under Captain William Walker in the 2d New Hampshire regiment, commanded by Colonel James Reed for the siege of Boston, and was stationed at Winter Hill until discharged in December, 1775. He was in the battle at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, where he received a wound in his right leg, for which he was allowed an Invalid Pension, but the original papers were destroyed by fire in November, 1800. In application for increase, the papers show that it was granted as early, if not before 1794. He again volunteered in December, 1776, for three months under Captain William Walker, marched to Peekskill, New York, where he joined the regiment commanded by Colonel David Gilman of New Hampshire, to reinforce the army of General Gates. He enlisted in the company of Captain William Walker for one month in September, 1777, to oppose the advance of General Burgoyne, and joined the regiment commanded by Colonel Morris, at Saratoga, and was present at General Burgoyne's surrender, October 17, 1777. Discharged October 28, 1777.

GREELEY, FRANKLIN MASTON.

(No. 697. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; machinist; born at Nashua, New Hampshire.

Grandson of *JOSEPH GREELEY*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 403.]

GREENE, JACOB LYMAN.

(No. 224. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company; born at Waterford, Maine.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant *THOMAS GREENE*, (1743-1826), of Rowley, Massachusetts, and Waterford, Maine. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 403.]

GREGORY, JAMES GLYNN.

(No. 557. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; physician; born at Norwalk.

Grandson of *MOSES GREGORY* (1753-1837), of Norwalk, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JABEZ GREGORY* (1741-1824), of Norwalk, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 403.]

GRIFFING, MARTIN HOYT.

(No. 796. Admitted Feb. 18, 1893.) Of Danbury Connecticut; cashier of the National Pahquioque Bank; born at Danbury.

Great-grandson of *RICHARD CHASE*, of Rhode Island (1751-1845). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 403.

GRIGGS, DAVID CULLEN.

(No. 1238. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; mechanical draughtsman; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of *ALEXANDER WOLCOTT*, M.D. (1712-1795), of Windsor, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SIMON WOLCOTT*, M.D. (1746-1809), of New London, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SETH DUNHAM* (1741-—), of Mansfield, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *AMASA DRAKE* (1751-1838), of East Windsor, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JARED FOOTE* (1735-1820), of Branford, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JONATHAN BEECHER* (1757-1826).

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSHUA GRIGGS* (1743-1813), of Tolland, Connecticut.

Also, great - great - great - grandson of *ICHABOD GRIGGS* (1718-17—), of Tolland, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH CHAPMAN* (17—1812), of Tolland, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 404.]

***GRIGGS, JOHN WILLIAM.**

(No. 963. Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.) Of Chaplin, Connecticut; farmer; born at Hampton, Connecticut. Died November 21, 1897.

Grandson of *ROBERT HEWITT*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 349, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

GRISWOLD, CHARLES.

(No. 1303. Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.) Of Guilford, Connecticut; banker; born at Guilford.

Great-grandson of Captain *SAMUEL LEE* (1742-1819), of Guilford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 406.]

GRISWOLD, EDWARD HAMMOND.

(No. 497. Admitted May 28, 1891.) Of Niagara Falls, New York; physician; born at Rocky Hill, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *WHITE GRISWOLD*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 406.]

GRISWOLD, (MRS.) ESTHER ELIZA HAMMOND.

(No. 127. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Wife of Rufus White Griswold, of Rocky Hill, Connecticut; born at Ellington, Connecticut.

Great-granddaughter of *WHITE GRISWOLD*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 406.]

GRISWOLD, GEORGE FREDERICK.

(No. 839. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Niantic, Connecticut; proprietor of hotel; born at East Lyme, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL GRISWOLD*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 350.]

GRISWOLD, GEORGE GILBERT.

(No. 1616. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Berlin, Connecticut; clerk to corporation; born at Walton, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *WHITE GRISWOLD* (1727-1777), of Windsor, Connecticut, who was with the one year men during the first year of the war, and participated in the invasion of Canada. He was also a private in Captain Theophilus Munson's company of the 8th regiment, Connecticut line, and was in the battle of Germantown, in which he was taken prisoner. He died on board a prison-ship in Philadelphia, in the fall of 1777.

GRISWOLD, HOWARD ROWLAND.

(No. 1387. Admitted Sept. 19, 1899.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *WHITE GRISWOLD*. [See *Griswold, George Gilbert*.]

GRISWOLD, (MRS.) REBECCA EDDY NORTON.

(No. 643. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Berlin, Connecticut; wife of Roger Marvin Griswold; born at Berlin.

Great-great-granddaughter of *ROGER NORTON, Sr.*, of Farmington, Connecticut (—-1807. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 406).

GRISWOLD, ROBERT SAGE.

(No. 840. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Of Cromwell, Connecticut; born at Rocky Hill, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *CONSTANT GRISWOLD* (1753-1839), of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JEREMIAH HUBBARD, Jr.* (1746-1808), of Haddam, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 406.]

GRISWOLD, ROGER MARVIN.

(No. 79. *Admitted April 5, 1889.*) Of Berlin, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *WHITE GRISWOLD*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 407.]

*GRISWOLD, RUFUS WHITE.

(No. 46. *Admitted April 19, 1889.*) Of Rocky Hill, Connecticut; physician; born at Manchester, Connecticut. Died August 17, 1904.

Great-grandson of *WHITE GRISWOLD*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 407, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

GROSS, CHARLES EDWARD.

(No. 105. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *JOHN BARNARD*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 407.]

*GROSS, WILLIAM H.

(No. 106. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookseller; born at Hartford. Died March 17, 1891.

Great-grandson of *JOHN BARNARD*. [See *Year Book, 1891*, pp. 113, 201.]

GRUMMAN, WILLIAM EDGAR.

(No. 1294. *Admitted Dec. 20, 1897.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; attendant; born at Redding, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN GRAY* (1734-1793), of Redding, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 408.]

GUILD, FRANK EUGENE.

(No. 1004. *Admitted May 10, 1895.*) Of Windham, Connecticut; physician; born at Thompson, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *STEPHEN MEIGS* (1742-1786), of Pomfret, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 408.]

GULLIVER, FREDERIC PUTNAM.

(No. 698. *Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Also, great-great-grandson of ANDREW HUNTINGTON.

Also, great-grandson of GERSHOM GULLIVER, of Milton, Massachusetts (1756-1840. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 408.*)

GULLIVER HENRY STRONG.

(No. 1098. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; principal of High School; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of GERSHOM GULLIVER. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 409.*]

HALE, ALMARIN TRACY.

(No. 449. *Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.*) Of New London, Connecticut; hotel keeper; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of HEZEKIAH TRACY, of Norwich, Connecticut (1736-1791. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 409.*)

*HALE, JOHN MILLS.

(No. 356. *Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.*) Of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania; attorney-at-law; born at Lewistown, Pennsylvania. Died June 17, 1894.

Great-grandson of CHARLES SEYMOUR. [See *Year Book, 1893-4, p. 265, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.*]

HALE, JULIA LUCY.

(No. 353. *Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.*) Of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania; born at Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Great-granddaughter of *CHARLES SEYMOUR*, of Hartford, Connecticut (1738-1802. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 409.*)

HALL, ARTHUR ELISHA.

(*No. 905. Admitted March 5, 1894.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; clerk; born at Berlin, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *STREET HALL*, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1721-1809. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 410.*)

HALL, EUGENE ASHLEY.

(*No. 906. Admitted April 17, 1894.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; with Meriden Savings Bank; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL CLARK*, of West Haven, Connecticut (1764-1847).

Also, great-great-grandson of *SYLVESTER CONE*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 410.*]

HALL, HENRY HARRISON.

(*No. 1395. Admitted Dec. 11, 1899.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; advertising department Hartford Courant; born at Millburn, New Jersey. Served in Spanish war.

Great-great-grandson of *AMOS RANSOM* (1760-1843), of Colchester, Connecticut, who enlisted about June, 1776, for six months, in the command of Colonel Erastus Wolcott, marched to and was stationed at New London, Connecticut. He served for three months in 1777 in the regiment commanded by Colonel Dyer Throop, also at New London, Connecticut.

HALL, JAMES PHILIP.

(*No. 628. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Portland, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *AMOS RANSOM*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 411.*]

HALL, JOHN LOOMER.

(No. 1304. *Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; ex-judge Superior Court; born at Willimantic, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of *ABIJAH LINCOLN*, of Massachusetts (1736-1812. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 411.*).

HALL, RUSSELL LEWIS.

(No. 581. *Admitted Oct. 20, 1891.*) Of New Canaan, Connecticut; president of the First National Bank; born at Warren, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *LEVI STONE*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 411.*]

HALLOCK, EDWIN.

(No. 783. *Admitted April 18, 1893.*) Of Derby, Connecticut; merchant; born at Derby.

Grandson of *WILLIAM HALLOCK, Jr.* (1764-1817), of Greenwich, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 412.*]

*HALSEY, JEREMIAH.

(No. 112. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Preston, Connecticut. Died February 9, 1896.

Grandson of *JEREMIAH HALSEY*. [*See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 267, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.*]

HAMILTON, FRANK LORENZO.

(No. 1642. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1904.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; state insurance department; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *PAUL HAMILTON* (1752-1830), of Danbury, Connecticut, who served as Sergeant in the company of Captain Richard Shute, in the 16th regiment of militia, commanded by Colonel Nehemiah

Beardsley, on an expedition to Fairfield in 1779, at the time of Tryon's invasion.

Also, great-great-grandson of *EZRA STEVENS*, of Danbury, Connecticut (1724-1823). Lieutenant of the 6th company in the 5th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel David Waterbury, raised on the first call for troops, April-May, 1775. This regiment marched to New York in the latter part of June, and in September to the northern department, and took part in operations along Lakes George and Champlain.

Also, great-great-grandson of *RICHARD SHUTE*, of Danbury, Connecticut, who served as Captain in the 16th regiment of militia, commanded by Colonel Nehemiah Beardsley, which served on an expedition to Fairfield and New Haven at the time of Tryon's invasion in July, 1779.

HAMILTON, PAUL DAVID.

(No. 1100. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.) Of Providence, Rhode Island; manufacturer; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *EZRA STEVENS*, of Danbury, Connecticut (1724-1823). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 412).

HAMMOND, EDWARD PAYSON.

(No. 31. Admitted April 10, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; evangelist; born at Ellington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *WHITE GRISWOLD*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 412.]

HARMON, EDWARD FREDERICK.

(No. 1521. Admitted Dec. 8, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; commercial traveler; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *SILAS BALDWIN* (1729-1813), of Waterbury and Derby, Connecticut, who in 1776 was a private in the company of Captain Nathaniel

Johnson, of Derby, in the 5th battalion Wadsworth brigade, commanded by Colonel William Douglas, which was raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington's army at New York; served in the city on the Brooklyn front, and was engaged at the battle of Long Island, August 27; was engaged in the retreat to New York, August 29; stationed with the militia brigade under Colonel Douglas at Kips Bay; on the East River at the time of the attack September 15 and at the battle of White Plains, October 28. He again enlisted March 27, 1777, in the company of Captain Elijah Humphreys, of Derby, in the 6th regiment Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel William Douglas, afterwards by Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs. The regiment went into camp at Peekskill; served on the Hudson; in Parson's brigade under Putnam; wintered 1777-8 at West Point; assisted in constructing the fortifications at Meigs redoubt, and in the summer of 1778 was with the main army under Washington, at White Plains.

HARMON, JOHN MILTON.

(No. 797. *Admitted April 18, 1893.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Suffield, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL HARMON, of Suffield, Connecticut (1736-1812. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 412).

*HARRIMAN, FREDERICK DURBIN.

(No. 965. *Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.*) Of Windsor, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Windsor, Maine. Died May 18, 1897.

Grandson of MORAL HILTON. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 356, and *obituary, Year Book, 1897-9.*]

HARRIS, WALTER ST. GEORGE.

(No. 1344. *Admitted April 19, 1898.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; salesman; born at New London, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL HARRIS*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *PETER COMSTOCK*.

[See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 413.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *ISAAC TURNER* (1754-1829), of New London, Connecticut, who was appointed early in 1777, Lieutenant in the company of Captain Robert Lewis, 2d regiment, Connecticut line, Colonel Charles Webb, which assembled at Danbury, marched to Peekskill and served on the Hudson during that summer, under Putnam. The regiment joined Washington in Pennsylvania in November and engaged December 8th at Whitemarsh. Wintered 1777-8 at Valley Forge. He resigned May 15, 1778.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *MATTHEW TURNER* (1733-1824), of New London, Connecticut, who served in the company of Captain George Markham, September 11, 1781, after Arnold's attack on New London.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SOLOMON ROGERS* (1754-—), of Waterford, Connecticut, who served from May 8 to December 17, 1775, as a Sergeant in the company of Captain James Chapman, in the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons, raised on the first call for troops in April-May, 1775. The company remained on duty at New London until June 17, when they were ordered to the Boston camps, took post at Roxbury in General Spencer's brigade, and remained until the expiration of service.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JASON BECKWITH* (1764-1821), of New London, Connecticut, who enlisted April 23, 1781, in the company of Captain Charles Miel, which was attached to the battalion ordered to be raised for the defence of the post at Horse Neck and places adjacent. In July it joined Washington while he was encamped at Philipsburg, and for some time after was under Heath's orders on the Westchester line.

*HARRISON, HENRY BALDWIN.

(No. 40. *Admitted April 18, 1889.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; late Governor of Connecticut; born at New Haven. Died October 29, 1901.

Grandson of *SAMUEL BARNEY*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 413*, and *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

*HARRISON, OSMUND.

(No. 842. *Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.*) Of Wethersfield, Connecticut; born at Wethersfield. Died March 30, 1895.

Son of *THEODORE HARRISON*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4, p. 268*, and *obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.*]

HART, CHARLES EDGAR.

(No. 50. *Admitted April 22, 1889.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Durham, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL HART* (1735-1805), of Durham, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 414.*]

HART, FERDINAND AUSTIN.

(No. 1280. *Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JONATHAN SMITH, 2d* (1761-1812), of Haddam, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 414.*]

HART, FRANKLIN HENRY.

(No. 23. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; wholesale provisions; born at Durham, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL HART*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 415.*]

HART, HARRY BARTON.

(No. 1178. *Admitted Oct. 20, 1896.*) Of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; president of Cycle Company; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ANTHONY SMITH* (1751-1838), of Waterbury (now Naugatuck), Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 415.]

HART, NATHANIEL REEVES.

(No. 1101. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.) Of Stamford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Minisink, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *DAVID HOWELL* (1724-1802), of Moriches, Long Island. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 415.]

HART, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.

(No. 1209. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of New York city; lawyer; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL HART*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 415.]

HARWOOD, PLINY LEROY.

(No. 1465. Admitted June 10, 1901.) Of New London, Connecticut; bank teller; born at Stafford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *AMASA DIMMOCK*—sometimes spelled Dimmick—(1762-1831), of Ellington, Connecticut, who served for three years as a private in the Connecticut troops, a portion of the time in the company of Captain David Dorrance, in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Isaac Sherman, for which service he was granted a pension.

*HATCH, GEORGE EDWIN.

(No. 582. Admitted Oct. 14, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at East Granville, Massachusetts. Died May 7, 1903.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY HATCH*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 415, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

*HATCH, LEVI PARSONS.

(No. 384. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Of Millerton, New York; born at Coxsackie, New York. Died November 28, 1901.

Grandson of *MOSES HATCH*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 416, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

HATCH, WILLIAM LOVELL.

(No. 1617. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; real estate and insurance; born at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of Major *TIMOTHY HATCH* (1757-1838), of Oxford, Connecticut, who was in the battle of White Plains, where he was taken prisoner, and afterwards held by the enemy in New York. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of *EZRA WILCOX* (1728-1805), of Guilford, or Madison, Connecticut, who is said to have been a member of the company of Lieutenant Samuel Lee, stationed as a guard for the town of Guilford in 1780.

HAVENS, FRANCIS WAYLAND.

(No. 1544. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; life insurance; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELIJAH WELLES*. [See *Adams, Leslie Emerson.*]

HAVENS, FRANKE STUART.

(No. 1543. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; chemist; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *ELIJAH WELLES*. [See *Adams, Leslie Emerson.*]

Also, great-great-grandson of *JABEZ ARNOLD* (1738-1822), of Haddam, Connecticut, who served from May 5 to December 18, 1775, in the company of Captain Samuel Wyllys, afterwards Captain Ezekiel Scott, in the 2d regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer, which was raised on the first call for troops in April-May, 1775. It marched by companies to the camps around

Boston, took post at Roxbury, and served during the siege until expiration of term of service. Detachments of officers and men were engaged at Bunker Hill and accompanied Arnold's Quebec expedition.

HAVENS, OWEN REWICK.

(No. 1545. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of Rocky Hill, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *OWEN REWICK*—sometimes spelled Rework—(1742-1820), of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who served for six years and two months during the Revolutionary war, and on the 11th day of June, 1783, received a certificate signed by General Washington, stating that by reason of this service, a portion of the time in the invalid regiment, he was entitled to an honorable discharge. The “Corps of Invalids” was established by act of Continental Congress June 23, 1777, and consisted of eight companies to be employed in garrison and for guards in cities and other places where magazines or arsenals or hospitals were placed; also to serve as a military school for young gentlemen previous to their being appointed to marching regiments. It was composed of officers and men who had been rendered, by casualties or otherwise, incapable of field service, but who could still perform light duty. Colonel Lewis Nicola, of Philadelphia, was elected Colonel, the regiment being discharged April 23, 1783. A portion of his service was in the company of Captain Edward Griswold, in the 6th regiment of militia, commanded by Captain Thomas Belden, which was in the service at Peekskill in 1777.

HAWLEY, CHARLES WILSON.

(No. 843. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM WORDIN* (1734-1808), of Stratford, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM WORDIN, Jr.* (1759-1814), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 416.]

***HAWLEY, ELIAS SILL.**

(No. 89. Admitted May 15, 1889.) Of Buffalo, New York; iron manufacturer; born at Moreau, New York. Died July 26, 1899.

Grandson of *AMOS HAWLEY*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 359.]

***HAYDEN, EDWARD SIMEON.**

(No. 929. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; born at Waterbury. Died February 14, 1899.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSIAH HAYDEN*.

Also, great-grandson of *SIMEON GUILFORD*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH SHEPARD*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 359, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

***HAYDEN, HEZEKIAH SIDNEY.**

(No. 488. Admitted May 4, 1891.) Of Windsor, Connecticut; born at Windsor. Died June 7, 1896.

Grandson of *LEVI HAYDEN*.

Also, grandson of *JABEZ HASSELL*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 360, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

***HAYDEN, JABEZ HASSELL.**

(No. 148. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Windsor Locks, Connecticut; retired manufacturer; born at Windsor, Connecticut. Died December 1, 1902.

Grandson of *LEVI HAYDEN*.

Also, grandson of *JABEZ HASSELL*.

Also, great-grandson of Lieutenant *RETURN STRONG*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 417, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

HAYDEN, NATHANIEL WARHAM.

(No. 149. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Windsor, Connecticut; investment broker; born at Windsor Locks, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *LEVI HAYDEN* (1747-1821), of Windsor, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JABEZ HASSELL* (1746-1816), of Windsor Locks, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of Lieutenant *RETURN STRONG* (1712-1776), of Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 417.]

HAYES, NATHANIEL JOCELYN.

(No. 1407. Admitted Feb. 19, 1900.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *EZEKIEL HAYES* (1724-1807), who was appointed at Branford, November 14, 1780, collector of the tax for supplies for the American army under the Act of the General Assembly. The provisions were stored in Northford, or Branford, from whence part were carried the next year to the army at the siege of Yorktown, the drivers remaining to witness the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

HEATH, EDWIN LANSING.

(No. 752. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Rockville, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Bristol, Rhode Island.

Great-grandson of *PELEG HEATH* (1747-1786), of Barrington, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 417.]

HEATON, JOHN EDWARD.

(No. 226. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; treasurer; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *JOHN JENNISON*, of Walpole, New Hampshire (1744-1804).

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOHN FULLER* (1731-1801), of Lunenburg, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *THEOPHILUS GOODYEAR*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 418.]

HELME, JOHN WELCH.

(No. 1396. Admitted Dec. 11, 1899.) Of South Windsor, Connecticut; farmer; born at Ramapo, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM HELME* (1758-1826), of Goshen, New York, who served in the Orange County, New York, regiment, under Colonel Hathorn, for which he received certain unappropriated land voted as bounties to two regiments raised for the defence of the frontiers of the state, to complete the New York line of service in the United States.

HEMINWAY, HARRY HINMAN.

(No. 1501. Admitted May 10, 1902.) Of Watertown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Watertown.

Great-great-grandson of *PETER BUELL*, of Litchfield, Connecticut (1739-1797), who, in 1775, was Ensign of the 2d company of the town of Litchfield, which was a part of the 17th Connecticut regiment of militia.

HEMINWAY, LOUIS MARSHALL.

(No. 1397. Admitted Dec. 11, 1899.) Of Watertown, Connecticut; born at Watertown.

Great-great-grandson of *PETER BUELL*. [See *Heminway, Harry Hinman*.]

HEMINWAY, MERRITT.

(No. 699. Admitted May 16, 1892.) Of Watertown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Watertown.

Great-grandson of *PETER BUELL*. [See *Heminway, Harry Hinman*.]

HENDEE, EDWARD DWIGHT.

(No. 57. *Admitted April 24, 1889.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant tailor; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *CALEB HENDEE*, of Ashford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 418.]

HENRY, EDWARD STEVENS.

(No. 319. *Admitted April 15, 1889.*) Of Rockville, Connecticut; member of Congress; born at Gill, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *STEPHEN GREENLEAF*, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Brattleboro, Vermont. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 419.]

HERRINGTON, ALFRED GILBERT.

(No. 12. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; machinist; born at Hoosick, New York.

Great-grandson of *SILAS HERRINGTON* (1740-—), of Scituate, Rhode Island.

Also, great-grandson of *ELIJAH SPAULDING* (1731-1803), of Hoosick, New York.

Also, great-grandson of *GEORGE DEFOREST*, of Danbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 419.]

HEWINS, CAROLINE MARIA.

(No. 181. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; librarian of the Hartford Public Library.

Great-great-granddaughter of *WILLIAM HEWINS* (1735-1802), of Sharon, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-granddaughter of *SILAS ALDEN*, of Needham, Massachusetts (1736-1826). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 419).

HEWITT, CHARLES JEFFERSON.

(No. 1383. *Admitted Sept. 6, 1899.*) Of New London, Connecticut; born at Waterford, Connecticut.

Grandson of *HENRY GALLUP, Jr.* (1758-1831), of Ledyard, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company of Captain John Williams, detached to serve under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan Gallup, stationed at Fort Griswold, July 11, 1779.

HEWITT, ELISHA.

(No. 524. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; salesman; born at Pomfret, Windsor County, Vermont.

Great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL PUTNAM*, of Pomfret, Connecticut (1718-1790). See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 420).



HEWITT, HARRISON.

(No. 1570. Admitted April 30, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *THOMAS AVERY* (1746-1814), of Groton, Connecticut, who served as a Sergeant from May 8 to December 8, 1775, in the 10th company, Captain Abel Spicer, of the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons, raised on the first call for troops in April-May, 1775. The regiment was on duty at New London until June, when it was ordered to the Boston camps, where it took post at Roxbury, in General Spencer's brigade, and remained until the expiration of term of service. The regiment being reorganized as the 10th Continental in 1776, he continued in the service as a 2d Lieutenant, in the company of Captain Isaac Gallup, the regiment being stationed in and about New York. It was engaged in the battle of Long Island; was caught in the panic in the retreat to New York; was at White Plains and on the Hudson in the vicinity of Peekskill, under General Heath, until expiration of term of service. On the 1st day of January, 1777, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in

the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, afterwards by Colonel Josiah Starr, which was stationed at Peekskill; joined Washington's army in Pennsylvania in September, 1777; engaged at the battle of Germantown; wintered at Valley Forge; was present at the battle of Monmouth; encamped at White Plains, in Huntington's 2d brigade, until retired by rearrangement of officers November 15, 1778.

HICKS, (MRS.) AUGUSTA ISHAM THOMAS.

(No. 1281. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.) Wife of James Hicks, of Piqua, Ohio; Regent D. A. R.; born at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Great-great-granddaughter of Colonel *HENRY CHAMPION*.

Also, great-great-granddaughter of *SAMUEL GILBERT, Jr.* (1734-1818), of Hebron, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-granddaughter of *JOHN ISHAM, Jr.* (1744-1828), of Colchester, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 420.]

HIGGINS EDWIN WERTER.

(No. 1323. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Clinton, Connecticut.

Great - great - grandson of *JONATHAN SEXTON* (1754-1817), of Windsor, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *MEDAD TAINTOR* (1757-1823), of Branford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *HEMAN HIGGINS* (1740-1778), of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 421.]

HILL, EBENEZER.

(No. 385. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; manufacturer and president of the National Bank of Norwalk; born at Norwalk.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER HILL*, of Fairfield, Connecticut (1742-1798). *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 422.*

HILL, EBENEZER, JR.

(No. 1546. *Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; mechanical engineer, superintendent of corporation; born at Norwalk.

Great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER HILL* (1742-1798), of Fairfield, Connecticut, Captain of the 1st company in the 7th Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Charles Webb. The term of service of this regiment expired December, 1775. He re-entered service January 1, 1777, as a 1st Lieutenant in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Heman Swift. He was made Captain, November 1, 1777, and transferred to the invalid corps September 17, 1780. Colonel Swift's regiment went into the field in the spring of 1777; fought at Germantown, October 4, 1777; wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-78, and in the following June was present at the battle of Monmouth. In the summer of 1779 it served on the east side of the Hudson in General Heath's wing.

HILL, EBENEZER J.

(No. 295. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; member of Congress; born at Redding, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER HILL*.

Also, great-grandson of *ENOCH ILLSLEY* of Portland, Maine.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH McLELLAN*, of Portland, Maine. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 422.*]

HILL, JOHN READ.

(No. 1618. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of Danbury, Connecticut; merchant; born at Redding, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JABEZ HILL* (1744-—), of Redding, Connecticut, who in May, 1777, was ap-

pointed Major of the 3d regiment of Light Horse, having been promoted from Captain in May, 1777, being present at the Danbury raid in April, 1777.

HILL, (MRS.) MARY ELLEN MOSMAN.

(No. 494. Admitted May 28, 1891.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; wife of Ebenezer J. Hill; born at Amherst, Massachusetts.

Great-granddaughter of *ABNER GOODALE*, of Marlborough, Massachusetts (1755-1823).

Also, great-granddaughter of *JEDUTHAN RICE*, of Montague, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 423.]

HILL, ROBERT WAKEMAN.

(No. 558. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; architect; born at Waterbury.

Grandson of *GILES BRACKETT* (1761-1842), of North Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 423.]

HILLHOUSE, JAMES WILLIAM.

(No. 845. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; merchant; born at Montville, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM HILLHOUSE*, of New London, Connecticut (1728-1816). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 424.

HILLS, JONAS COOLIDGE.

(No. 252. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *JONAS COOLIDGE*, of Watertown, Massachusetts (1744-1776. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 424).

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jonas Coolidge Jr."

HILLS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

(No. 398. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Of New York city; lawyer; lately a corporal with the Astor Battery at Manila; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JONAS COOLIDGE*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 424.]

*HILLYER, CHARLES TUDOR.

(No. 331. Admitted May 10, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Granby, Connecticut. Died March 3, 1891.

Son of *ANDREW HILLYER*. [See *Year Book*, 1891, pp. 120, 197.]

HILLYER, DRAYTON.

(No. 286. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Granby, Connecticut.

Grandson of *ANDREW HILLYER*, of Simsbury and Granby, Connecticut (1743-1828. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 425).

HILTON, CHARLES HENRY.

(No. 1262. Admitted May 10, 1897.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; contractor; born at Troy, New York.

Great-grandson of *ELEAZER LEWIS* (1756-1835), of Derby, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 425.]

HITCHCOCK, ARTHUR CORNWALL.

(No. 1324. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; clerk; born at Wallasey, County of Cheshire, England.

Grandson of *ICHABOD HITCHCOCK* (1756-1820), of Cheshire, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 426.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *EZEKIEL RICE* (1739-1808), of Meriden, Connecticut, who turned out as a Sergeant in a company from Wallingford in the Lexington alarm. He was also in the service at New York in September, 1776.

Also, great-great-grandson of *DANIEL BRADLEY* (1750-1818), of Cheshire, Connecticut, who served as a private in the Vermont regiments of militia, first in 1778 in the company of Lieutenant Abraham Ives, in the regiment of Colonel Gideon Warren; again, in 1780, in the company of Captain Abraham Ives, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Allen; and again, in 1781, in the company of Captain Abraham Jackson, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Lee; his total length of service being thirty-six days.

HITCHCOCK, HENRY PRESTON.

(No. 143. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant tailor; born at Hartford.

Grandson of *JOHN LEE HITCHCOCK*, of Cheshire, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 426.]

*HODGE, JUSTIN.

(No. 1295. *Admitted Dec. 20, 1897.*) Of Riverton, Connecticut; retired; born at Roxbury, Connecticut. Died October 24, 1900.

Son of *PHILO HODGE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 426, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

*HOLBROOK, SUPPLY TWYNG.

(No. 176. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; judge of probate; born at Roxbury, Massachusetts. Died April 19, 1895.

Grandson of *SETH HOLBROOK*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 277, and obituary, *Year Book, 1895-6*.]

HOLCOMBE, JOHN MARSHALL.

(No. 160. *Admitted Feb. 5, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; vice-president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *PHINEAS HOLCOMB* (17—1833), of Simsbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 427.]

HOLLISTER, HERBERT HENRY.

(No. 846. Admitted May 10, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELIJAH STRONG HOLLISTER* (1763-1813), of Lennox, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 427.]



*HOLLISTER, JOHN CLARK.

(No. 41. Admitted April 18, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Manchester, Vermont. Died August 29, 1903.

Grandson of *ELIJAH STRONG HOLLISTER*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 428, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

HOLMES, CHARLES LELAND.

(No. 1103. Admitted March 23, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; secretary and treasurer of corporation; born in Liverpool, England.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL JUDD* (1734-1825), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 428.]

*HOLMES, JOSEPH.

(No. 98. Admitted Sept. 16, 1889.) Of Norwich, Connecticut. Died January 15, 1894.

Grandson of *ELIPHALET HOLMES*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, pp. 278, 433.]

HOLMES, RUFUS EDWARD.

(No. 1210. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Winsted, Connecticut; banker; born at Colebrook, Connecticut.

Grandson of *JOSEPH HOLMES* (1758-1826), of Winchester, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *NATHAN BASS* (1740-1776), of Colebrook, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 428.]

HOLMES, WALTER WETMORE.

(No. 1104. Admitted March 23, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterloo, England.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL JUDD*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 429.]

*HOOKER, EDWARD.

(No. 296. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Brooklyn, New York; Commander United States Navy (retired); born at Farmington, Connecticut. Died April 30, 1903.

Grandson of *NOADIAH HOOKER*, of Farmington, Connecticut (1737-1823. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 429, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.)

HOOKER, EDWARD BEECHER.

(No. 186. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *NOADIAH HOOKER*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 430.]

HOOKER, EDWARD WILLIAMS.

(No. 159. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of the Broad Brook Company; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH BAKER*, of Brooklyn, Connecticut (1748-1804. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 430).

HOOKER, THOMAS WILLIAMS.

(No. 784. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH BAKER*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 430.]

HOOPER, JOSEPH.

(No. 1105. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.) Of Durham, Connecticut; clergyman and lecturer at Berkeley Divinity School; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-grandson of General *ELIAS DAYTON* (1727-1807), of Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH WHITTEMORE* (1743-1821), of Newburyport, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 430.]

HOPKINS, SAMUEL HENRY.

(No. 1325. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *JAMES BOOTH* (1734-1809), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 431.]

HOPSON, JOHN, JR.

(No. 559. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) Of New London, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Kent, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *PETER MILLS*, of Kent, Connecticut (1741-1821. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 431).

HOPSON, WILLIAM FOWLER.

(No. 1571. Admitted April 30, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; artist engraver; born at Watertown, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL HOPSON* (1738-1826), of Wallingford, Connecticut, who in October, 1779, was appointed by the General Assembly to be the Ensign of the 4th company or train-band, in the 10th regiment of militia, of which Asahel Cooley was Captain.

*HOSMER, FREDERICK ARTHUR.

(No. 1326. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; salesman; born at New Haven. Died July 8, 1902.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH HOSMER*.

Also, great-grandson of *GUSTAVUS GRANT*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 432, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

HOTCHKISS, EDWIN BENTON.

(No. 930. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Brussels, Belgium; salesman of American machinery; born at Westport, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *GIDEON HOTCHKISS*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 432.]

*HOTCHKISS, GEORGE LEANDER.

(No. 214. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut. Died June 10, 1892.

Great-great-grandson of *GIDEON HOTCHKISS*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 279, 406.]

HOTCHKISS, HOBART LEGRAND.

(No. 75. Admitted April 24, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; ex-Judge Court of Common Pleas; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *GIDEON HOTCHKISS*.

Also, great-grandson of *ANTHONY SMITH*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 433.]

HOTCHKISS, IRA CATLIN.

(No. 1239. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of Watertown, Connecticut; machinist; born at Watertown.

Great-great-grandson of *THOMAS CATLIN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 433.]

HOTCHKISS, NORTON ROYCE.

(No. 1522. Admitted Dec. 8, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; physician; born at Fort Mill, South Carolina.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL ROYCE* (1734-1793), of Cheshire, Connecticut, who in 1777 served in the 15th company of the 10th regiment of militia, and in October, 1778, was appointed by the General Assembly Ensign of the 15th company or train-band in the 10th regiment of militia.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSIAH HOTCHKISS* (1742-1812), of Cheshire, Connecticut, who served for two months, from March 13, 1777, as a teamster in the company of Captain Parker. It is also claimed that he rendered other service later.

*HOTCHKISS, ORRIN WAIT.

(No. 208. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Westport, Connecticut; born at Waterbury, Connecticut. Died January 31, 1893.

Great-great-grandson of *GIDEON HOTCHKISS*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, pp. 279, 414.]

*HOTCHKISS, SAMUEL MILO.

(No. 199. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; salesman; born at Berlin, Connecticut. Died May 28, 1899.

Great-grandson of *PHINEAS CASTLE*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *GIDEON HOTCHKISS*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 373, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

HOUSE, CHARLES EDWIN.

(No. 1305. Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.) Of South Manchester, Connecticut; merchant; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM HOUSE* (1743-1801), of Glastonbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 433.]

HOUSTON, JAMES BORLAND.

(No. 317. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Thompsonville, Connecticut; assistant superintendent of the Hartford Carpet Company; born at Thompsonville.

Great-grandson of *SIMON UPSON*, of Southington, Connecticut (1760—).

Also, great-great-grandson of *NATHAN ALLYN*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 434.]

HOVEY, HORACE CARTER.

(No. 34. Admitted April 16, 1889.) Of Newburyport, Massachusetts; clergyman, geologist and author; born in Fountain County, Indiana.

Grandson of *ROGER HOVEY* (1758-1841), of Mansfield, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *EPHRAIM CARTER* (1746-1802), of Newton, New Hampshire. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 434.]

HOWARD, DANIEL.

(No. 1437. Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.) Of Windsor Locks, Connecticut; school principal; born at Foster, Rhode Island.

Great-great-grandson of *DANIEL HOWARD* (1752-1827), of Scituate, Rhode Island, who served a short term, usually one month in each year, from 1775 to 1781, aggregating in all fourteen months and ten days, as Sergeant under Captains Stephen Sheldon, William Howard, Jonathan Wright, Isaac Hopkins and Samuel Wilbur, in the Rhode Island troops, for which service a pension was granted his widow.

HOWARTH, JAMES ASHWORTH.

(No. 1482. Admitted Feb. 3, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; postmaster; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *JONATHAN DAYTON* (1726-1804), of North Haven, who enlisted in May, 1777, as a

private in the company of Captain The Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, of North Haven. He was afterwards, in May, 1779, appointed Captain of the 9th company of the 2d regiment of the alarm list by the General Assembly. This company turned out to repel the enemy at the time of Tryon's invasion in July, 1779.

HOWE, SAMUEL HENRY.

(No. 700. *Admitted April 19, 1892.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; clergyman; born in the County of Fleming, Kentucky.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM ROBERTSON*, of Virginia (1754-1833).

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL MARSHALL* (17—-1800), of Virginia.

Also, great-grandson of *ELISHA ARNOLD*, of Virginia (1758-1849). *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 435.*

HOWLAND, (MRS.) HARRIET MARGARET LEARNED.

(No. 753. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1892.*) Wife of George Titus Howland, M. D., of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-great-granddaughter of *BELA PECK* (1758-1850), of Norwich, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 435.*]

HOYT, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

(No. 1155. *Admitted June 8, 1896.*) Of New Canaan, Connecticut; accountant; born at Norwalk, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOSIAH HOYT* (1736-1811), of Norwalk, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1895-7, p. 436.*]

*HOYT, HENRY THACHER.

(No. 701. *Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.*) Of Danbury, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Danbury. Died April 15, 1904.

Great-grandson of *PETER PENFIELD*, of New Fairfield, Connecticut (1743-1812. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 436*, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*).

*HOYT, HEUSTED W. R.

(No. 848. *Admitted Oct. 17, 1893.*) Of Greenwich, Connecticut; counselor-at-law; born at Ridgefield, Connecticut. Died April 7, 1894.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL OSBORN*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 282, 437.*]

*HUBBARD, GASTON TRYON.

(No. 573. *Admitted Oct. 14, 1891.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Wadesboro, North Carolina. Died September 1, 1902.

Great-grandson of *GEORGE HUBBARD, 5th*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 437, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

HUBBARD, JOSIAH MEIGS.

(No. 450. *Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; farmer; born at Middletown.

Grandson of *GEREMIAH HUBBARD*, of Middletown, Connecticut (1732-1814).

Also, grandson of *ELISHA HUBBARD*, of Middletown, Connecticut (1753-1837. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 437.*).

HUBBARD, LEVERETT MARSDEN.

(No. 542. *Admitted April 21, 1891.*) Of Wallingford, Connecticut; judge Court of Common Pleas; born at Durham, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY SCRANTON*, of Guilford, Connecticut (1761-1848. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 437.*).

*HUBBARD, STEPHEN A.

(No. 20. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; editor; born at Sunderland, Massachusetts. Died January 11, 1890.

Grandson of CALEB HUBBARD. [See *Year Book*, 1891, pp. 126, 192.]

HUBBARD, WALTER.

(No. 702. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Grandson of JEREMIAH HUBBARD. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 438.]

HUBBARD, WALTER BULKLEY.

(No. 269. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; cashier of the Middlesex County National Bank; born at Middletown.

Great-grandson of JEREMIAH HUBBARD. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 438.]

HUBBELL, HARVEY.

(No. 1005. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Grandson of WILLIAM PINTO (1760-1847), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 439.]

HUBBELL, JOSEPH BIRDSEYE.

(No. 1619. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; secretary; born at Derby, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JOHN HUBBELL (1700-1782), of Stratford, Connecticut, who in May, 1775, was a Lieutenant in the company of Captain Jonathan Dimon of Fairfield.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOHN HUBBELL, Jr., of Stratford, Connecticut, who in 1775 was a private in the company of Captain Jonathan Dimon of Fairfield.

HUGHES, OLIVER JOHN DAVIS.

(No. 1398. Admitted Dec. 11, 1899.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; physician and surgeon, late Consul U. S. at Coburg; born at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America.

Great-grandson of *JAMES HUGHES* (1720-1783), who served as Brigade-Major in various New York regiments under Colonel Harper and Colonel Dubois.

HULBERT, THOMAS HENRY.

(No. 669. Admitted April 19, 1892.) Of Chicago, Illinois; real estate; born at Lee, Massachusetts.

Grandson of *AMOS HULBERT*, of Chatham, Connecticut (1752-1835). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 439).

HULL, JOHN ALFRED.

(No. 594. Admitted Dec. 14, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; cashier, post office; born at Clinton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ASA LAY*, of Saybrook, Connecticut (1749-1814). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 439).

HULL, RICHARD LAY.

(No. 1438. Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.) Of Clinton, Connecticut; railway agent; born at Clinton.

Great-grandson of *ASA LAY* (1749-1814), of Saybrook, Connecticut, who enlisted in the Continental army, May 8, 1775, upon the first call for troops after the Lexington alarm. He was appointed Corporal of the 9th company of the 6th regiment, on duty at New London till June, 1775, when they were ordered to Boston and posted at Roxbury as a part of General Spencer's brigade. Sometime prior to 1777 he was Adjutant of Colonel Ely's regiment. He was commissioned January 1, 1777, 2d Lieutenant of the 9th company, 6th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777-1781, serving under General Putnam on the Hudson river and in the various

movements of the army, including the capture of Stony Point. He was commissioned Captain of the 4th company of the same regiment August 28, 1780, and retired by consolidation January 1, 1783. During his service he was captured and exchanged.

HUMISTON, BENNETT NEWTON.

(No. 1560. *Admitted April 6, 1903.*) Of Thomaston, Connecticut; farmer; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JESSE HUMISTON* (1749-1837), of Plymouth, Connecticut, who was a private in the 8th company, Captain Phineas Porter, of the 1st Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel David Wooster, from November 25, 1775, which served in the Northern department under General Schuyler, took part in the operations along Lakes George and Champlain, assisted in the reduction of St. Johns in October, and was afterwards stationed at Montreal.

HUMPHREY, HOSEA DAYTON.

(No. 1620. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; insurance and real estate; born at Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Great-grandson of *THEOPHILUS HUMPHREY* (1744-1826), of Simsbury, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company of Captain Seth Smith, on the Lexington alarm. He also served from May 4 to October 31, 1775, as a drummer in the company of Captain Abel Pettibone, in the 2d Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer, raised on the first call for troops by the legislature April-May, 1775. The regiment marched by companies to the camps around Boston, took post at Roxbury, and served during the siege and until expiration of service. Portions of the company were at Bunker Hill and on Arnold's Quebec expedition.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL CARTER* (1734-1822), of Kent, Connecticut, who served from April 21, 1777, to January 2, 1778, in the company of Captain Albert Chapman, in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Heman Swift, which went into camp at Peekskill, and in September joined Washington's army in Pennsylvania; was at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and wintered at Valley Forge. In January, 1780, he was appointed by the General Assembly Lieutenant of the 9th company of the alarm list, in the 13th regiment of militia.

***HUNGERFORD, (MRS.) CAROLINE CATLIN.**

(No. 792. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Harwinton, Connecticut. Died July 17, 1900.

Granddaughter of *ABIJAH CATLIN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 440, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

***HUNGERFORD, CLARENCE CATLIN.**

(No. 703. Admitted Oct. 18, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Harwinton, Connecticut. Died May 2, 1899.

Great-grandson of *ABIJAH CATLIN*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 380, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

HUNGERFORD, FRANK LOUIS.

(No. 1643. Admitted Feb. 22, 1904.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Torrington, Connecticut.

Grandson of *NATHANIEL AUSTIN* (1752-1844), of Suffield and Torringford, Connecticut, who served as a private from 1777 in the company of Captain Jonathan Wadsworth, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thaddeus Cook, in the Northern department, being engaged at the battle of Stillwater, where he received wounds in his left hand and head September 19, 1777. He was granted a pension.

HUNGERFORD, NEWMAN.

(No. 704. Admitted Oct. 18, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; salesman; born at Monticello, Georgia.

Great-grandson of *ABIIAH CATLIN*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 440.]

HUNGERFORD, WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

(No. 1282. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New Britain.

Great-great-grandson of *SOLOMON WOLCOTT* (1743-1811), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 440.]

HUNT, FREDERICK SAMUEL.

(No. 754. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Rodman, New York.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH MARSHALL* (1759-1844), of Hopkinton, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 440.]

*HUNTER, JOHN LATHROP.

(No. 1156. Admitted June 8, 1896.) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at Gardiner, Maine. Died April, 1901.

Great-grandson of *JAMES HUNTER* (1725-1809), of Topsham, Maine. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 441, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

*HUNTER, ORANGE DWIGHT.

(No. 1107. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Terryville, Connecticut; foundryman; born at Wendell, Massachusetts. Died January 31, 1898.

Grandson of *DAVID HUNTER*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 381, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

*HUNTINGTON, AUSTIN.

(No. 667. *Admitted March 26, 1892.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; importer; born at Chicago, Illinois. Died November 23, 1893.

Great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
[See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 191, 434.]

HUNTINGTON, CHARLES WESLEY.

(No. 604. *Admitted Dec. 14, 1891.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; professor of music; born at New London, Connecticut.

Grandson of JOHN HUNTINGTON (1749—), of Tolland, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 441.]

HUNTINGTON, FREDERICK LAMBERT.

(No. 1621. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of Meriden Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL HUNTINGTON (1751-1812), of Norwich, Connecticut, who served from April 23, 1777, until April 23, 1780, in the company of Captain Benjamin Throop, in the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777-1781, which took the field at Peekskill in the spring of 1777; was ordered to Washington's army in September; engaged on the left flank at the battle of Germantown, October 4; wintered at Valley Forge; was present at the battle of Monmouth in June, 1778; encamped at White Plains until ordered into winter quarters at Redding, 1778-9; serving in 1779 on the east side of the Hudson and in repelling Tryon's invasion.

HUNTINGTON, HENRY LATHROP.

(No. 1572. *Admitted April 30, 1903.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; veteran, war with Spain; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL GLADDING* (1754—), of Bristol, Rhode Island, a Captain-Lieutenant in a train of artillery raised by the state of Rhode Island in 1776-77.

HUNTINGTON, JOHN TAYLOR.

(No. 68. *Admitted April 18, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New Milford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Reverend *ENOCH HUNTINGTON*, of Middletown, Connecticut (1739-1809).

Also, great-great-grandson of the Reverend *NATHANIEL TAYLOR*, of New Milford. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 442.]

*HUNTINGTON, JOSEPH LAWSON WEATHERLY.

(No. 355. *Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.*) Of Washington, District of Columbia; clerk in government department; born at Franklin, Connecticut. Died December —, 1893.

Great-great-grandson of *JABEZ HUNTINGTON*.

Also, great-grandson of *ANDREW HUNTINGTON*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, pp. 191, 431.]

HUNTINGTON, ROBERT WATKINSON.

(No. 653. *Admitted March 26, 1892.*) Of Charlottesville, Virginia; Colonel United States marine corps; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *HENRY CHAMPION, Sr.*

Also, great-grandson of *HENRY CHAMPION, Jr.*, of Colchester, Connecticut (1751-1836). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 443).

HUNTINGTON, ROBERT WATKINSON, JR.

(No. 157. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN TRUMBULL*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 443].

HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM HUNTER.

(No. 288. *Admitted March 28, 1890.*) Of Newport, Rhode Island; pharmacist United States navy; born at South Abington, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JABEZ HUNTINGTON*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 444.]

HURLBUTT, JOHN BELDEN.

(No. 560. *Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Redding, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL HURLBUTT* (1740-1827), of Wilton, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *STEPHEN GREGORY*.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH OGDEN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 444.]

HUTH, CHARLES SACKETT.

(No. 1598. *Admitted Oct. 20, 1903.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; music teacher; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN SACKETT* (1762-1844), of Warren, Connecticut, who served for eight months from April, 1778, as a private in the company of Captain David Olmsted, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Enos, which was stationed on the Hudson, and also in 1781 as a Corporal in the company of Captain Sturtevant, in the Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Canfield, for which service he was granted a pension.

HYDE, BURRELL WOODWORTH.

(No. 451. *Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; banker; born at Franklin, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *HEZEKIAH TRACY*.

Also, great-grandson of *JACOB HAZEN* (1753-1834), of Franklin, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *ANDREW HYDE* (1748-1835), of Franklin, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 444.]

HYDE, FRANK ELDRIDGE.

(No. 798. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.*) Of Paris, France; lawyer; born at Tolland, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH AVERY*.

Also, great-great-grandson of Ensign *CHARLES ELDRIDGE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 445.]

HYDE, THEOPHILUS RODGERS, JR.

(No. 1108. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Stonington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *PHINEAS HYDE* (1749-1820), of Norwich, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 445.]

HYDE, WILLIAM WALDO.

(No. 232. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Tolland, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH AVERY*.

Also, great-great-grandson of Ensign *CHARLES ELDRIDGE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 445.]

IDE, HERBERT CHANDLER.

(No. 1644. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1904.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Woodstock, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *SETH CHANDLER* (1738-1818), of Pomfret, Connecticut, who in 1776 was a Sergeant in the 6th company, commanded by Lieutenant Stephen Tucker, of the 11th militia regiment, which was at New York in that year.

INGALLS, PHINEAS HENRY.

(No. 505. *Admitted May 28, 1891.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Gorham, Cumberland County, Maine.

Grandson of *PHINEAS INGALLS*, of Massachusetts (1757-1843. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 445.*)

INGERSOLL, CHARLES ANTHONY.

(No. 1157. *Admitted June 8, 1896.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; mechanical engineer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSHUA KING* (1758-1838), of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and Ridgefield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 446.*]

IVES, FRED DEWOLF.

(No. 1622. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; superintendent; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN BOOTH* (1736-1822). of Stratford, Connecticut, who was a member of the company of Captain Isaiah Brown, of Stratford, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Andrew Burr, which went to the relief of Fort William Henry and parts adjacent in August, 1777, and who was a private in the company of Captain James Booth of the alarm list, in the 4th regiment, Connecticut militia, in 1777, and who in 1779, as a member of the same company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jonathan Dimon, took part in the expedition to New Haven and Fairfield at the time of Tryon's invasion.

IVES, JOHN.

(No. 909. *Admitted April 17, 1894.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; merchant; born at Meriden.

Grandson of *NATHANIEL YALE*, of Meriden, Connecticut (1753-1814). *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 447.*

IVES, LELAND HOWARD.

(No. 910. *Admitted April 17, 1894.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; clerk; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL YALE*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 447.*]

IVES, WILLIAM WALTER.

(No. 1327. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; clerk; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELAM IVES* (1761-1846), of Hamden, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 447.*]

IVES, WILLIS DEWOLF.

(No. 1623. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; real estate; born at Roxbury, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN BOOTH*. [*See Ives, Fred DeWolf.*]

JACKMAN, ANGIER MARCH.

(No. 1606. *Admitted Dec. 7, 1903.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; retired; born at Corinth, Orange County, Vermont.

Son of *ABEL JACKMAN* (1762-1820), of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who was a private in the company of Captain Samuel Huse, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Jacob Gerrish, from November 11, 1777, to March, 1778, stationed at Winter Hill. He also served from July 23, 1778, to December 14, 1778, in the same company and regiment, at Cambridge. He also

served from July 4, 1780, to October 10, 1780, as a private in the company of Captain Richard Titcomb, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Nathaniel Wade, raised to reinforce the Continental army. He also served from August 12, 1781, to December 1, 1781, in the company of Captain John Robinson, in the regiment commanded by Colonel William Turner, in Rhode Island.

JACKMAN, GEORGE WILLIAM.

(No. 1547. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Barre, Vermont.

Grandson of ABEL JACKMAN. [See *Jackman, Angier March.*]

Also, great-grandson of BARTHOLOMEW FRENCH (1752-1--), of Athol, Massachusetts, who was a private in the company of Captain Ezekiel Knowlton, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Dyke, in 1776. He afterwards served in the Continental army for a period of three years.

JACKSON, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

(No. 1052. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of West Haven, Connecticut; bookkeeper and cashier; born at Stratford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of DANIEL JACKSON (1763-1841), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1895-7*, p. 447.]

JAMES, HOWARD K.

(No. 967. Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.) Of Alameda, California; lately Rockville, Connecticut; attorney; born at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of CALEB LEAVITT (1730-1810), of Hingham, Massachusetts.

Also, great-grandson of CALEB LEAVITT, 2d. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 448.]

JENNINGS, JAMES HENRY.

(No. 1109. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.) Of Naples, New York; topographer U. S. Geological Survey; born at Coventry, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *AARON JENNINGS* (1762-1839), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 448.]

*JENNINGS, JOHN JOSEPH.

(No. 583. Admitted Oct. 14, 1891.) Of Bristol, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Died April 1, 1900.

Great-grandson of *AARON JENNINGS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, pp. 449, 655.]

JEWELL, CHARLES ALEXANDER.

(No. 306. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Winchester, New Hampshire.

Great-grandson of *MOSES CHAMBERLAIN* (1748-1803), of Winchester, New Hampshire. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 449.]

JEWELL, LYMAN BEECHER.

(No. 305. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; vice-president Jewell Belting company.

Great-grandson of *MOSES CHAMBERLAIN*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 449.]

JEWELL, PLINY.

(No. 307. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president Jewell Belting company.

Great-grandson of *MOSES CHAMBERLAIN*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 449.]

*JOHNSON, AHOLIAB.

(No. 561. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) Of Enfield, Connecticut; born at Stafford, Connecticut. Died March 3, 1893.

Son of *AHOLIAB JOHNSON*.

Also, great-grandson of *JOHN JOHNSON*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 292, 415.]

JOHNSON, ANDREW LOOMIS.

(No. 1473. Admitted Oct. 15, 1901.) Of Winchester Centre, Connecticut; merchant; born at Warren, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER JOHNSON* (1763 or 1765-1852), of Bristol, Connecticut, who in February or March, 1782, enlisted and served for nine months as a teamster in the company of Captain Tuttle, under Major Skidmore, for which service he was granted a pension. A descendant who remembers him says that he told of having been present or near the place at the time of the execution of Major André.

JOHNSON, BEAUMONT HENRY.

(No. 1474. Admitted Oct. 15, 1901.) Of Winchester Centre, Connecticut; farmer; born at Morris, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER JOHNSON*. [See *Johnson, Andrew Loomis*.]

***JOHNSON, CHARLES COIT.**

(No. 113. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; president of the Norwich Gas company; born at Jewett City, Connecticut. Died November 16, 1899.

Great-grandson of *OBADIAH JOHNSON*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 389, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

JOHNSON, EDWARD FRANKLIN.

(No. 1388. Admitted Sept. 19, 1899.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; medical gymnast; born at Providence, Rhode Island.

Great-great-grandson of *EZEKIEL JOHNSON* (1760-1---), of Coventry, Rhode Island, who enlisted at Cov-

entry, and served eleven months and fifteen days as a private in the company of Captain Green, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Brown. He was a pensioner.

JOHNSON, EDWIN COMSTOCK, 2d.

(No. 1296. Admitted Dec. 20, 1897.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Montville, Connecticut.

Great - great - grandson of *ALBERT SHERWOOD* (1733-1803), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 450.]

JOHNSON, JOSEPH WARREN.

(No. 562. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) Of Enfield, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Somers, Connecticut.

Grandson of *AHOLIAB JOHNSON, Sr.* (1762-1829), of Killingly, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JOHN JOHNSON* (17-1787), of Killingly, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 450.]

JOHNSON, MARCUS MORTON.

(No. 630. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Malone, New York.

Great-grandson of *JOSHUA CHAPMAN* (1755-1837), of West Springfield, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 451.]

JONES, CLARENCE EDWARD.

(No. 316. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of New Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at New Hartford.

Great-grandson of *BENONI JONES*, of Barkhamsted, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH SHEPARD, Jr.* [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 451.]

JONES, DANIEL ALBION.

(No. 1573. *Admitted April 30, 1903.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; dentist; born at Barkhamsted, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN JONES* (1757-1821), of Wallingford and Barkhamsted, Connecticut, who in 1777 served in a regiment of militia under General Gates to the Northward. He also served in 1781 in the company of Captain Nathaniel Edwards, in the battalion commanded by Brigadier-General David Waterbury, raised for the defence of the post at Horse Neck and of the sea coasts from Horse Neck to New Haven. In July it joined Washington while he was encamped at Philipsburg, and for some time after was under Heath's orders on the Westchester line.

JONES, HENRY ROGER.

(No. 21. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of New Hartford, Connecticut; editor; of the United States army, retired; born at New Hartford.

Grandson of *ISRAEL JONES*, of Barkhamsted, Connecticut (1753-1812).

Also, great-grandson of *PHINEAS MERRILL*, of New Hartford, Connecticut (1755-1828).

Also, great-grandson of *HEZEKIAH WADSWORTH*.
[See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 451.]

JONES, WILLIAM FRANK.

(No. 1240. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Meriden, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SIMEON BROOKS* (1740-1819), of Saybrook, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 454.]

JOSLYN, (MRS.) MINNIE BROWN.

(No. 276. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Wife of Charles M. Joslyn, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Stafford, Connecticut.

Great-granddaughter of *OTHNIEL BROWN* (1759-1843), of Smithfield and Gloucester, Rhode Island, afterwards of Union and Stafford, Connecticut, who served from September, 1775, to February, 1776, as a private in the company of Captain Andrew Waterman, in a Rhode Island regiment. He also served for three months in 1776 as a private in the company of Captain Samuel Mayo; he also served three weeks in August, 1778; he also served ten months in 1779 as a marine on the ship "Providence," commanded by Captain Jones. He was engaged at the battle of Charleston, South Carolina, where he was captured and kept on board a prison ship for some time, until paroled. He was granted a pension, as was also his widow, for this service.

***JUDD, EDWARD HUBBARD.**

(No. 1374. *Admitted May 10, 1899.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; machinist; born at Berlin, Connecticut. Died June 11, 1902.

Great-grandson of *JAMES JUDD* (1757-1822), of Berlin, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 455, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

JUDD, GEORGE EDWARDS.

(No. 849. *Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELEZER GREEN* (1757-1833), of Bethlehem, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 455.*]

JUDD, HENRY GREEN.

(No. 1548. *Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELEZER GREEN* (1757-1833), of Bethlehem, Connecticut, who served in Captain Chapman's company, 9th regiment, Connecticut militia, from January 8 to March 1, 1778.

JUDSON, STILES.

(No. 209. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Stratford, Connecticut; farmer; born at Stratford.

Grandson of *STILES JUDSON*, of Stratford, Connecticut (1752-1834. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 455).

JUDSON, STILES, JR.

(No. 584. Admitted Oct. 14, 1891.) Of Stratford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Stratford.

Great-grandson of *STILES JUDSON*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 455.]

KEELER, CHARLES BRADLEY.

(No. 1020. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of New Canaan, Connecticut; physician; born at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC KEELER* (1756-1837), of Canaan Parish, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 456.]

KEEP, HOWARD HENRY.

(No. 850. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL KEEP*, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts (1739-1823. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 456).

*KELLOGG, ALLYN STANLEY.

(No. 130. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Newtonville, Massachusetts; born at Vernon, Connecticut. Died April 3, 1893.

Great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN HALE*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 298, 417.]

KELLOGG, CHARLES POOLE.

(No. 1110. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; secretary of the State Board of Charities; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of *JACOB POOLE* (1745-1776), of Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *TITUS HOSMER* (1737-1780), of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 457.]

KELLOGG, EDWARD WILBERFORCE.

(No. 478. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Avon, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN BARTLETT*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 457.]

*KELLOGG, (MRS.) ELIZA NOBLE.

(No. 705. Admitted May 16, 1892.) Of Rockville, Connecticut; born at Middletown, Connecticut. Died September 21, 1892.

Daughter of *GIDEON NOBLE*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, pp. 298, 411.]

KELLOGG, JOHN PRESCOTT.

(No. 49. Admitted April 22, 1889.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS*, of New London, Connecticut (1737-1789. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 458).

Sam H. Parsons

KELLOGG, (MRS.) LUCIA HOSMER ANDREWS.

(No. 1111. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Wife of Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, Connecticut; born at Buffalo, New York.

Great-granddaughter of *GENERAL SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 459.]

*KELLOGG, STEPHEN WRIGHT.

(No. 56. Admitted April 23, 1889.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; lawyer. Died January 27, 1904.

Grandson of *STEPHEN WRIGHT*, of Ludlow, Vermont (1764-—).

Also, great-grandson of *JACOB POOLE*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 459, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

KELLOGG, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

(No. 1112. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Mystic, Connecticut; mechanic; born at Stonington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DAVID KELLOGG* (17---1776), of Stonington, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 459.]

KELSEY, WILLIAM ANDREWS.

(No. 1158. Admitted July 13, 1896.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of *AARON HALL* (1760-1839), of Wallingford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 459.]

KENDALL, GEORGE FITCH.

(No. 1449. Admitted March 18, 1901.) Of Suffield, Connecticut; bank commissioner; born at Suffield.

Great-grandson of *ELIHU KENT* (1733-1814), of Suffield, Connecticut, who served for nine days as Captain of a company from Suffield on the Lexington alarm, April, 1775. In October, 1776, he was appointed by the General Assembly, Captain of a company or train-band of the town of Suffield, in the 1st regiment. In May, 1777, he was appointed by the General Assembly, Major

of the 1st regiment of militia in the general organization, 1775-1783. He also represented the town of Suffield as a deputy in the General Assembly in 1779 and 1780.

KENDALL, NATHANIEL WYETH.

(No. 1531. Admitted Jan. 19, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; president Yale Brewing Company; born at Augusta, Oneida County, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL JARVIS* (1731-1777), who was one of a list of men subscribing to regulations for the formation of an independent company raised in Boston, of which John Hancock was Colonel and Henry Jackson was Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1776. He served as a Sergeant in the same company from April 17, 1777, to May 5, 1777, on an expedition to Rhode Island. He also served as a Captain in a regiment commanded by Colonel Henry Jackson in 1777 and 1778, in service at Providence, and received an honorable discharge signed by Generals Gates, Heath and Sullivan.

Also, great-grandson of *JESSE KENDALL* (1727-1797), of Athol, Massachusetts, who at a town meeting held at Athol on April 9, 1778, was appointed a member of a committee to supply the Continental soldiers' families with the necessaries of life according to the act of the General Assembly.

KENNEY, JOHN W.

(No. 388. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; contractor and builder; born at Seymour, Connecticut.

Grandson of *WILLIAM KEENEY* (1757-1845), of Derby, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 460.]

KEYES, GEORGE ALFRED.

(No. 1439. Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; secretary of corporation; born at Cambridge, Vermont.

Great-grandson of *DANFORTH KEYES* (1740-1826), of Warren, formerly Western, Massachusetts, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Massachusetts regiment of minute men commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Learned, in service on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, and afterwards continuing in service until 1776. In 1777 he was the Colonel of a regiment raised to defend Boston Harbor, also serving at Providence and continuing in service until December 22, 1777.

KIMBERLY, ENOS SPERRY.

(No. 452. *Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; coal merchant; born at Westville, Connecticut.

Grandson of *EZRA KIMBERLY* (1764-1844), of Bethany, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 460.]

KING, HARVEY BRIGGS.

(No. 1270. *Admitted June 7, 1897.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; contractor; born at Southbridge, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM KING* (1740-1815), of Monson, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 461.]

KINGSLEY, HENRY LABARON.

(No. 1469. *Admitted Sept. 9, 1901.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; roofer; born at Canterbury, Connecticut.

Grandson of *HEZEKIAH KINGSLEY* (1759-1846), of Canterbury, Connecticut, who enlisted August 28, 1777, in the company of Captain Eben Lathrop, of Norwich, Connecticut, in the regiment of militia commanded by Colonel Jonathan Latimer, which served about Saratoga under General Gates. He again enlisted March 11, 1778, in the company of Captain Eliphaaz Kingsley, of Windham, in the regiment of artificers raised to be commanded by Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin, of Massachusetts. The regiment was at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth

and other fields. A portion of the time he served in the company of Captain Parker in the same regiment. He was a pensioner.

*KINGSLEY, WILLIAM THOMAS.

(No. 706. *Admitted Oct. 18, 1892.*) Of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born at New York city. Died June 3, 1893.

Great-grandson of *SILAS HARTSHORN*.

Also, great-grandson of *ALPHEUS KINGSLEY*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 300, 422.]

*KINNEY, JOHN CODDINGTON.

(No. 15. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; journalist; born at Nassau, New York. Died April 22, 1891.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL FITZ-RANDOLPH*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *EZRA KINE*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH BOARDMAN*.

[See *Year Book, 1891*, pp. 134, 209.]

*KISSAM, DANIEL WHITEHEAD.

(No. 156. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New York city. Died August 22, 1895.

Grandson of *JONAS ADDOMS*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 301, and obituary, *Year Book, 1895-6*.]

KLOCK, EDWIN JUDSON.

(No. 1581. *Admitted May 9, 1903.*) Of North Stonington, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Fultonville, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN J. KLOCK* (1740-1810), who in 1775 was a Lieutenant in the company of Captain Christopher P. Fox, belonging to the Palatine regiment, Tryon County militia, commanded by Colonel Jacob Klock.

KNAPP, HERBERT MERTON.

(No. 1518. *Admitted Oct. 21, 1902.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; banker; born at Fairfield, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JOSEPH CURTIS, 3d. [See *Beardsley, Morris Beach.*]

Also, great-grandson of ABEL TURNEY (1763-18—), of Fairfield, Connecticut, who served for eight months and twenty-seven days, from March 1, 1780, as a private in an artillery company commanded by Captain Isaac James. He also served for seven months, from December, 1780, as a mariner on the ship "Alliance," commanded by Captain John Barry. On May 28, 1781, the Alliance engaged a British ship of eighteen guns and a brig of fourteen guns, off Halifax, capturing both. Abel Turney was severely wounded in one leg and was discharged August 27, 1781. He was granted a pension.

KNIGHT, WILLIAM WARD.

(No. 155. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Chaplin, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JOSEPH WOODWARD, of Ashford, Connecticut (1726-1814. See *Year Book, 1897-9.* p. 462).

KUHNS, OSCAR.

(No. 1359. *Admitted Dec. 19, 1898.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; professor in Wesleyan University; born at Columbia, Pennsylvania.

Great-grandson of GEORGE KUNTZ (afterwards spelled Kuhns; 1762-1835), of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Also, great-grandson of *FREDERICK BROWN* (1750-1807-8. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 462.*)

***LACEY, ROWLAND BRADLEY.**

(No. 19. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Easton, Connecticut. Died March 31, 1897.

Grandson of *ZACHARIAH LACEY*. [*See Year Book, 1895-6, p. 401, and obituary, Year Book, 1897-9.*]

***LAMBERT, EDWARD RICHARD.**

(No. 357. *Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; architect; born at Milford, Connecticut. Died February 23, 1904.

Great-grandson of *JEREMIAH BULL*.

Also, great-grandson of *DAVID LAMBERT*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 463, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

***LANDERS, CHARLES SMITH.**

(No. 479. *Admitted April 21, 1891.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Britain. Died October 4, 1900.

Great-grandson of *ASAEL LANDERS*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 464, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

LANDERS, GEORGE MARCELLUS.

(No. 851. *Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Britain.

Great-great-grandson of *ASAEL LANDERS*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 464.*]

LANMAN, CHARLES ROCKWELL.

(No. 543. *Admitted June 29, 1891.*) Of Cambridge, Massachusetts; professor in Harvard University; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN TRUMBULL*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 464.*]

LATHROP, HENRY CLINTON.

(No. 315. *Admitted April 15, 1890.*) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; banker; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL GRAY*, of Windham, Connecticut (1751-—).

Samuel Gray Jr.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JEDEDIAH ELDER-KIN* (1718-1793), of Windham, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL WEBB* (1737-1814), of Windham, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WATERMAN CLIFT*, of Plainfield, Connecticut (1738-1828). *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 465.*

LAY, JULIUS GARECHÉ.

(No. 1253. *Admitted April 20, 1897.*) Of Barcelona, Spain; United States Consul-General; born in the District of Columbia.

Great-great-grandson of *ASA LAY*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 466.*]

LEACH, JAMES CLARENCE EDWARD.

(No. 1646. *Admitted April 19, 1904.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; toolmaker; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of *JAMES LEACH* (1759-1835), of Canterbury, Connecticut, who served for six months from June 26, 1776, as a private in the company of Captain Asa Bacon, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Chester. He also served for two months in 1777 as a private in the company of Captain Ephraim Lyon, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Barton, and for four months as Sergeant in the company of Captain Joseph Durkee, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Levi Wells. He was at

the battle of White Plains, and received a pension, as did also his wife, for this service.

Also, great-great-grandson of *URIAH CORNING* (1758-1851), of Preston, Connecticut. [See *Avery, Irving James.*]

Also, great-grandson of *ICHABOD WARD* (1760-1848), of East Haddam, Connecticut, who served for three months from November, 1776, as a private in the company of Captain Fuller. In the spring of 1777 he served for three months as a private in the company of Captain Dutton, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Chapman. He also served for twelve months from April, 1778, as a private in the company of Captain Lee, in the regiment commanded by Colonel McClellan. In 1779 he served for two months in the regiment commanded by Colonel Clark. In 1780 he served for three months in the company of Captain Bottom, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Johnson, and also for six months in the company of Captain Cole, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Greene. At another period he served for three months in the company of Captain Wills, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Chapman, and in 1782 he served for one month in the company of Captain Johnson. He was at the battle of Rhode Island, and for his service received a pension.

LEACH, ROBERT HILL.

(No. 1624. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of *JARED HILL* (1735-1815), of North Haven, Connecticut, who was an Ensign and Lieutenant in the company of Captain Benjamin Trumbull, recruited in January, 1777, which marched to New York to defend that city.

Also, great-great-grandson of *GILES BRACKETT* (1761-1842), of North Haven, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier, and pensioner.

LEARNED, BELA PECK.

(No. 341. Admitted June 5, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; insurance; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of *BELA PECK*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 466.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER LEARNED* (1723-1799), of Killingly, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company of Captain Joseph Cady, on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775.

LEARNED, HORACE COIT.

(No. 631. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of New London, Connecticut; insurance; born at New London.

Great-grandson of *JOSHUA COIT*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 467.]

LEARNED, WALTER.

(No. 632. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of New London, Connecticut; secretary and treasurer of the Savings Bank of New London; president street railway company; born at New London.

Great-grandson of *JOSHUA COIT*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 467.]

*LEE, WILLIAM WALLACE.

(No. 64. Admitted Aug. 21, 1889.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; machinist; born at Barkhamsted, Connecticut. Died September 14, 1903.

Grandson of *DAVID LEE* (1763-1842), of Farmington, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *ELIHU CRANE* (1735-1777), of Durham, Connecticut.

Also, grandson of *JOSEPH SOMERS* (1756-1813), of Milford, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *ANDREW HAYS* (17-1812), of Simsbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 467, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

LEE, WILSON HORATIO.

(No. 585. *Admitted Oct. 14, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; publisher and printer; born at Hardwick, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *SIMEON FISH*, of Mendon, Massachusetts.

Also, great-grandson of *JONATHAN LEE* (1759-1833), of Concord, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WOODIS LEE* (1719-1799), of Concord, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 468.]

*LEEDS, JOHN HARRIS.

(No. 670. *Admitted April 19, 1892.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Darien, Connecticut. Died September 24, 1901.

Grandson of *JOHN WEED*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 468, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

LEVI, HENRY BEACH.

(No. 755. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Meriden.

Great-great-great-grandson of *JOHN COUCH*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 468.]

LEWIS, ALBERT NEWELL.

(No. 1263. *Admitted May 10, 1897.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; merchant; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOSIAH ATKINS* (17—-1781), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 469.]

*LEWIS, HENRY JAMES.

(No. 911. *Admitted March 5, 1894.*) Of Stratford, Connecticut; oyster planter; born at Meriden, Connecticut. Died January 11, 1902.

Great-grandson of *JARED LEWIS*.

Also, great-grandson of *DEODATE BEAUMONT*.
[See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 469, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

*LEWIS, ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

(No. 852. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Meriden. Died December 7, 1893.

Grandson of *JARED LEWIS*.

Also, grandson of *DEODATE BEAUMONT*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, pp. 306, 432.]

LEWIS, JOHN BENJAMIN.

(No. 30. Admitted April 5, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Greenport, New York.

Great-grandson of *ELEAZER LEWIS*, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and Voluntown, Connecticut (1737-1819. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 470).

LEWIS, ROBERT HARRIS.

(No. 1414. Admitted April 13, 1900.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; optician; born at Rockville, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL HARRIS* (1743-1812), who in May, 1774, was appointed by the General Assembly to be Captain of the 11th company or train-band in the 12th regiment of militia, and in October, 1777, was commissioned by Governor Trumbull, Captain of the same company. The records concerning service of militia regiments are incomplete.

LEWIS, RUFUS WARREN.

(No. 1054. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of Naugatuck, Connecticut; merchant; born at Naugatuck.

Great-grandson of *JOSIAH ATKINS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 470.]

LINCOLN, FREDERICK MILES.

(No. 262. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; broker; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN MILES*.

Also, great-grandson of *SHARON PEASE*.

Also, great-grandson of *STEPHEN LINCOLN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 471.]

*LINCOLN, GEORGE STANLEY.

(No. 244. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Boston, Massachusetts. Died April 2, 1894.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN MILES*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 308, 426.]

LINES, EDWIN STEVENS.

(No. 756. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.*) Of Newark, New Jersey; Bishop of New Jersey; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ENOS BUNNELL* (1753-1834), of Cheshire, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *ELISHA STEVENS* (1750-1813), of Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *WALTER BOOTH*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 471.]

LINES, HENRY WALES.

(No. 332. *Admitted May 10, 1890.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; building contractor; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ENOS BUNNELL*.

Also, great-grandson of *ELISHA STEVENS*.

Also, great-grandson of *WALTER BOOTH*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 472.]

LINES, JOHN MARSHALL.

(No. 1114. Admitted March 23, 1896.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Woodbridge, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JAMES LINES* (1748-1816), of Woodbridge, Connecticut.

[Note.—Mr. Lines is supposed to have been one of a party on the steamer "Jesse," wrecked in the Behring Sea, at the mouth of the river Kouskokvim, while on the way to the Klondike, June 7, 1898. There were no survivors.
—REG.]

LINSLEY, CHARLES FOOTE.

(No. 757. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Branford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN PALMER*, of Branford, Connecticut (1752-1834). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 472)

*LINSLEY, SOLOMON FOWLER.

(No. 210. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of North Haven, Connecticut; builder and contractor; born at Wallingford, Connecticut. Died March 13, 1901.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM DOUGLAS*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 473, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

A cursive handwritten signature in black ink. The first name 'Wm' is written in a smaller size above the surname 'Douglas'. The 'w' has a small 'm' written through it. The 'D' in 'Douglas' has a decorative flourish extending downwards and to the right.

LIPPITT, CHARLES COBB.

(No. 1140. Admitted April 21, 1896.) Of New London, Connecticut; druggist; born at New London.

Great-grandson of *CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT* (1744-1824), of Cranston, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 474.]

*LOCKWOOD, DAVID BENJAMIN.

(No. 104. *Admitted Sept. 6, 1889.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at Weston, Connecticut. Died January 19, 1897.

Grandson of *REUBEN LOCKWOOD*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 412, and *obituary, Year Book, 1897-9*.]

LOCKWOOD, EDGAR.

(No. 758. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.*) Of West Haven, Connecticut; engineer; born at Cairo, New York.

Grandson of *NATHANIEL LOCKWOOD, Sr.*, of Horse Neck, Connecticut (1757-1843). [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 474].

LOCKWOOD, FREDERICK AYRES.

(No. 1453. *Admitted April 16, 1901.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; born at Norwalk.

Great-grandson of *ELIPHALET LOCKWOOD*, of Norwalk, Connecticut (1741-1814), who, in 1775, was a member of the 1st company in the 7th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb. In 1778 he was an Assistant-Commissary of issues of the Continental army, and in 1780, a Captain in the 9th regiment of Connecticut militia, and of a company of coast guards raised by order of the General Assembly.

LOCKWOOD, FREDERICK ST. JOHN.

(No. 526. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; banker; born at Norwalk.

Grandson of *ELIPHALET LOCKWOOD*, of Norwalk, Connecticut (1741-1814). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 475).

LOGAN, WALTER SETH.

(No. 1454. *Admitted April 16, 1901.*) Of New York city; lawyer; born at Washington, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *GIDEON HOLISTER* (1725-1812), of Washington, Connecticut, who in 1757 served

in the Fort William Henry alarm, in the company of Captain Ebenezer Downs, from Woodbury, of which Washington was then a part. In 1780 and 1781 he was a member of the General Assembly from Washington, a town established in 1779. It is family tradition, verified by statement of his son, that he served in the regiment of Light Horse, probably under Major Thomas Bull. He was subsequently a Captain of the militia.

Also, great-grandson of *STRONG SANFORD* (1760-1846), of Bethany, Connecticut, who enlisted "for the war" February 17, 1777, in the company of Captain (afterwards Major) David Smith of Waterbury, in the 8th regiment, Connecticut line, Colonel John Chandler, which went into camp at Peekskill in the spring. Ordered to Pennsylvania in September under General McDougall, and engaged at Germantown, October 4. Detachments were at Fort Mifflin in November. Wintered, 1777-8, at Valley Forge; engaged at Monmouth in June, and stationed at White Plains; wintered, 1778-9, at Redding and then stationed on the east side of the Hudson; wintered, 1779-80, at Morristown Huts, and in the summer stationed on the Hudson; wintered, 1780-81, at "Connecticut Village," above Robinson's house. In the formation of 1781-3 he served as a Corporal and Sergeant in the company of Captain William Richards in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, under Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Sherman, formed at Peekskill, thence marched towards New York. Detachments served in the south and the service in 1782-3 was principally along the Hudson. He served six years and was a pensioner.

LOOMER, SILAS FULLER.

(No. 613. Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; insurance; born at Columbia, Connecticut. Died December 10, 1899.

Great-grandson of *ABIJAH LINCOLN*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 413, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

LOOMIS, SEYMOUR CRANE.

(No. 1328. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Suffield, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *NOAH LOOMIS* (1724-1808), of Southwick, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 475.]

LOOMIS, WILLIAM HORTON.

(No. 1006. *Admitted May 10, 1895.*) Of Rockville, Connecticut; dentist; born at West Springfield, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *DAVID LYMAN* (1737-1822), of Northampton, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 475.]

LORD, EVERETT EDWARD.

(No. 346. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; contractor; born at Killingworth, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *MARTIN LORD*, of Killingworth, Connecticut (1741-1821).

Also, great-grandson of *AARON KELSEY* (1735-1799), of Killingworth, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 476.]

LORD, GEORGE THATCHER.

(No. 1458. *Admitted May 10, 1901.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; undertaker; born at Portland, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN THATCHER OTIS* (1758-1842), of Colchester, Connecticut, who served for three months, from January, 1776, as a private in the company of Captain Bulkley, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Wadsworth. He also served for two months, from January, 1777, as a fifer in the company of Captain Nathaniel Harris, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Throop. He also served for three months, from September, 1777, as a fifer in the company of Captain Amos

Jones, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jonathan Latimer. He also served for two months, in 1778, as a fifer in the company of Captain Elijah Worthington, and later in the same year for two months as a fifer in the same company. He was present at the battle of Saratoga and for his service received a pension.

LOVE, WILLIAM DELOSS, JR.

(No. 13. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ROBERT LOVE*, of Coventry, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 476.]

LOVEJOY, JOHN FORD.

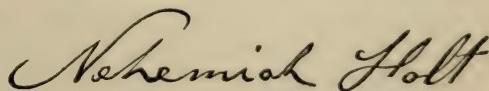
(No. 1497. *Admitted April 15, 1902.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; tool and die maker; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *ISAAC GILBERT*. [See *Gilbert, Levi Carroll.*]

LUMMIS, FRANK CARLOS.

(No. 427. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of Chaplin, Connecticut; farmer; born at Montville, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NEHEMIAH HOLT*, of Windham, Connecticut (1756-1824). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 477).



LUPTON, HENRY WHITING.

(No. 1532. *Admitted Jan. 19, 1903.*) Of Stratford, Connecticut; railroad business; born at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOSHUA NEWHALL* (1755-1818), of New Haven, Connecticut, who was one of the charter members of the Governor's Foot Guard, organized in March, 1775, and marched with the company, under Captain Benedict Arnold, on the Lexington alarm, April 21,

1775. Prior to their departure they demanded of the Committee powder and ball, and on being refused, threatened to take it by force, but the Committee yielded. It is said that at the time of Tryon's invasion, in July, 1779, he disguised himself as an Indian and blew up a bridge over West River. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-grandson of *SAMUEL HITCHCOCK* (1757-1841), of Southington, Connecticut, who served from July 11 to December 18, 1775, in the company of Captain Joel Clark, in the 8th regiment, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, stationed on the Sound and at Boston camps. He also enlisted June 24, 1776, in Captain Gad Stanley's company, 2d battalion, Wadsworth's brigade; was discharged December 25, 1776; he performed other services and was afterwards a pensioner.

LYMAN, DAVID.

(No. 1399. *Admitted Dec. 11, 1899.*) Of Middlefield, Connecticut; Yale, '89; born at Middlefield.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS HART, Jr.* (1762-1829), of Guilford, Connecticut, who served in the Coast Guard at Guilford, under Lieutenant Samuel Lee, from May 24 to October 12, 1780.

Also, great-grandson of *DAVID LYMAN* (1746-1815), of Middlefield, Connecticut, who in 1776 served as a Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Light Horse, commanded by Major William Hart, of Saybrook, under Brigadier-General Gold Selleck Silliman. In 1779 he was appointed by the General Assembly Quartermaster of a troop of horse in the 1st regiment of Light Horse. After the war he was a Colonel of cavalry.

LYMAN, HENRY ALEXANDER.

(No. 969. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1895.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Goshen, Connecticut.

Great - great - great - grandson of *MOSES LYMAN* (1743-1829), of Goshen, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 477.*]

LYON, ERNEST PORTER.

(No. 912. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; clerk; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of *NEHEMIAH WEBB LYON* (1759-1860), of Fairfield, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JAMES FRYE* (1710-1776), of Andover, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *FREDERICK FRYE* (1748-1826), of Andover, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 477.]

*LYON, IRVING WHITALL.

(No. 853. Admitted June 5, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Bedford, New York. Died March 4, 1896.

Great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL LYON*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM PHILLIPS*.

Also, great-grandson of *ZEBULON PHILLIPS*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, p. 313, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1895-6.]

MAC NAUGHT, GEORGE KILPATRICK.

(No. 854. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; minister; born at Hobart, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSHUA WEBSTER*, of Glastonbury, Connecticut (1750-1830. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 478).

MALTBY, JULIUS.

(No. 1329. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; secretary of corporation; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel *WILLIAM DOUGLAS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 479.]

MANWARING, WOLCOTT BARBER.

(No. 1055. Admitted Oct. 15, 1895.) Of New London, Connecticut; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ALEXANDER WOLCOTT*, M. D.

Also, great-grandson of *SIMON WOLCOTT*, M. D. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 479.]

***MAPLES, BRAINERD WELLS.**

(No. 359. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; editor; born at Norwich, Connecticut. Died December 12, 1900.

Great-grandson of *STEPHEN MAPLES*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 479, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

MARCY, THOMAS KNOWLTON.

(No. 595. Admitted Dec. 14, 1891.) Of Windsor, Connecticut; farmer; born at Willington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel *THOMAS KNOWLTON*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 479.]

MARKHAM, ERNEST ARTHUR.

(No. 362. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of Durham, Connecticut; physician; born at Windsor, Vermont.

Great-great-grandson of *JEREMIAH MARKHAM*, 2d (1734-1827), of Middletown and Enfield, Connecticut.

Jeremiah Markham.

Also, great-grandson of *JEREMIAH MARKHAM*, 3d.

Also, great-grandson of *DANIEL CLARK*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 480.]

MARKHAM, FRANCIS GEORGE.

(No. 785. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Edgewood, Rhode Island; manufacturer; born at Chatham, Connecticut.

Grandson of *NATHANIEL MARKHAM*, of Chatham, Connecticut (1754-1829. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 480).

Nathaniel Markham

MARSHALL, WARREN WARD.

(No. 1625. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; machinist; born at Northfield, Ohio.

Great-grandson of *ELIAKIM MARSHALL* (1754-1831), of Windsor, Connecticut, who was a private from August 26 to November 3, 1777, in the company of Captain Jonathan Wadsworth, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thaddeus Cook, which participated in the battles of Bemis Heights and Stillwater.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ALEXANDER WOLCOTT*, M. D. (1712-1795), of Windsor, Connecticut, who was appointed by the General Assembly, in October, 1776, chairman of a committee to examine and certify to the qualifications of applicants for positions as surgeons and surgeons' mates in the Continental army and navy. He was a deputy from Windsor in 1777 and 1778.

MARTIN, GEORGE BUSHNELL.

(No. 1507. Admitted July 28, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; president transportation company; born at Claverack, New York.

Great-grandson of *JOHN MARTIN* (1758-1832), of Paulings Precinct, Dutchess County, New York, who served as a private in the 6th regiment of the Dutchess County militia.

Also, great-grandson of *MICHAEL DURHAM* (1761-1832), of Guilford, Connecticut, afterwards of Claverack, New York, who served as a private in a Dutchess County company, in the 6th regiment of New York militia.

MARWICK, ALBERT.

(No. 1426. Admitted Oct. 16, 1900.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at Pittston, Maine.

Great-grandson of *JAMES PRAY* (1743-1818), of Portland, Maine, who was a private in the company of Captain William Knight, detached from the 1st Cumberland County, Massachusetts, regiment, for service at Fal-

mouth, now Portland, in November, 1775, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Noyes, upon the arrival of the British warship "Cerebus," November 1, 1775.

MASON, FRANK HERBERT.

(No. 1483. *Admitted Feb. 3, 1902.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clerk Security Insurance Company; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of STEPHEN NEWELL (1758-1848), of Monson and Wilbraham, Massachusetts, who served as a private in the company of Captain David Batchelder for eight months, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Ezra Woods, in the years 1778 and 1779. He also served for seven months and twenty-seven days in 1780, in a Monson company, raised to reinforce the Continental army. The records give one Stephen Nowell, possibly the same, as serving as fifer from March 1 to April 11, 1777, in the company of Captain Reuben Munn, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel David Learned, detached to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga.

MATHEWSON, ALBERT McCLELLAN.

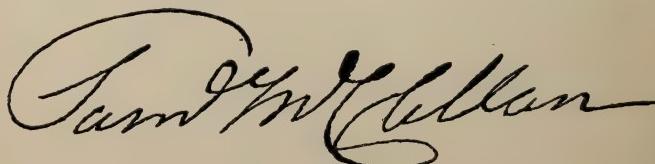
(No. 527. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Woodstock, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Also, great - great - grandson of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Lebanon, Connecticut (1731-1811).



Also, great-great-grandson of SAMUEL McCLELLAN (1730-1807), of Woodstock, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 481].



MATHEWSON, ARTHUR.

(No. 600. *Admitted Dec. 14, 1891.*) Of Brooklyn, New York; surgeon; born at Brooklyn, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL McCLELLAN*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN TRUMBULL*.

Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM WILLIAMS*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 483.]

MATSON, WILLIAM LEWIS.

(No. 93. *Admitted May 25, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; vice-president of the Security Company; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of Governor *CALEB STRONG*, of Northampton, Massachusetts (1745-1819. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 483).

MATTOON, BURTON HAMILTON.

(No. 1549. *Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of Watertown, Connecticut; treasurer savings bank; born at Watertown.

Great-grandson of *AMASA MATTOON* (1758-1829), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who served as a private from April 5 to May 21, 1777, in the company of Captain Jesse Curtis, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Noadiah Hooker, which was stationed at Peekskill.

MAXWELL, FRANCIS TAYLOR.

(No. 182. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Rockville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Rockville.

Great-grandson of *HUGH MAXWELL*, of Charlemont, Massachusetts (1733-1799. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 483).

Hugh Maxwell

*MAXWELL, GEORGE.

(No. 154. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Rockville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Charlemont, Massachusetts. Died April 2, 1891.

Grandson of *HUGH MAXWELL*. [See *Year Book*, 1891, pp. 144, 204.]

MAXWELL, ROBERT.

(No. 173. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Rockville, Connecticut; born at Rockville.

Great-grandson of *HUGH MAXWELL*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 484.]

MAXWELL, WILLIAM.

(No. 185. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Rockville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Rockville.

Great-grandson of *HUGH MAXWELL*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 484.]

MAY, CALVIN SLOANE.

(No. 363. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of New York city; physician; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *GIDEON HOTCHKISS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 484.]

MAY, JAMES OSCAR.

(No. 206. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Naugatuck, Connecticut; manufacturer druggist supplies; born at Naugatuck.

Great-great-grandson of *GIDEON HOTCHKISS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 484.]

McDONALD, THEODORE HUNGERFORD.

(No. 1550. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; assessor of taxes; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *ELISHA NIMS* (1749-1809), of Deerfield, Massachusetts, who in April, 1775, was a private in the company of minute men commanded by Captain Ebenezer Kenney of Deerfield, which responded to the Lexington alarm. He also appears to have been a private in the company of Captain Hugh Maxwell, in the summer of the same year.

*McMANUS, ALONZO.

(*No. 47. Admitted April 20, 1889.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; superintendent; born at Hanover, New York. Died March 1, 1900.

Grandson of CHRISTOPHER McMANUS. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 485, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

McNEIL, CHARLES LEVERETT.

(*No. 708. Admitted May 16, 1892.*) Of Torrington, Connecticut; cashier; born at Torrington.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM O'DELL (1758-1834), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 485.]

*McQUEEN, JOHN BARNES.

(*No. 1508. Admitted July 28, 1902.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; contractor and builder; born at New Haven. Died April 16, 1904.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM McQUEEN (1739-1779), who came from the north of Scotland and was appointed by the governor and council in May, 1779, as Lieutenant of the sloop "Guilford," which had been cast ashore at Guilford in March, 1779, captured and renamed. The sloop seems to have been re-captured by the enemy at New Haven in July, 1779, and was lost at sea the same year. [See obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

MEECH, STEPHEN BILLINGS.

(*No. 326. Admitted May 10, 1890.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; cashier of the Thames National Bank; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of SANFORD BILLINGS, of Stonington, Connecticut (1736-1806. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 485).

MERRIAM, GEORGE COUCH.

(*No. 760. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of JOHN COUCH. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 485.]

*MERRILL, AUGUSTUS.

(No. 325. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Cheshire, Connecticut; farmer; born at New Hartford, Connecticut. Died March 4, 1900.

Grandson of *PHINEAS MERRILL*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 485*, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

MERRIMAN, WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM.

(No. 855. Admitted May 10, 1893.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; bank teller; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of *CHARLES MERRIMAN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 486*.]

MERSICK, CHARLES SMITH.

(No. 709. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; banker and merchant; ex-state treasurer; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of the Reverend Doctor *NAPHTALI DAGGETT* (1727-1780), President of Yale College. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 486*, and address of George H. Ford, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

*MERWIN, AUGUSTUS WHITE.

(No. 480. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Wilton, Connecticut; born at Norwalk, Connecticut. Died December 14, 1894.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY TAYLOR*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4, p. 322*, and obituary, *Year Book, 1895-6*.]

MERWIN, EDWIN FLETCHER.

(No. 856. Admitted Oct. 17, 1893.) Of New York city; merchant; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JERE BURWELL*, of Milford, Connecticut (1757-1834. See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 487*).

*MERWIN, JAMES JONES.

(No. 1440. Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.) Of Windsor, Connecticut; undertaker; born at Milford, Connecticut. Died January 3, 1902.

Great-grandson of *JOHN STOW* (1760-1839), of Milford, Connecticut, who in 1777 served for three months as private in the company of Captain Smith, under Colonel Cook. In 1778 he served for three months as private in the company of Captain Mix, in the regiment of Colonel Increase Moseley. In 1779 he served for nine months as a private in the company of Captain Peter Hepburn; in 1780 he served for two months as private in the company of Captain Holbrook, and in 1781 he served for twelve months as Sergeant in the company of Captain Nathaniel Edwards, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Waterbury. He was a pensioner. His father, Stephen Stow, is said to have been a patriot and gave his services as nurse to the sick soldiers from the prison ship. [See obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

MERWIN, JOHN NEWTON.

(No. 934. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; shirt manufacturer; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *JERE BURWELL*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 487.*]

MERWIN, SAMUEL EDWIN.

(No. 175. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; banker; born at Brookfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *HENRY NEARING*, of Brookfield, Connecticut (1758-1845). See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 487.*

METCALF, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 1561. Admitted April 6, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; dentist; born at Nantucket, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *JAMES METCALF* (1729-1803), of Wrentham, Massachusetts, who was 2d Major of the Suffolk County regiment, Colonel John Smith, which served on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. On February 8, 1776, he was chosen 1st Major of the 4th Suffolk County regiment, Massachusetts militia, commanded

by Colonel Ephraim Wheelock, which marched from Medfield and Wrentham to Warwick, Rhode Island, on the alarm, December 8, 1776. On August 9, 1777, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Suffolk County regiment and served till December 16, 1779, when on account of declining years and ill health his resignation was accepted.

Also, great-grandson of *JAMES METCALF, Jr.* (1757-1843), of Wrentham, Massachusetts, who was a gunner in the company of Captain Perez Cushing, in the artillery regiment commanded by Colonel Crafts, in November, 1776, and in service to May 8, 1777. He also served as a private in the company of Captain Asa Fairbanks, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Hawse, from September 30, 1777, to October 31, 1777, on an expedition to Rhode Island. He also served as a Sergeant in the company of Captain John Metcalf, in the 4th Suffolk County regiment, commanded by Major Seth Bullard, which marched July 28, 1780, on an alarm to Rhode Island.

Also, great-grandson of *SELAH BENTON* (17—1—), of Stratford, Connecticut, who enlisted July 10, 1775, in the company of Captain Peter Perritt, in the 7th regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb, was promoted to be 2d Sergeant, October 30, 1775, and served at the siege of Boston until discharged, December 10, 1775. During his service his regiment formed a part of the brigade commanded by General John Sullivan, camped at Winter Hill. The regiment was reorganized as the 19th Continental regiment. He was appointed on the 1st of January, 1776, to be Ensign in the company of Captain Edward Shipman, and promoted to be 2d Lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain Eli Leavenworth, in August, 1776, on the recommendation of the field officers, approved by Brigadier-General Sterling, July 22, 1776. He served at the siege of Boston until its evacuation by the British in March, 1776, and

proceeded with his regiment through New London to New York. He was engaged in the retreat across East River; was in the battle of Harlem Heights and at White Plains; in the retreat through the Jerseys; was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton and at Morristown, being honorably discharged from this regiment February 14, 1777, having been promoted to be 1st Lieutenant in the 8th regiment, Continental infantry, commanded by Colonel John Chandler, which went into the field at Peekskill in the spring of 1777. The regiment served in Pennsylvania under General McDougall; was at Germantown, October 4, 1777, and assisted in the defence of Fort Mifflin in November. He continued in service with the army, being appointed Captain in 1780, and in the 5th Connecticut regiment of infantry in 1781. During that year and in 1782 the regiment was stationed at various places on the Hudson and in Westchester County. In January, 1783, he was transferred to the first Connecticut regiment, Continental infantry, commanded by Colonel Butler; in garrison at West Point until June 13, when he returned to his home awaiting orders until November 3, when he was honorably discharged. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

MIDDLEBROOK, JAMES ROBERT.

(No. 1056. Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.) Of Suffield, Connecticut; born at Trumbull, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELIJAH BEACH* (1731-—), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 488.]

MIDDLEBROOK, LOUIS FRANK.

(No. 971. Admitted Dec. 10, 1894.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Trumbull, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH BEACH*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *STEPHEN MIDDLEBROOK* (1730-1795), of Stratford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JAMES BOOTH*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JUDSON BURTON* (1731-—), of Stratford and Derby, Connecticut.

Also, great - great - great - grandson of *EBENEZER KEENEY* (1718-1795), of Derby, Connecticut.

Also, great - great - great - grandson of *ABRAHAM BRINSMADE* (1726-1801), of Stratford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of the Rev. *JAMES BEEBE* (1717-1785), of Stratford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ABEL BEACH* (1743-1800), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 488.]

*MILES, FREDERICK.

(No. 605. Admitted Dec. 14, 1891.) Of Salisbury, Connecticut; iron manufacturer; born at Goshen, Connecticut. Died November 20, 1896.

Grandson of *SAMUEL MILES*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 428, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

*MILES, FREDERICK PLUMB.

(No. 606. Admitted Dec. 14, 1891.) Of Lakeville, Connecticut; iron manufacturer; born at Goshen, Connecticut. Died February 19, 1897.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL MILES*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 429, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

MILES, RICHARD WINTER.

(No. 761. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; clerk; born at Cowansville, Province of Quebec.

Great-grandson of *CALEB PARKER*, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts (1760-1826. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 490).

MILLARD, (MRS.) GERTRUDE HILLS.

(No. 404. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Wife of Cornwall T. Millard, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-granddaughter of *JONAS COOLIDGE*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 491.]

*MILLER, EUGENE SPENCER.

(No. 428. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; broker; born at Huntington, Massachusetts. Died June 3, 1893.

Great-grandson of *LEVI VINTON*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 325, 420.]

MILLS, DWIGHT PHELPS.

(No. 1213. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.*) Of Naugatuck, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Norfolk, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Captain *MICHAEL MILLS* (1728-1820), of Norfolk, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of Colonel *JONATHAN PETTIBONE*, of Simsbury, Connecticut (1710-1776). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 491).

MILLS, LYMAN ALLEN.

(No. 1159. *Admitted June 8, 1896.*) Of Middlefield, Connecticut; merchant, retired; ex-Lieutenant-Governor; born at Middlefield.

Great-great-grandson of *GILES MILLER* (1725-1804), of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 492.]

MILLS, WILLIAM SKILLING.

(No. 1297. *Admitted Dec. 20, 1897.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at North Yarmouth, Maine.

Great-great-grandson of *MICHAEL MILLS*.

Also, great - great - great - grandson of *JONATHAN PETTIBONE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 492.]

MITCHELL, EMLYN VALENTINE.

(No. 1007. *Admitted May 10, 1895.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Sangerville, Maine.

Great-great-grandson of *JEDIAH PHIPS* (1724-1818), of Sherborn, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 493.]

*MITCHELL, GEORGE HENRY.

(No. 762. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Bristol, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Bristol. Died March 6, 1896.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM MITCHELL*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 325, and obituary, *Year Book, 1895-6*.]

*MITCHELL, LAMPSON PRESTON.

(No. 1241. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; born at Bethlehem, Connecticut. Died March 30, 1899.

Grandson of *PHILO HODGE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 493, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

MIX, CHARLES WILLIAM.

(No. 1307. Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clerk; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *AMOS GILBERT* (1729-1805), of New Haven, Connecticut.

Also, great - great - great - grandson of *JOHN M. BROWN* (1746-1838), of Schoharie County, New York. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 493.]

MIX, ELI.

(No. 1057. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; county coroner; born at New Haven.

Great - grandson of *AMOS GILBERT*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 494.]

MIX, ELISHA, JR.

(No. 1214. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Stamford, Connecticut; machinist; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELISHA MIX* (1761-1818), of West Hartford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 494.]

*MIX, JOHN WALTER.

(No. 1408. Admitted Feb. 19, 1900.) Of Yalesville, Connecticut; collector of customs; born at Cheshire, Connecticut. Died October 11, 1902.

Great-grandson of *JOEL IVES, Jr.* (1760-1808), of Wallingford, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company of Captain Samuel Peck, in the regiment commanded by William Douglas, raised in 1776 to reinforce Washington's army at New York. It served in the city and on the Brooklyn front; engaged in the retreat to New York, and was stationed at Kip's Bay on the East River, at the time of the enemy's attack, September 15, 1776, and forced to retreat. The regiment was afterwards at the battle of White Plains, October 28th. While on duty at Frog's Neck he was wounded in the right arm, which was amputated at the shoulder. He was a pensioner. [See *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

MIX, WILLIS LEE.

(No. 1283. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; druggist; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *TIMOTHY MIX* (1740-1824), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 494.*]

MONROE, CHARLES FABYAN.

(No. 858. Admitted June 5, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Providence, Rhode Island.

Great-grandson of *MICHAEL MOLTON*, of Newport, Rhode Island (1757-1820). See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 495.*

MONSON, FRANK AUGUSTUS.

(No. 1360. Admitted Dec. 19, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; real estate broker; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *SETH POMEROY* (1706-1777), of Northampton, Massachusetts.

Also, great-grandson of Dr. *AENEAS MONSON* (1734-1826), of New Haven, Connecticut.

Also, grandson of Dr. *AENEAS MONSON, Jr.* (1763-1852), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 495.]

MONTGOMERY, PHELPS.

(No. 1455. Admitted April 16, 1901.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Portland, Oregon.

Great-great-grandson of *NOAH PHELPS* (1740-1821), of Simsbury, Connecticut. Shortly after the fight at Lexington in April, 1775, a plan was formed at Hartford for the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, that "we might have the advantage of the cannon that were there to relieve the people of Boston." Sundry gentlemen connected with the General Assembly, then, in session, on their individual notes procured money from the treasury for this expedition, and Noah Phelps, at that time a Captain of militia, was one of a "committee of war" commissioned to carry the project into execution. By authority of this committee the command of the force engaged was given to Colonel Ethan Allen. The day before the capture was accomplished, Captain Noah Phelps disguised himself, entered the fort in the character of a countryman desiring to be shaved, and obtained full information concerning the situation within the walls. He participated in the capture the next morning, May 10, 1775. In 1776 he commanded a company in Colonel Andrew Ward's regiment, which joined Washington's army in New York in August. It was stationed at first near Fort Lee, marched to White Plains and into New Jersey, took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and encamped at Morristown the following winter. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th regiment, Connecticut militia, in 1778, and Colonel of the same regiment in 1779.

MOORE, GEORGE WOODBRIDGE.

(No. 1298. *Admitted Dec. 20, 1897.*) Of South Windsor, Connecticut; farmer; born at South Windsor.

Grandson of *ELI MOORE* (1753-1800), of East Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 497.]

MOREHOUSE, CORNELIUS STARR.

(No. 455. *Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; book printer; born at Newtown, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *GERSHOM MOREHOUSE* (1727-1805), of Redding, Connecticut.

Also, grandson of *AARON MOREHOUSE* (1759-1833), of Redding, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 497.]

MORGAN, HENRY CHURCHILL.

(No. 95. *Admitted Sept. 6, 1889.*) Of Colchester, Connecticut; retired officer of the United States army; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM AVERY MORGAN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 498.]

*MORGAN, LEWIS LYMAN.

(No. 35. *Admitted April 16, 1889.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manager of the *New Haven Register* and the *Boston Post*; born at Windsor, Vermont. Died February 11, 1893.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER MORGAN*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 327, 408.]

MORGAN, WILLIAM DENISON.

(No. 215. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL PUTNAM*.

Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM AVERY MORGAN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 498.]

MORGAN, WILLIAM EDWIN.

(No. 103. *Admitted April 24, 1889.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; traveling salesman; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER MORGAN*, of Springfield, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 498.]

MORRIS, JOHN EMERY.

(No. 44. *Admitted April 19, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; assistant secretary of the Travelers' Insurance Company; born at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *EDWARD MORRIS* (1756-1801), of Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOHN BLISS*, of Massachusetts (1727-1809. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 499).

*MORRIS, JONATHAN FLYNT.

(No. 5. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Charter Oak National Bank; born at Belchertown, Massachusetts. Died January 30, 1899.

Grandson of *EDWARD MORRIS*.

Also, great-grandson of *JOHN BLISS*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 435, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

MORRIS, RICHARD COOPER.

(No. 860. *Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.*) Of New London, Connecticut; ex-United States marshal; born at New London.

Great-grandson of *JOHN ROGERS* (—-1796. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 499).

MORSE, GARDNER.

(No. 1400. *Admitted Dec. 11, 1899.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; secretary New Haven Gas Light Company; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL HULL* (1754-1836), of New Haven, who enlisted March 27, 1777, in the com-

pany of Captain Judah Alden, in one of the "additional" regiments for the Continental line, raised to continue through the war, under the command of Colonel Samuel B. Webb. Went into camp at Peekskill and served in Parsons' brigade under Putnam. On the loss of Forts Clinton and Montgomery in October, it crossed to the west side of the Hudson and served under Clinton. In December the regiment went to Long Island, where Colonel Webb was captured. Wintered at West Point. In the summer of 1778 it was attached to Varnum's brigade in Rhode Island and engaged in the battle of August 29. Wintered in Rhode Island. In the fall of 1779 it marched to Morristown, New Jersey. It was at the battle of Springfield, June 23, 1780, and later served on the Hudson. Adopted as one of the Continental line in May, 1780; designated as 9th regiment, and encamped, winter 1780-81, on the Hudson, and there reorganized for formation, 1781-1783. The regiment was then designated the 3d Continental line, and he seems to have served in the company of Captain David Parsons.

MORSE, GEORGE NEWTON.

(No. 258. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of JOHN BOOTH. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 500.]

MOSELEY, WILLIAM HAMILTON.

(No. 1160. *Admitted July 13, 1896.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; hotel keeper; born at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel ELLIS COOK (1732-1797), of Hanover, New Jersey.

Also, great-great-grandson of CORNELIUS BUTLER (1738-—), of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of ABRAHAM TELLER, M. D. (1744-1803), of Hyde Park, New York. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 500.]

MOSES, GEORGE NEWTON.

(No. 586. Admitted Oct. 20, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; secretary; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *MICHAEL MOSES*, of Simsbury, Connecticut (1737-1797).

Also, great-grandson of *ALPHEUS MUNSELL* (1751-1807), of Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 500.]

MULL, (MRS.) LAURA HALE.

(No. 360. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania; born at Lewiston, Pennsylvania.

Great-granddaughter of *CHARLES SEYMOUR*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 501.]

MUNGER, EDWIN HOLMES.

(No. 1330. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of New Hartford, Connecticut; dentist; born at Essex, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER TRACY* (1744-1803), of Lisbon, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 501.]

*MUNSON, LUZERNE ITHIEL.

(No. 794. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; druggist; born at Wallingford, Connecticut. Died October 28, 1895.

Grandson of *ITHIEL MUNSON*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, pp. 436, 580.]

MUZZY, ADRIAN JAMES.

(No. 972. Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.) Of Bristol, Connecticut; merchant; born at Bristol.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH BYINGTON* (1736-1798), of Bristol, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 501.]

NARAMORE, FRANK JULIAN.

(No. 861. Admitted June 5, 1893.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM WORDIN*.

Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM WORDIN, Jr.*
[See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 502.]

NETTLETON, ARTHUR TREAT.

(No. 1626. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Newtown, Connecticut; treasurer savings bank; born at Bridgewater, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *BETHUEL TREAT* (1738-1820), of Milford and Southbury, Connecticut, who graduated at Yale College, and who, in May, 1777, was appointed Captain of the 11th company of the 13th regiment of Connecticut militia, which was called out on an alarm at Horse Neck, and which assisted in repelling Tryon's invasion in July, 1779.

NEWCOMB, GEORGE FRANKLIN.

(No. 102. Admitted April 24, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; investment broker; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *BRADFORD NEWCOMB* (1747-1822), of Lebanon, Connecticut, and Greenwich, Massachusetts.

Also, great-grandson of *JOHN ADAMS* (1743-1815), of New Braintree, Massachusetts.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSHUA FARNUM* (1730-1816), of Douglass, afterwards of Oxford, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL BROWN* (1760-—), of Killingly, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 502.]

NEWELL, WILLIAM GILBERT.

(No. 973. Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; teacher of dancing; born at East Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JONATHAN JOHNSON*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 503.*]

NEWTON, ARTHUR DUANE.

(No. 499. *Admitted May 28, 1891.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of the Eddy Manufacturing Company; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *LEVI CHIDSEY* (1745—), of New Haven, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL NEWTON*, of Southboro, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WINSLOW NEWTON*, of Southboro, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN RUGG*, of Framingham, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *DANIEL RUGG*, of Framingham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 503.*]

NEWTON, CHARLES EDWARD.

(No. 498. *Admitted May 28, 1891.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of the Jewell Belting Company; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *LEVI CHIDSEY*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL NEWTON*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WINSLOW NEWTON*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN RUGG*.

Also, great - great - grandson of *DANIEL RUGG*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 504.*]

NEWTON, CHARLES WATSON.

(No. 464. *Admitted March 16, 1891.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; coal merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *REUBEN HARRIS*, of Lisbon, Connecticut (1740-1829. See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 504.*)

NEWTON, GEORGE BAKER.

(No. 710. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of REUBEN HARRIS. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 505.]

NEWTON, HENRY GLEASON.

(No. 1115. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Durham, Connecticut.

Grandson of ABNER NEWTON (1764-1852), of Durham, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 505.]

*NEWTON, ROGER WATSON.

(No. 1058. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of Durham, Connecticut; farmer; born at Durham. Died January 8, 1897.

Son of ABNER NEWTON. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 441, and *obituary*, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

*NICHOLS, STEPHEN.

(No. 281. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Trumbull, Connecticut. Died April 8, 1893.

Son of WILLIAM NICHOLS. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, pp. 333, 417.]

NICKERSON, LEONARD JONES.

(No. 1484. Admitted Feb. 3, 1902.) Of West Cornwall, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Cornwall, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ISRAEL DIBBLE (1742-1824), of Cornwall, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company of Captain Shubael Griswold, in the 1st battalion of the Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Whiting, raised in November, 1776, to join the Continental army near New York. It was stationed on Westchester border and portions of the regiment served

in Rhode Island, under General Spencer, and portions of the regiment served under General Wooster in the spring of 1777. He was a pensioner.

NILES, WILLIAM PORTER.

(No. 765. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.*) Of Laconia, New Hampshire; clergyman; born at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN OLMSTED*, of East Hartford, Connecticut (1751-—). *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 505.*

NOBLE, CHARLES HENRY.

(No. 863. *Admitted June 5, 1893.*) Of New Milford, Connecticut; accountant; born at New Milford.

Great-grandson of *CLEMENT BOTSFORD*, of Newtown, Connecticut (1751-1824).

Also, great-great-grandson of *ZADOCK NOBLE* (1723-1786), of New Milford.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSIAH LACEY* (1746-1812), of Stratford, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 506.*]

NOBLE, GEORGE BELDEN.

(No. 974. *Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.*) Of Easthampton, Massachusetts; manufacturer; born at New Milford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ZADOCK NOBLE*.

Also, great-grandson of *ABEL BURRITT* (1742-1828), of New Haven, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *BENJAMIN HICKOK* (1750-1816), of Danbury, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 506.*]

NOBLE, THOMAS KIMBALL.

(No. 655. *Admitted March 26, 1892.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Norway, Maine.

Great-grandson of *NATHAN NOBLE* (1722-1777), of Gray, Maine. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 507.]

NORCROSS, HENRY FANNING.

(No. 975. Admitted Dec. 10, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Monson, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *CHARLES FANNING* (1749-1833), of Preston, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 507.]

NORKETT, FRANKLIN SISSON.

(No. 1116. Admitted March 23, 1896.) Of New London, Connecticut; dentist; born at New London.

Great-grandson of *JOSHUA LESTER* (1763-1846), of Lyme, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 508.]

NORTH, JOHN CURTISS.

(No. 1021. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; insurance; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *OLIVER DICKINSON* (1757-1847), of Litchfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 508.]

*NORTHRUP, BIRDSEY GRANT.

(No. 711. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.) Of Clinton, Connecticut; lecturer; born at Kent, Connecticut. Died April 27, 1898.

Grandson of *AMOS NORTHRUP*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 445, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

NORTHRUP, HENRY EVANS.

(No. 864. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Of Brooklyn, New York; professor of German; born at Framingham, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *AMOS NORTHRUP*, of New Milford, Connecticut (1742-1779). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 509).

NORTON, THOMAS LOT.

(No. 865. *Admitted May 10, 1895.*) Of Lakeville, Connecticut; banker; born at Salisbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN WHITTLESEY*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 510.]

NORTON, WALTER WHITTLESEY.

(No. 1215. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.*) Of Lime Rock, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Salisbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN WHITTLESEY*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 510.]

*NOYES, FRANKLIN BABCOCK.

(No. 66. *Admitted April 13, 1889.*) Of Stonington, Connecticut; loan agent; born at Westerly, Rhode Island. Died December 3, 1902.

Grandson of *THOMAS NOYES*.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH NOYES*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 510, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

*OLCOTT, ISAIAH WATERMAN.

(No. 866. *Admitted April 18, 1893.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; teacher; born at Islip, New York. Died June 1, 1894.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC OLCOTT*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 336, and obituary, *Year Book, 1895-6*.]

*OLCOTT, WILLIAM MARVIN.

(No. 614. *Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Utica, New York. Died June 23, 1902.

Great-grandson of *JOEL DOOLITTLE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 510, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

OLMSTED, ALBERT HENRY.

(No. 225. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; banker; born at Hartford.

Grandson of *BENJAMIN OLMSTED*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 511.]

***OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW.**

(No. 482. *Admitted April 21, 1891.*) Of Brookline, Massachusetts; landscape architect; born at Hartford, Connecticut. Died August, 1903.

Grandson of *BENJAMIN OLMSTED*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 511, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

ORCUTT, WILLIE FRANCIS.

(No. 1264. *Admitted May 10, 1897.*) Of Rockville, Connecticut; real estate; born at Vernon, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *REUBEN SKINNER*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 511.]

***OSBORN, ALLAN MERWIN.**

(No. 1023. *Admitted June 17, 1895.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clerk; born at New Haven. Died October 1, 1898.

Great-great-grandson of *THOMAS GILBERT*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 447, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

OSBORN, NORRIS GALPIN.

(No. 302. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; editor; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS GILBERT* (1755-1847), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 512.]

OSBORNE, ARTHUR DIMON.

(No. 867. *Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; ex-president of Second National Bank; born at Fairfield, Connecticut.

Grandson of *JEREMIAH OSBORNE*, of Ridgefield, Connecticut (1753-1825).

Also, great-grandson of *DAVID DIMON* (1742-1777), of Fairfield, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *ELISHA HINMAN* (1732-1805), of Woodbury and New London, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 512.]

OSGOOD, FREDERICK LARNED.

(No. 528. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; druggist; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM LARNED* (1752-1828), of Thompson, Connecticut, and Providence, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 513.]

*PALMER, EDWIN.

(No. 364. *Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; retired merchant; born at Preston, Connecticut. Died October 13, 1901.

Grandson of *JOSHUA PENDLETON*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 513, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

*PALMER, JOHN GIDEON.

(No. 1254. *Admitted April 20, 1897.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; agent of corporation; born at Montville, Connecticut. Died November 17, 1901.

Great-great-grandson of *MATTHEW TURNER*.

Also, great-grandson of *ISAAC TURNER*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 513, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

PALMER, RALPH AVERILL.

(No. 868. *Admitted Jan. 18, 1894.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; bank cashier; born at Branford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL AVERILL*, of Kent, Connecticut (1763-1842). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 514).

PARDEE, WILLIAM OSMOND.

(No. 1502. *Admitted May 10, 1902.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH PARDEE* (1757-1836), of East Haven, Connecticut, who enlisted March 11, 1779,

and served until March 10, 1780, in the company of matrosses (artillery) commanded by Captain Phineas Bradley, raised for the defence of New Haven, which was stationed partly in the town of East Haven and partly in West Haven, at the time of Tryon's invasion. He also served in the same company from April 3, 1780, to January 1, 1781. He also served from February 1 to August 1, 1781, in the company of state guards commanded by Captain William Van Deursen, which was stationed at New Haven.

PARISH, JAMES HEALD.

(No. 1331. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; banker and broker; born at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL ROBERTSON* (17—1794), of South Coventry, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 514.]

PARISH, ROSWELL, JR.

(No. 1255. Admitted April 20, 1897.) Of Boston, Massachusetts; salesman; born at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *ROSWELL PARISH* (1759-1807), of Canterbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *EPHRAIM BILL*. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 514.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *REUBEN HARRIS* (1740-1829), of Lisbon, Connecticut, who was with the army at Valley Forge, where his sufferings were such that he lost the sight of both eyes.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ICHABOD MARVIN* (1745-1792), of Norwalk, Connecticut, who served from August 12 to September 11, 1776, in the company of Captain Jabez Gregory, in the 9th regiment of militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Mead, in and about New York. He also served from October 23 to December 23, 1777, in the same company on the Westchester border.

*PARKER, CHARLES.

(No. 793. *Admitted April 18, 1893.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Cheshire, Connecticut. Died January 31, 1902.

Son of STEPHEN PARKER. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 515, and *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

PARKER, CHARLES JULIUS.

(No. 869. *Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; shirt manufacturer; born at New Britain.

Great-grandson of DANIEL PARKER, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1740-1814). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 515).

PARKER, HENRY FITCH.

(No. 1161. *Admitted July 13, 1896.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; furniture salesman; born at Norwich.

Great-great-grandson of TIMOTHY PARKER (1735-1797), of Norwich, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 515.]

PARKER, JOHN DWIGHT.

(No. 335. *Admitted May 10, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of LINUS PARKER, of Lenox, Massachusetts (1758-—). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 516).

PARKER, ROBERT PRESCOTT.

(No. 803. *Admitted April 18, 1893.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; salesman; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of TITUS PECK, of Woodbridge, Connecticut (1742-1776).

Also, great-great-grandson of MATTHEW PARKER, of Saybrook and Sharon, Connecticut (1712-1800. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 516).

PARKER, TIMOTHY.

(No. 111. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Wauregan, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hopeville, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY PARKER*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 516.]

PARSONS, ANDREW SLOPER.

(No. 1589. *Admitted July 6, 1903.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; bank cashier; born at New Britain.

Great-great-grandson of *DANIEL SLOPER* (1727-1789), of Southington, Connecticut, who served as Captain in Major Sheldon's regiment of light horse, October 26 to December 24, 1776, accompanying the Continental army on its retreat through New Jersey, and which also turned out in the Danbury alarm.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *LADWICK HOTCHKISS* (1752-1823), of New Britain, Connecticut, who in 1779 was a member of the company of militia under Captain Samuel Uffoot which turned out to repel Tryon's invasion of New Haven, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley. In May, 1781, he enlisted as Sergeant in the company of Captain Matthew Smith, in the brigade of two battalions raised for the defence of the post at Horse Neck, and adjacent places on the coast from Horse Neck to New Haven, the brigade being commanded by Brigadier-General David Waterbury. In July it served under Washington at Philipsburg and afterwards under General Heath at Westchester line.

PARSONS, CHARLES HENRY.

(No. 1627. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Britain.

Great-great-grandson of *LADWICK HOTCHKISS*. [See *Parsons, Andrew Sloper.*]

PARSONS, DWIGHT ALFRED.

(No. 1628. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; insurance agent; born at New Britain.

Great-great-grandson of *LADWICK HOTCHKISS*.
 [See *Parsons, Andrew Sloper*.]

PARSONS, GEORGE MIDDLETON.

(No. 1431. Admitted Dec. 3, 1900.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; clockmaker; born at New Britain, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL CROSBY*, who was a Surgeon in the regiment commanded by Colonel Ward, in service at New York in 1776; his discharge, signed by George Washington, dated at headquarters, New York, May 10, 1776, being now in the possession of the family.

PALMER, EDWARD CLEVELAND.

(No. 1599. Admitted Oct. 20, 1903.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *ELIHU BELLOWES* (1754-1826), of South Hadley, Massachusetts, who served as private in the company of Captain Jonathan Allen, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Pomeroy, which marched on response to the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He continued in service in the same company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Fellows, from April 27 to August, 1775, and in service in the same company until November 7, 1775. On February 26, 1777, he then residing in Northampton, Massachusetts, enlisted as a private in Colonel Elisha Sheldon's Connecticut regiment of light dragoons, continuing in service through the war, and being granted a pension for his service.

PAYNE, FREDERICK WELLER.

(No. 1308. Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at East Constable, New York.

Great-grandson of *AMOS WELLER* (1755-1832), of Sharon, Connecticut, afterwards of Rutland, Vermont.
 [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 516.]

*PAYNE, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

(No. 1059. Admitted Oct. 15, 1895.) Of Unionville, Connecticut; farmer; born at Farmington, Connecticut. Died February 14, 1897.

Son of JOHN PAYNE. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 453, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

PEARL, EDWARD.

(No. 712. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Mansfield, Connecticut; clerk; born at Albany, New York.

Grandson of FREDERICK PEARL, of Willington, Connecticut (1762-1847). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 517.

PEARSON, EDWARD JOSEPH.

(No. 489. Admitted May 4, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of JOHN SAUNDERS, of Haverhill, Massachusetts (1757-1844). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 518.

PEASLEY, FREDERICK MERRICK.

(No. 1523. Admitted Dec. 8, 1902.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; lawyer; born at St. Marys, Ohio.

Great-great-grandson of WILLIAM MARSH (17-1823), of Chester County, Pennsylvania, who in 1776 served for two months as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment commanded by Colonel Boyd. In 1777 he served for three months as a private in the same regiment. In 1778 he served three months as a private in the same regiment, and in 1780 he served two months as Captain in a Pennsylvania regiment commanded by Colonel John Gardner. He died in Harrison County, Indiana, and his widow received a pension for his service.

PECK, ARTHUR TRIMBLE.

(No. 1389. Admitted Sept. 19, 1899.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; commercial traveler; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of *EPHRAIM PECK*, of Newtown, (born Newtown, died Woodbury), Connecticut, who served as a private from May 13 to October 8, 1775, in the company of Captain David Waterbury, afterwards chosen Colonel, in the 5th Continental regiment, raised on the first call for troops April-May, 1775, which marched to New York in the latter part of June and encamped at Harlem. The regiment marched to the Northern department in September and took part in the operations on Lakes George and Champlain, under General Schuyler.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH F. BROTHWELL*, of Woodbury, Connecticut, who served as a private soldier and received a pension for his service.

***PECK, CHARLES.**

No. 329. Admitted May 10, 1890.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Britain. Died February 24, 1903.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL PECK*, of Milford, Connecticut (1736-1822). *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 518, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903).*

PECK, EUGENE BENJAMIN.

(No. 1390. Admitted Sept. 19, 1899.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; commercial traveler; born at Woodbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *EPHRAIM PECK*. [*See Peck, Arthur Trimble.*]

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH F. BROTHWELL*. [*See Peck, Arthur Trimble.*]

PECK, GEORGE WILLIAM.

(No. 1459. Admitted May 10, 1901.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *JOEL ROBERTS*, of Waterbury, Connecticut, who served from April 7, 1777, to

April 7, 1780, as a private in the company of Captain David Smith, in the 8th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel John Chandler, afterwards by Colonel Giles Russell, and afterwards by Colonel Isaac Sherman, which went into the field at Camp Peekskill in the spring of 1777, was ordered to Pennsylvania in September, fought at Germantown in October, and a detachment of which regiment assisted in the defence of Fort Mifflin at Mud Island in November. The regiment wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-8, and on June 28th following was present at the battle of Monmouth; in the summer was encamped at White Plains, and wintered, 1778-9, at Redding, Connecticut; in the summer of 1779 was on the Hudson, a portion of the regiment being engaged in the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779; wintered, 1779-80, at Morristown Huts.

*PECK, JOEL WARD SIMMONS.

(No. 1060. *Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; broker; born at North Haven, Connecticut. Died November 30, 1902.

Grandson of *WARD PECK* (1762-1842), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 518, and *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

PECK, MILES LEWIS.

(No. 566. *Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.*) Of Bristol, Connecticut; banker; born at Bristol.

Great-grandson of *LAMENT PECK*, of Farmington, Connecticut (1751-1823). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 519).

PEET, GEORGE CHURCH.

(No. 1450. *Admitted March 18, 1901.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; salesman; born at Canaan, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN WEBB* (1755-1828), of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who was appointed January 10, 1777, a Lieutenant, and promoted to be a

Captain, January 1, 1778, in the 2d regiment of Light Dragoons, under Colonel Elisha Sheldon. He served under Washington in New Jersey, in 1777, and fought at Germantown, October 4. In 1778 he was stationed on the Hudson, and in Westchester detachments he served at various places. In June, 1780, he served briefly as Aide-de-camp to General Greene. In 1781 he was Aide-de-camp to General Robert Howe, his service extending to the end of the war, the regiment being disbanded in June, 1783. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and for his service received a pension.

*PELLETT, DANIEL LOOMIS.

(No. 1179. Admitted Sept. 28, 1896.) Of Andover, Ohio; retired merchant; born at Waterford, Connecticut. Died June 19, 1903.

Great-grandson of *JOSIAH BUTT* (1753-1814), of Canterbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of Captain *SETH W. HOLMES* (1738-1821), of Montville, Connecticut.

Also, grandson of *JACOB LOOMIS* (1761-1838), of Colchester, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 519, and *obituary*, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

PELTON, HENRY HUBBARD.

(No. 714. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; student; born at Middletown.

Great-great-grandson of *ABNER PELTON*, of Middletown, Connecticut (1755-1846).

Also, great-grandson of *ELISHA HUBBARD*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 520.]

PELTON, JAMES H

(No. 402. Admitted May 10, 1890.) Of Portland, Connecticut; farmer; born at Portland.

Great-grandson of *ABNER PELTON*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 520.]

PENFIELD, LOREN DWIGHT.

(No. 1256. Admitted April 20, 1897.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; town clerk, etc.; born at New Britain.

Great-grandson of *PHINEAS PENFIELD*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 520.]

PENFIELD, LOREN HALL.

(No. 1629. Admitted Feb 8, 1904.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; patternmaker; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *PHINEAS PENFIELD*, of Farmington, Connecticut (1756-1834), who was in service in the company of Captain John Langdon in 1776, and in a company commanded by Captain Peter Curtis, in a regiment commanded by Colonel Enos, in 1777 and 1779. He was a pensioner.

PEPPER, WARREN HENRY.

(No. 1533. Admitted Jan. 19, 1903.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; toolmaker; born at New Braintree, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *JACOB PEPPER* (1760-1832), of New Braintree, Massachusetts, who was a private in the company of Captain Thomas Whipple, in the Worcester County regiment, commanded by Colonel James Converse, on an alarm to Providence in July, 1777. He also served as a private in the company of Captain Francis Stone, in the same regiment, on an alarm at Bennington in August, 1777.

PERKINS, CHARLES CLARK.

(No. 1162. Admitted June 8, 1896.) Of New London, Connecticut; merchant; born at Groton, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL HILL* (17—-1781), of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 520.]

PERKINS, CHARLES SMITH.

(No. 871. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; bank teller; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *WALTER BOOTH*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 521.]

PERKINS, NATHANIEL SHAW.

(No. 1216. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of New London, Connecticut; retired merchant; born at New London.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL SHAW* (1703-1778), of Boston and New London. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 521.]

PERKINS, WARREN SHUBAL.

(No. 430. Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Waterford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN PERKINS* (1751-—), of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 521.]

PERRY, JOHN HOYT.

(No. 493. Admitted May 4, 1891.) Of Southport, Connecticut; lawyer; ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; born at Southport.

Great-great-grandson of *PETER PENFIELD*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 521.]

PERRY, WINTHROP HOYT.

(No. 491. Admitted May 4, 1891.) Of Southport, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Southport.

Great-great-grandson of *PETER PENFIELD*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 522.]

***PHELPS, ALFRED WILLIAM.**

(No. 74. Admitted April 23, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Hebron, Connecticut. Died August 9, 1896.

Son of *ERASTUS PHELPS*, a private in the Revolutionary war. [See obituary, *Year Book*, 1895-6.]

PHELPS, ANTOINETTE RANDOLPH.

(No. 596. Admitted Dec. 14, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Simsbury, Connecticut.

Great-granddaughter of *NOAH PHELPS*, of Simsbury, Connecticut (1740-1821. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 522.*)

PHELPS, CHARLES GUSTAVUS.

(*No. 715. Admitted Oct. 18, 1892.*) Of Wallingford, Connecticut; stenographer; born at Wallingford.

Great-great-grandson of *ISAAC COOK, Jr.*, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1739-1810. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 523.*)

PHELPS, DEXTER EDDY.

(*No. 1309. Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.*) Of Springfield, Massachusetts; traveling salesman; born at Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

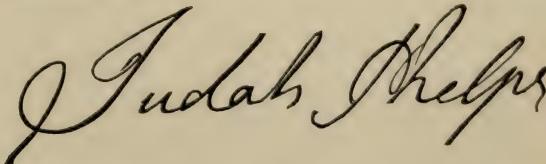
Great-great-grandson of *DAVID PHELPS* (1753-1834), of Enfield, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELDAD PHELPS* (1738-1811), of Enfield, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 523.*]

PHELPS, DRYDEN WILLIAM.

(*No. 392. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *JUDAH PHELPS* (1750-1818), of Simsbury, Connecticut.



Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM LYON* (1748-1830), of New Haven, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 524.*]



Also, great-grandson of *JAMES LINSLEY* (1763-1828), of North Branford, Connecticut, who assisted in the defence of New Haven at the time of Tryon's invasion in 1779.

PHELPS, JEFFERY ORSON, JR.

(*No. 323. Admitted April 24, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; treasurer of the Iowa Mortgage company; born at Simsbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *NOAH PHELPS*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 525.*]

PHELPS, ROSWELL HARVEY.

(*No. 51. Admitted April 22, 1889.*) Of East Granby, Connecticut; born in (now) East Granby.

Great-grandson of *ROSWELL PHELPS*.

Also, great-grandson of *RICHARD GAY*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 525.*]

***PHELPS, SYLVANUS DRYDEN.**

(*No. 716. Admitted May 16, 1892.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Suffield, Connecticut. Died November 23, 1895.

Grandson of *JUDAH PHELPS*. [*See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 348, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.*]

PICKETT, CHARLES WHITTLESEY.

(*No. 1365. Admitted Feb. 22, 1899.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; editor; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM COGSWELL* (1734-1786), of Washington, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 526.*]

PICKETT, EDWIN STARR.

(*No. 1284. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; student; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *ABRAHAM PARSONS* (1763-1852), of Redding, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 526.*]

*PICKETT, RUFUS STARR.

(No. 431. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; attorney-at-law; ex-Judge of City Court; born at Ridgefield, Connecticut. Died June 9, 1903.

Grandson of *ABRAHAM PARSONS*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 526*, and *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

PIERPONT, GEORGE SHERMAN.

(No. 1509. *Admitted July 28, 1902.*) Of Plymouth, Connecticut; real estate and insurance; born at Plymouth.

Great-grandson of *JESSE HUMISTON* (1749-1837), of Plymouth, Connecticut, who in 1775 was a private in the 8th company of the 1st Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel, afterwards General, David Wooster, raised on the first call for troops in April-May, 1775. It went to New York in the latter part of June and encamped at Harlem; took part in the service on Long Island, and in September marched to the Northern department and served under General Schuyler along Lakes George and Champlain. It assisted in the reduction of St. Johns in October, and was afterwards stationed at Montreal. He was discharged November 25, 1775, and afterwards received a pension.

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN WEBSTER, Jr.* (1736-1782), of Litchfield, Connecticut, who served in the company of Captain Alexander Waugh of Litchfield, in the 17th regiment of militia, which took part in repelling the enemy at the time of Tryon's invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779, and at the burning of Fairfield and Norwalk, July 10, 1779.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH TITUS* (1758-1845), of Washington, Connecticut, who served for two months, from August, 1776, as a private in the company of Captain Daniel Judson, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Hinman. He also served for three months, in 1777, in the company of Captain Ebenezer Couch, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Porter,

and for five months in the company commanded by Captain Reuben Bostwick, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Roger Enos. He also served for two months, in 1778, in the company of Captain Reuben Bostwick, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Canfield, and for two months in the company of Captain Jonathan Farrand, in the same regiment. In 1779 he served for two months in the company of Captain Ebenezer Couch, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Bezaleel Beebe, and for two months, in 1780, in the company of Captain Nathaniel Mitchell, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Canfield. His service extended over various points, including a skirmish at Valentine Hill. He was granted a pension.

*PIERSON, DECIUS LATIMER.

(No. 1118. Admitted March 23, 1896.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Meriden, Connecticut. Died January 19, 1897.

Great-great-great-grandson of JONATHAN PETTIBONE.

Also, great-great-grandson of JONATHAN PETTIBONE, 2d.

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM WILCOX.

Also, great-great-grandson of WAIT LATTEMORE. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 461, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

PITKIN, (MRS.) SARA HOWARD LOOMIS.

(No. 202. Admitted Sept. 6, 1889.) Wife of Albert Hastings Pitkin, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-granddaughter of JONATHAN LOOMIS, of Lebanon, Connecticut.

Also, great-granddaughter of ABRAHAM THAYER.

Also, great-granddaughter of SAMUEL ARNOLD, of Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Also, great-granddaughter of MARTIN DENSLAW, of Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 527.]

*PLANT, SAMUEL ORRIN.

(No. 717. *Admitted March 16, 1891.*) Of Branford, Connecticut; farmer; born at Branford. Died July 1, 1892.

Grandson of *ABRAM PLANT*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 349, 406.]

*PLATT, JOHN HENRY.

(No. 977. *Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Prospect, Connecticut. Died January 17, 1904.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN PLATT* (1756-1808), of Milford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 528, and *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

PLATT, ORVILLE HITCHCOCK.

(No. 456. *Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; United States Senator; born at Washington, Connecticut.

Grandson of *JOHN PLATT* (1752-1833), of Newtown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 529.]

PLIMPTON, FREDERICK.

(No. 1061. *Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of corporation; born at Thompson, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *OLIVER PLIMPTON* (1753-1832), of Sturbridge, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 529.]

PLIMPTON, JAMES MANNING.

(No. 1062. *Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Thompson, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *OLIVER PLIMPTON*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 529.]

*PLIMPTON, LINUS BACON.

(No. 1063. *Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of corporation; born at Southbridge, Massachusetts. Died February 16, 1904.

Grandson of OLIVER PLIMPTON. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 529, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

POMEROY, CHARLES BACKUS.

(No. 978. *Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.*) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; ex-sheriff of Windham county; born at Somers, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JABEZ COLLINS (1744-1839), of Somers, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 530.*]

POMEROY, HARRIS STARR.

(No. 1427. *Admitted Oct. 16, 1900.*) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; physician; born at Windham, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JABEZ COLLINS (1744-1839), of Somers, Connecticut, who served as clerk in the company of Captain Emory Pease, of Somers, which marched to Boston in April, 1775, on the Lexington alarm. He also, in 1776, served five months as Sergeant in the companies of Captains Abiel Pease and Peter Kibbe, and was in the engagement at Harlem Heights. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of JONATHAN WILSON (1747-1837), of Killingly, Connecticut, who served as a Corporal in the company of Captain John Green, of Killingly, on the Lexington alarm. He also served from April 14, 1778, for eight months in the company of Captain William Manning, of Woodstock, in the 2d Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb, which assembled at Danbury in April; went into camp at Peekskill; served during the summer and fall along the Hudson under General Putnam, and on November 14 joined Washington's army in Pennsylvania, being engaged in the action at Whitemarsh on December 8. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN FAIRBANKS* (1726-—), of Sherborne, Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Connecticut, who served in the company of Lieutenant Mark Elwell on the Lexington alarm, April, 1775. He again enlisted April 19, 1777, and served for eight months in the company of Captain Josiah Child, of Woodstock, in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, Colonel Philip Burr Bradley, which went into camp at Peekskill in the spring of 1777; was ordered to Pennsylvania with McDougall's brigade in September; was engaged at the battle of Germantown October 4; was assigned to Huntington's brigade, and wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-8.

POND, EDGAR LEROY.

(No. 1310. *Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.*) Of Terryville, Connecticut; treasurer of corporation; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *LUKE ADAMS*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 530.*]

POND, JONATHAN WALTER.

(No. 615. *Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Grandson of *LUKE ADAMS*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 530.*]

POND, PHILIP, 2d.

(No. 567. *Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *JOEL WHITE*, of Bolton, Connecticut (1705-1789). See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 530.*

POND, WALTER.

(No. 568. *Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; attorney-at-law; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *JOEL WHITE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 531.*]

POOLE, GEORGE EUGENE.

(No. 1551. *Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of New York city; livery stable keeper; born at Huntington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN POOLE* (1761-1779), of Derby, Connecticut, who in the summer of 1779 served for nine months as a Corporal in the company of Captain Perritt, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Mead. He also served in the summer of 1780 for two months as a Corporal in the company of Captain Joseph Loveland, for which service his widow received a pension.

POORE, JOHN ROBINSON.

(No. 1242. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; physician; born at Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *ABRAHAM POOR* (1742-1819), of Andover, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 531.*]

PORTER, EUGENE JAY.

(No. 1630. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; furniture dealer; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN WHITE* (1756-1830), of Derby, Connecticut, who in September, 1781, served in the militia regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Canfield, which was stationed at West Point.

PORTER, JAMES WARD BEECHER.

(No. 1217. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; german silver caster; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of *MOSES TUTTLE* (1753-1835), of Cheshire, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM HOADLEY* (1734-1820), of Waterbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ABRAHAM TYLER* (1738-1823), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 531.*]

*PORTER, JOHN ADDISON.

(No. 144. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1880.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary to President McKinley; born at New Haven, Connecticut. Died December 15, 1900.

Great-grandson of DAVID PORTER, of Hebron, Connecticut (1761-—). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 532, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.

*PORTER, NOAH.

(No. 432. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; ex-president of Yale College; born at Farmington, Connecticut. Died March 4, 1892.

Grandson of GILES MEIGS. [See *Year Book, 1892*, pp. 209, 261.]

POTTER, ROBERT ANSEL.

(No. 1382. *Admitted Aug. 28, 1899.*) Of Bristol, Connecticut; county commissioner; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Grandson of DANIEL POTTER (1758-1842), of Plymouth, Connecticut, who enlisted in May, 1777, in the company of Captain Samuel Granger, 2d regiment, Connecticut line, and served during summer on the Hudson, under Putnam; in November joined Washington in Pennsylvania; engaged in action at Whitemarsh; wintered at Valley Forge, and was subsequently at Monmouth, White Plains, Redding, Stony Point, and again on the Hudson. In 1780 he was made a Corporal.

POWERS, HARRY STEWART.

(No. 641. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1892.*) Of South Windsor, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Danbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ABIEL WOLCOTT, of East Windsor, Connecticut (1761-1840).

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM WOLCOTT, of East Windsor, Connecticut (1711-1799).

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL TUDOR* (1737-1822), of East Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 532.]

POWERS, TUDOR WOLCOTT.

(No. 490. *Admitted May 4, 1891.*) Of Boston, Massachusetts; lawyer; born at Mittineague, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *ABIEL WOLCOTT*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM WOLCOTT*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL TUDOR*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 533.]

PRATT, THOMAS STRONG.

(No. 483. *Admitted April 21, 1891.*) Of Rockville, Connecticut; journalist; born at Adams, Massachusetts.

Grandson of *BENJAMIN PRATT*, of Reading, Massachusetts (1758-1842. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 533.)

PRENTIS, EDWARD.

(No. 979. *Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.*) Of New London, Connecticut; dentist; born at New London.

Great-great-grandson of *GUY RICHARDS* (1722-1782), of New London, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *EZEKIEL MULFORD* (1727-1819), of East Hampton, Long Island.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELISHA LEE* (1740-—), of Lyme, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 533.]

PREScott, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 570. *Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.*) Of Rockville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Loudon, New Hampshire.

Great-grandson of *JAMES PREScott*, of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire (1733-1813. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 534).

PRESTON, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 1024. Admitted July 15, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *NOAH BOUTON*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 534.]

PRINCE, CHRISTOPHER EDWARD.

(No. 1420. Admitted July 16, 1900.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; secretary of corporation; born at New London, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *KIMBALL PRINCE*, 2d (1753-1824), of Kingston, Massachusetts, who was appointed June 19, 1777, a Sergeant in the company of Captain Charles Graham, of the 2d regiment, New York troops, commanded by Colonel Philip Courtlandt. From the record the regiment appears to have served and been stationed, among other places, at Loudons Ferry, at Valley Forge, at North Castle Camp, at White Plains, at Peekskill, at Rochester, at Camp Jacobs Plains, at Pompton, at Camp Morristown and at West Point, where he was discharged in May, 1780.

PRINCE, WALTER FRANKLIN.

(No. 1574. Admitted April 30, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Detroit, Maine.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL HASKELL* (1742-1794), of New Gloucester, Maine, who in 1776 was 1st Lieutenant in the company of Captain Richard Newbury, appointed with order of the general court to serve under Colonel Reuben Fogg. He was also 1st Lieutenant in the company of Captain Isaac Parsons, in the 4th Cumberland County regiment of militia, being commissioned in September, 1777. He also served as Lieutenant in the 2d Massachusetts regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Sprout, in 1783.

PUTNAM, ALBERT DAY.

(No. 366. *Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.*) Of Danielson, Connecticut; farmer; born at Brooklyn, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL PUTNAM*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 535.]

*QUINLEY, GURDON WHITMORE.

(No. 333. *Admitted May 10, 1890.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; machinist; born at Middletown, Connecticut. Died July, 1899.

Grandson of *ABIJAH HUBBARD*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 471, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

QUINTARD, CHARLES AUGUSTUS.

(No. 529. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; secretary; born at Norwalk.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY WHITNEY*, of Norwalk, Connecticut (1744-1825).

Also, great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER ALLEN* (1739—), of Fairfield, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *WOLCOTT PATCHEN* (17—-1799), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 535.]

QUINTARD, FREDERICK HOMER.

No. 530. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of South Norwalk, Connecticut; secretary; born at Norwalk, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY WHITNEY*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 536.]

*QUINTARD, HENRY HARRISON.

(No. 22. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Norwalk, Connecticut. Died April 19, 1902.

Son of *JAMES QUINTARD*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 536, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

RANDALL, HERBERT.

(No. 1552. *Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; photographer; born at Plympton, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *THOMAS SAMPSON* (1737-1824), of Plympton, Massachusetts, who served as a Sergeant in the company of Captain Thomas Bradford, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Theophilus Cotton, which marched to Marshfield on the Lexington alarm in April, 1775. He also appears with the rank of subaltern in the same company and regiment, which was stationed at Roxbury in May, 1775. He also served as Ensign in the same company and regiment, on the same enlistment, in August, 1775, and in the same company and regiment in October, 1775. He was commissioned as Captain on June 6, 1776, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., stationed at Watertown, Massachusetts; and in December, 1776, served in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Lathrop, in the brigade commanded by Colonel Joseph Cushing, on an alarm at Rhode Island. He also served as a Captain from September 25, 1777, to October 30, 1777, in the regiment of Colonel Theophilus Cotton, on a secret expedition against Newport, Rhode Island. He was again commissioned as Captain in the same regiment on the 28th day of October, 1778, and continued in service until March 14, 1781.

RATHBUN, BERIAH SAFFORD.

(No. 1409. *Admitted Feb. 19, 1900.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; stair builder; born at Exeter, Rhode Island.

Son of *NATHAN RATHBUN* (1753-1841), of Exeter, Rhode Island, who served as a private with the Rhode Island troops, and whose widow was granted a pension for such service.

RAYMOND, GILBERT SMITH.

(No. 980. *Admitted June 11, 1894.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; law clerk; born at Preston, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN RAYMOND*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 536.]

***REDFIELD, EDWARD WALKER.**

(No. 656. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Essex, Connecticut; treasurer of savings bank; born at Essex. Died August 9, 1898.

Grandson of *ROSWELL REDFIELD*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 472, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

REDFIELD, HENRY SHERMAN.

(No. 657. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; note broker; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *ROSWELL REDFIELD* (1763-1838), of Killingworth, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 537.]

REDFIELD, WILLIAM THOMPSON.

(No. 914. Admitted April 17, 1894.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *ELISHA ELDERKIN*, of Killingworth, Connecticut (1753-1822). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 537).

REMBERT, JOHN RAPHAEL.

(No. 255. Admitted April 24, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Wallingford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN MANSFIELD* (1748-1823), of Wallingford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 537.]

***REYNOLDS, JOSEPH G.**

(No. 457. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; carriage-maker; born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Died March 21, 1892.

Grandson of *JOHN REYNOLDS*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, p. 357.]

RHOADES, DAVID PECK.

(No. 1119. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Stratford, Connecticut; born at Milford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL PECK*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 539.]

RICE, FREDERICK BENJAMIN.

(No. 872. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; real estate dealer; born at Hudson, Ohio.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL BRONSON*, of Prospect, Connecticut (1742-1813). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 539).

RICH, CHARLES MARVIN.

(No. 1553. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of Frankfort, New York; merchant jeweler; born at Marion, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *WHITE GRISWOLD*. [See *Griswold, George Gilbert*.]

RICH, JOHN S.

(No. 981. Admitted Oct. 10, 1894.) Of Rochester, New York; farmer; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *WHITE GRISWOLD*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 539.]

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM MONTAGUE.

(No. 1120. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; accountant; born at Brookfield, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *EZEKIEL RICHARDSON* (1746-1830), of Wrentham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 539.]

RICHMOND, WILLIAM HENRY.

(No. 1285. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.) Of Scranton, Pennsylvania; president coal and iron company; born at Marlboro, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ROBERT RICHMOND* (1738-—), of Middleborough, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 540.]

RIPLEY, CHARLES EVERETT.

(No. 1257. Admitted April 20, 1897.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NEHEMIAH RIPLEY* (1761-1846), of Windham, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 540.]

RISLEY, CHARLES HOOKER.

(No. 1631. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Berlin, Connecticut; mechanic; born at Berlin.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM HOOKER* (1756-1788), of Berlin, Connecticut, who enlisted April 23, 1777, for the war, in the company of Captain Charles Whiting, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Webb, afterwards commanded by Major John P. Wyllys, being one of the sixteen "additional regiments" recruited for the Continental line in 1777. The regiment served on the Hudson in Parsons' brigade, under General Putnam; afterwards on the west side of the river under Governor Clinton of New York. In December, 1777, it engaged in an expedition against Long Island, where Colonel Webb was taken prisoner. Wintered at West Point. In 1778 it was attached to Varnum's brigade in Rhode Island and engaged in the battle of August 28. It remained in Rhode Island until the fall of 1779, and then went into winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey, being assigned to Stark's brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington commanding. It was at the battle of Springfield, New Jersey, June 23, 1780, and the following summer served on the Hudson. In that year the regiment was designated as the 9th Continental, and wintered, 1780-1781, at "Connecticut Village," above the Robinson House. He was discharged January 18, 1781, having been promoted Sergeant, May 16, 1780. His discharge, in manuscript, signed by Major Wyllys, is attached to the application for filing with the archives of this Society.

*RISLEY, OLIVER HUMPHREY KING.

(No. 532. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; banker; born at Vernon, Connecticut. Died April 12, 1895.

Great-grandson of *NEHEMIAH RISLEY*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 358.]

*RISLEY, STEPHEN GOODALE.

(No. 531. *Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of Rockville, Connecticut; physician; born at East Windsor, Connecticut. Died August 2, 1894.

Grandson of *NEHEMIAH RISLEY*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 358, and *obituary, Year Book, 1897-9.*]

RITTER, WALLACE STEELE.

(No. 1332. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; bank clerk; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *TITUS BRONSON*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 541.]

ROACH, ALBERT OWEN.

(No. 1141. *Admitted April 21, 1896.*) Of Mystic, Connecticut; machinist; born at Ledyard, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS ROACH* (17—-1855), of Ledyard, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 541.]

ROBBINS, CHARLES SEDGWICK.

(No. 1575. *Admitted April 30, 1903.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN SEDGWICK* (1742-1820), of Cornwall, Connecticut, who was commissioned May 1, 1775, as Captain of the 8th company of the 4th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Benjamin Hinman, raised on the first call for troops, April-May, 1775, which marched to Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the regiment reaching Ticonderoga in June, taking part in the operations in the Northern department, until

the expiration of term of service in December, 1775. He also served in 1776 as Major in the regiment commanded by Colonel Charles Burrall, raised to serve in the Northern department under General Schuyler, reinforcing the troops besieging Quebec, under Arnold and Wooster, and after the retreat, in April, 1776, being stationed at Ticonderoga and vicinity. He was also commissioned, January 1, 1777, as Major in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, which went into the field in the spring of 1777, at Camp Peekskill, New York, it being in September ordered under General McDougall to join Washington's army in Pennsylvania; fought at Germantown in October, and wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-78, he resigning February 10, 1778. In May, 1783, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th regiment of militia, commanded by Colonel Burrall.

ROBBINS, EDWARD DENMORE.

(No. 201. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1891.*) Of Wethersfield, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Wethersfield.

Great-great-grandson of *RICHARD ROBBINS*, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1738—). See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 541).

ROBBINS, PHILEMON WADSWORTH.

(No. 77. *Admitted April 30, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *FREDERICK ROBBINS*, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1756-1821. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 542).

ROBBINS, ROBERT WILLIAMS.

(No. 1590. *Admitted July 6, 1903.*) Of Wethersfield, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Great-great-grandson of *ELISHA WILLIAMS* (1759-1847), of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who enlisted May 5,

1775, in Captain Wyllys' company, 2d Connecticut regiment, under command of General Joseph Spencer. He received a pension in 1832.

ROBBINS, THOMAS WILLIAMS.

(No. 873. Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.) Of Wethersfield, Connecticut; farmer; born at Wethersfield.

Grandson of *ELISHA WILLIAMS*, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1759-1847. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 542).

ROBERTS, ALBERT CANDEE.

(No. 1421. Admitted July 16, 1900.) Of Lakeville, Connecticut; merchant; born at Lakeville.

Great-great-grandson of *LEMUEL ROBERTS* (1742-1789), of Simsbury, Connecticut, who was Captain of a company of militia which marched for Boston on the Lexington alarm in April, 1775. He was also Captain of a company in the 18th regiment of militia, which arrived at New York on August 24, 1776, took part in the Long Island campaign, being discharged September 7, 1776. He was also Captain of a company guarding the Burgoyne prisoners as they passed through Connecticut on their way south.

ROBERTS, GEORGE.

(No. 597. Admitted Dec. 14, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of *GEORGE ROBERTS*, of East Hartford, Connecticut (1752-1824. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 542).

ROBERTS, HENRY.

(No. 598. Admitted Dec. 14, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-grandson of *GEORGE ROBERTS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 542.]

ROBERTSON, ABRAM HEATON.

(No. 1650. *Admitted May 10, 1904.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *JAMES HEATON, Jr.* (1722-1776), of North Haven, Connecticut, who at a town meeting held at New Haven on the 18th day of October, 1774, was appointed one of a committee to receive subscriptions "and transmit what may be so collected" to the selectmen of the town of Boston, to be by them disposed of for the support of the inhabitants of Boston in accordance with a vote "That it is the opinion of this town that a subscription be set on foot for the relief of the inhabitants of the town of Boston that are now suffering in the common cause of American freedom."

*ROBINSON, HENRY CORNELIUS.

(No. 189. *Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford. Died February 14, 1900.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY ROBINSON*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 477, and *obituary, Year Book, 1897-9.*]

ROBINSON, LUCIUS FRANKLIN.

(No. 117. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *TIMOTHY ROBINSON*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 543.]

ROCKWELL, CHARLES LEE.

(No. 719. *Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; cashier of the First National Bank; born at Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JAMES ROCKWELL*, of Ridgefield, Connecticut (1750-1808), who in July, 1779, was clerk of the company of Captain Isaac Hines, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Nehemiah Beardsley, which

responded to the alarm at Fairfield, Bedford and Norwalk. In 1780 he was Lieutenant of the 2d company of the alarm list, in the 16th Connecticut regiment of militia.

ROCKWELL, GEORGE.

(No. 741. Admitted Jan. 26, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; auditor of corporation; born at Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JAMES ROCKWELL*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 543.]

ROCKWELL, WARREN AYRES.

(No. 720. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Harriman, Tennessee; bookkeeper; born at Gundelsheim, Wurtemburg.

Great - great - grandson of *SAMUEL DENNY*, of Leicester, Massachusetts (1731-1817. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 543).

***ROCKWELL, WILLIAM FRANCIS.**

(No. 742. Admitted Jan. 26, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Ridgefield, Connecticut. Died January 5, 1901.

Great-grandson of *JAMES ROCKWELL*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 544, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

ROCKWOOD, (MRS.) ABBY ANN ABBOT.

(No. 195. Admitted Feb. 5, 1890.) Of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Granddaughter of *JOSEPH HALE* (1750-—), of Coventry, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 544.]

ROGERS, ERNEST ELIAS.

(No. 743. Admitted Jan. 26, 1893.) Of New London, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Waterford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL DODGE*, of Salem, Connecticut (1757-1807. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 545).

ROGERS, HORACE.

(No. 393. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Grandson of PEREZ CHESEBROUGH (1762-1851), of Stonington, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of Captain ELISHA EDGERTON, of Norwich. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 545.]

ROOT, EDWIN PARK.

(No. 1470. Admitted Sept. 9, 1901.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; superintendent clock company; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL ROOT (1763-1829), of Southington, Connecticut, who on the 16th day of April, 1780, enlisted for the war in the company of Captain Jarius Wilcox, of Wallingford, Connecticut, in the regiment of artificers raised under the authority of Congress to be commanded by Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin of Massachusetts. The regiment was at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and other fields, the service being that of a pioneer and construction corps, under direction of the Quartermaster-General. It is claimed that for a time he was an orderly on the staff of General Washington.

ROOT, (MRS.) ELLA GOODMAN MOSELEY.

(No. 874. Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.) Wife of Dr. Joseph E. Root of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-granddaughter of AMOS ANDREWS WEBSTER, of Berlin, Connecticut (1752-1827). See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 546.

ROOT, FRANCIS PITKIN.

(No. 434. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of Lakota, North Dakota; real estate; born at Greenwich, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH ROOT, of Somers, Connecticut (1753-1825. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 546.*)

*ROOT, GEORGE WELLS.

(No. 289. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Augusta, New York. Died March 21, 1897.

Great-grandson of JESSE ROOT. [See *Year Book, 1895-6, p. 481, and obituary, Year Book, 1897-9.*]

ROOT, JOSEPH EDWARD.

(No. 414. *Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Greenwich, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH ROOT. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 546.*]

ROOT, JUDSON HALL.

(No. 242. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of JESSE ROOT, of Coventry and Hartford, Connecticut (1737-1822. *See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 547.*)

ROWLAND, HENRY LINCOLN.

(No. 1121. *Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; insurance; born at Fairfield, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of ELIPHALET THORP (1740-1795), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 547.*]

ROWLAND, HERBERT SAMUEL.

(No. 1122. *Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Weston, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of ELIPHALET THORP. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 547.*]

*ROYCE, ALFRED LEE.

(No. 394. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Chaplain in the United States Navy, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; born at Bristol, Connecticut. Died May 27, 1902.

Grandson of *ISAAC ATWATER*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 548, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]



RUDD, CHARLES EDWARDS.

(No. 1503. Admitted May 10, 1902.) Of Lakeville, Connecticut; mechanical engineer; born at Salisbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSHUA PORTER* (1730-1825), of Salisbury, Connecticut, who for many years prior to the Revolution, and until 1779, was a member of the General Assembly from Salisbury, and was one of those who in April, 1775, obtained upon their personal notes money to carry on the Fort Ticonderoga expedition, and also served at that point. From May, 1774, till 1780, he was assigned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th regiment of militia under Colonel Moseley, and in 1777 commanded the regiment at Peekskill, being engaged in action at Saratoga and present at the surrender of Burgoyne, as well as at the battles of White Plains, Monmouth, Long Island, etc. For a time he was Colonel of the 14th Connecticut regiment. In 1776 he was superintendent of the state cannon foundry at Salisbury and inspector of the saltpetre at the state powder mills. In 1778-9 he was a member of the committee of safety.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ISAAC COFFIN* (or Coffing, 1745-1778), who served as a commissary in the regiment of Colonel Hinman for the period of six months. He was killed at Long Island, September 8, 1778, it is said, by a band of Tories. His wife was granted a pension for his service.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ROSWELL HOPKINS* (1733-1828), of Amenia, New York, who was appointed, October 17, 1775, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th regiment of Dutchess County, New York militia, commanded by Colonel Sutherland. He was noticed for bravery at Fort Independence in 1777, and was present with his regiment at Saratoga in the same year.

RUDD, MALCOLM DAY.

(No. 1349. *Admitted May 10, 1898.*) Of Lakeville, Connecticut; born at Lakeville.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSHUA PORTER* (1730-1825), of Salisbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ISAAC COFFIN* (or Coffing, 1745-1778).

Also, great-great-grandson of *ROSWELL HOPKINS* (1733-1828), of Amenia, New York. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 548.]

*RUDD, WILLIAM BEARDSLEE.

(No. 1009. *Admitted May 10, 1895.*) Of Lakeville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Fredonia, New York. Died January 9, 1901.

Great-grandson of *ROSWELL HOPKINS*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 549, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

RUSSELL, FRANK.

(No. 1375. *Admitted May 10, 1899.*) Of New York city; clergyman; born at Marion, New York.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL RUSSELL* (1741-1810), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 549.]

RUSSELL, GORDON.

(No. 544. *Admitted June 29, 1891.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at New Britain, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *EZEKIEL HUNTLEY* (1752-1839), of Franklin, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 550.]

RYDER, ELY MORGAN TALCOTT.

(No. 1218. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; civil engineer; born at Danbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN RYDER*, of Tuckahoe, New York (1732-1812. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 550).

RYDER, HENRY CLAY.

(No. 789. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Danbury, Connecticut; treasurer of the Savings Bank of Danbury; born at South East, New York.

Great-grandson of *JOHN RYDER*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 550.]

SAGE, GEORGE HENRY.

(No. 1647. Admitted April 19, 1904.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; vice-president Berlin Construction Company; born at Berlin, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DAVID LEE* (1763-1842), of Farmington, Connecticut, a private in the regiment of Colonel Zebulon Butler. He was in service in New Jersey, and along the Hudson in 1780.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ANDREW HAYS* (17—1812), of Simsbury, Connecticut, a private in Captain Theodore Woodbridge's company in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777-81.

SAGE, JOHN HALL.

(No. 217. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Portland, Connecticut; cashier of the First National Bank; born at Portland.

Great-grandson of *ZEBULON PENFIELD*, of Chat-ham, Connecticut (1765-1860).

Also, great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM DIXON* (1744-1826), of Chatham, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 551.]

SANFORD, CHARLES ELLSWORTH PANGMAN.
(No. 1563. Admitted April 6, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *ELIHU SANFORD*, 2d (1759-1839), of Bethany, Connecticut, who served for six years, enlisting in 1777, as a Corporal, in Captain David Smith's company, 8th regiment, Continental foot, under Colonel John Chandler, and being promoted Sergeant of the same company May 27, 1778. On the 1st of January, 1781, he was appointed 1st Sergeant, Captain David Dorrance's company, 5th regiment, Continental foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Sherman. He served through the war and was honorably discharged at its close. He was granted a pension, as was also his widow, for this service.

SANFORD, ELIAS STARR.
(No. 1163. Admitted July 13, 1896.) Of Danbury, Connecticut; photographer; born at Danbury.

Great-great-grandson of *SETH SANFORD* (1735-—), of Redding, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 551.]

SAVAGE, EDWARD JOSIAH.
(No. 1554. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of New York city; bond specialist; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSIAH SAVAGE* (1760-1831), of Middletown, Connecticut, who enlisted April 24, 1778, in the company of Captain Abijah Savage, in one of the "additional regiments" ordered by Congress for the Continental army in 1777, three companies of which were raised in Connecticut, under Lieutenant-Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, the regiment being commanded by Colonel Henry Sherburne, of Rhode Island. It served

in Webb's brigade on the Hudson, in Rhode Island and in New Jersey. He was discharged February 8, 1781, having been previously transferred to Colonel Webb's regiment.

SAVAGE, GEORGE EDWIN.

(No. 768. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; salesman; born at Berlin, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SETH SAVAGE* (1755-1842). [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 552.]

SCHAUFFLER, HENRY PARK.

(No. 1345. Admitted April 19, 1898.) Of Berlin, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Constantinople, Turkey.

Great-great-grandson of *THOMAS PITKIN* (1724-1818), of Bolton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 552.]

SCHENCK, MARTIN BRYANT.

(No. 769. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Fulton, New York.

Great-grandson of *JOHN SCHENCK*, of New Jersey (1740-1794. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 553).

SCOFIELD, WALTER KEELER.

(No. 1648. Admitted April 19, 1904.) Of Stamford, Connecticut; Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, retired; born at Stamford.

Great-grandson of *JOHN HOLMES* (1732-1818), of Darien, Connecticut, who served as a private at the time of the Danbury raid and brought back a gun now in the possession of his great-grandson, John A. Holmes, of Glenbrook, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH WARREN* (1753-1842), of Stamford, Connecticut, who in the summer of 1776 served for two weeks as a private in the company of Captain David Hoyt, in the regiment commanded by

Colonel John Mead. He also served for three weeks in 1777 as a private in the company of Captain Jesse Waring, and later for eighteen months as Sergeant in the company of Captain Hoyt, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Mead. He also served for eighteen months, from March, 1781, as Sergeant in the company of Captain Charles Smith, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Mead. He received a pension.

*SCOTT, GEORGE AL.

(No. 1142. *Admitted April 21, 1896.*) Of Pequabuck, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Plymouth, Connecticut. Died July 3, 1901.

Great-great-grandson of JEREMIAH MARKHAM, 2d. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 552, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

SCOTT, HENRY WALTER.

(No. 1123. *Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of MOSES SCOTT (1742-1817), of Rowley, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of MOSES WARREN. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 553.]

SCOTT, MERRITT BRADFORD.

(No. 1010. *Admitted May 10, 1895.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; cashier insurance company; born at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of MOSES SCOTT. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 553.]

SCRANTON, CHARLES WOOLSEY.

(No. 1492. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1902.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; broker; born at Madison, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JONATHAN LEE. [See Bushnell, Ericsson Foote.]

SCRANTON, WILLIAM DOWD.

(No. 1493. Admitted Feb. 22, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clerk; born at New Haven.

Great-great-great-grandson of JONATHAN LEE.
[See Bushnell, Ericsson Foote.]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of JAMES MUNGER (1732-1809), of Guilford, Connecticut, who served in a company from Guilford on the Lexington alarm. In October, 1778, he was appointed by the General Assembly, Lieutenant of the 6th company of the alarm list, in the 7th regiment of militia, and in 1780 was a Captain in the same regiment, commanded by Colonel William Worthington.

Also, great-great-grandson of DANIEL AVERILL, of Kent, Connecticut (1763-1842), who enlisted, April 25, 1778, in Captain Ebenezer Hill's company, 7th regiment, Connecticut line; appointed fifer August 16, 1778; discharged April 21, 1781, and received a pension for his services.

Also, great - great - great - grandson of ABRAHAM HOADLEY (1730-1788), of Branford, Connecticut, who from May 8 to June 6, 1777, was a private in the company of Captain Abraham Foote, in the regiment of militia commanded by Colonel Andrew Ward.

SCRIBNER, EDWIN MONROE.

(No. 1333. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Great-great-grandson of ASA SCRIBNER (17—1787), of Ridgefield, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 553.]

*SEARS, SELDEN PHILO.

(No. 1378. Admitted May 22, 1899.) Of West Hartford, Connecticut; farmer; born at Chatham, Connecticut. Died January 10, 1900.

Son of *WILLARD SEARS* (1760-1838), of Chatham, Connecticut, who served as a private soldier in the army for about two years, for which service he was granted a pension. [See *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

SEELEY, WILLIAM ELMER.

(No. 936. Admitted May 10, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; banker; comptroller of public accounts; born at Fairfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SETH SEELEY* (1739-1817), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 554.*]

SEGUR, GIDEON CROSS.

(No. 1025. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH BENNETT* (1745-1836), of Tiverton, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 554.*]

SEWARD, FRANK.

(No. 1511. Admitted July 28, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hamden, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL COLBURN, 3d* (1758-1830), of Stafford, Connecticut, who served as a private from May 9 to November 20, 1775, in the 3d company, commanded by Captain Roger Enos, in the 2d Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer, which was raised on the first call for troops, April-May, 1775, marched by companies to Boston and took post at Roxbury. Detachments served at Bunker Hill and in Arnold's expedition to Quebec in September.

SEWARD, HERBERT FRANK.

(No. 1519. Admitted Oct. 21, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *DANIEL COLBURN.* [See *Seward, Frank.*]

SEYMOUR, (MRS.) ALICE ELVINA POWERS.

(No. 1355. *Admitted Oct. 18, 1898.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Athens, Pennsylvania.

Great - great - granddaughter of *SAMUEL WHITNEY* (1734-1808), of Concord, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 555.]

SEYMOUR, DUDLEY STUART.

(No. 616. *Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; contractor; born at Hartford.

Great - great - grandson of Lieutenant *EBENEZER POND* (1728-1821), of Wrentham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 555.]

SEYMOUR, GEORGE DUDLEY.

(No. 285. *Admitted March 29, 1890.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Bristol, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NOAH SEYMOUR* (1759-1832), of New Hartford, Connecticut.

Also, great - great - grandson of *CHARLES CHURCHILL* (1723-1802), of Newington, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *EPHRAIM PATTERSON* (1739-1801), of Stratford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOHN PATTERSON* (1711-1806), of Stratford, Connecticut, and of Piermont, New Hampshire. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 555.]

SEYMOUR, HORACE SPENCER.

(No. 617. *Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Hartford.

Great - great - grandson of Lieutenant *EBENEZER POND* (1728-1821), of Wrentham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 556.]

SEYMOUR, (MRS.) LAURA HOLLISTER POND.

(No. 722. *Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Columbia, South Carolina.

Great-granddaughter of *EBENEZER POND* (1728-1821), of Wrentham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 556.]

SEYMOUR, ROBERT TAYLOR.

(No. 1286. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *AARON SEYMOUR* (1749-1820), of West Hartford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 556.]

SEYMOUR, (MRS.) SUSAN HAYES SMITH.

(No. 723. Admitted May 16, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-granddaughter of *EBENEZER POND* (1728-1821), of Wrentham, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 557.]

***SHALER, EMORY CORNELIUS.**

(No. 1524. Admitted Dec. 8, 1902.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut. Died February 16, 1903.

Great-great-grandson of *OBADIAH DICKINSON* (1754-1827), of Haddam, Connecticut, who in 1776 was a private in the company of Captain Cornelius Higgins, in the 5th battalion, Wadsworth brigade, commanded by Colonel William Douglas, which was raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington's army at New York; served in that city and on the Brooklyn front, being at the right line of the works during the battle of Long Island, August 27; engaged in the retreat to New York, August 29; was stationed with militia brigade at Kip's Bay and East River when attacked by the enemy September 15, and was at the battle of White Plains October 28.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH HILLS* (1758-1819), of East Hartford, Connecticut, who served from April 13 to May 19, 1777, in the company commanded by

Lieutenant David Smith, in the militia regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Belden, which was sent to Peekskill under command of Brigadier-General Erastus Wolcott. He also served in 1778 in the company of Captain Roswell Grant, in the militia regiment commanded by Colonel Moseley, which was ordered to the Hudson and was stationed at different points, such as Fort Clinton, West Point, etc.

Also, great-grandson of *JACOB HILLS* (1741-1817), of Enfield, Connecticut, who was a private in the company of Captain Hezekiah Parsons, of the 3d battalion, Wadsworth brigade, commanded by Colonel Comfort Sage, raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington at New York. Served in New York city and on Long Island, and was engaged at the battle of White Plains, October 28. Time expired December 25, 1776.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH HODGE* (1752-1821), of Glastonbury, Connecticut, who enlisted May 10, 1775, in the company of Captain Waterman Clift, of the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons, which was on duty at New London until June 17, when it was ordered to Boston camps, and took post at Roxbury in General Spencer's brigade. He was discharged December 15, 1775.

Also, great - great - grandson of *DAVID DICKINSON* (1757-1822), of Haddam, Connecticut, who was a member of the militia company commanded by Captain John Ventres, of Haddam, which was attached to Colonel Worthington's regiment. On the 9th of July, 1779, it responded to an alarm at Saybrook, and on December 1, 1777, he was detached by order from Lieutenant-Colonel Graves, to serve under Captain John Hopson of Guilford.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOHN HUXFORD* (1755-1846), of Glastonbury, Connecticut, who was a private in the company of Captain David Miller, in the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Obadiah Horsford, that marched in September, 1776, to East Chester to join

Washington's army. He also served for three months, from December, 1776, in the company of Captain Wright, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Ely. He also served for two months, from September, 1778, in the company of Captain Josiah Mack, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jeremiah Mason. He was a pensioner. [See *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

SHEFFIELD, THOMAS DENISON.

(No. 916. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Westerly, Rhode Island; insurance agent; born at Stonington, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *GILES RUSSELL*, of Rocky Hill, Connecticut (1729-1779. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 557).

SHELDON, CHARLES ANSON.

(No. 917. Admitted April 17, 1894.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; cashier of Second National Bank; born at Portland, Maine.

Great-grandson of *PAUL DUDLEY SARGENT*, of Salem, Massachusetts (1745-1827. See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 557).

SHELTON, CHARLES EDWARD.

(No. 1422. Admitted July 16, 1900.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; route agent express company; born at Rockville, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *REUBEN LILLE Y, Jr.* (1745-1804), of Brimfield, Massachusetts, who served as a private for sixteen and one-half days on the Lexington alarm, in the company of Captain Joseph Thompson, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Timothy Danielson. He again enlisted April 29, 1775, and served for eight months in the company and regiment commanded by the same officers. He also served in September, October and November, 1776, as a Sergeant in the 4th Massachusetts regiment. He also served as Ensign from November,

1777, to April, 1778, in the company of Captain William Toogood, stationed in New York state. On March 23, 1778, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and served in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Nixon, till December 31, 1780. In 1781 he served from January to December as Lieutenant in the companies of Captain Abel Holden, Captain Wattles and Captain Benjamin Pike, in the 6th Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin Smith. In 1782 he served as Lieutenant in the company of Captain John K. Smith, in the same regiment, and continued in the service in 1783, covering a period of more than five years.

Also, great-grandson of *ABNER MOULTON* (1748-1821), of Monson, Massachusetts, who served as Corporal in the company of Captain Reuben Munn, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Elisha Porter, for thirty days from September 26, 1777, the company being detached to join General Gates for thirty days at the northward.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM KING* (1740-1815), of Monson, Massachusetts, who served as a private in the company of Captain Reuben Munn, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Elisha Porter, for thirty days from September 26, 1777, the company being detached to join General Gates for thirty days at the northward.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL NICHOLS, Jr.* (1744-1781), of Brimfield, Massachusetts, who, with others, at a town meeting held at Brimfield, July 1, 1774, signed the following vote: "We do in the presence of God solemnly and in good faith covenant and engage, with each other, that from henceforth we will suspend all commercial intercourse with the said Isle of Great Britain until the said act for blocking up the said harbor (Boston) be repealed and a full restoration of our charter rights be obtained." At a meeting held October 5, 1774, the following vote was passed: "Voted, to form two companies of militia, one called the East and one the West company." He was chosen as Captain of the West company.

It was also "Voted, that a number of good, effective men should enlist themselves into a company for the service of their country, and as soon as a number have embodied themselves as aforesaid they shall choose themselves officers to govern them and shall be ready at a minute's warning, when required, to go out of the town of Brimfield in defence of the province." In 1779 he was voted £20 by the town on account of his services.

*SHELTON, CHARLES EGERTON.

(No. 1011. *Admitted March 5, 1894.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; druggist; born at Bridgeport. Died August 19, 1898.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM THOMPSON*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 490, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

SHELTON, WILLIAM ROUMAGE.

(No. 918. *Admitted March 5, 1894.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; clerk of the Superior Court; born at Bridgeport.

Great - great - grandson of Lieutenant *WILLIAM THOMPSON* (1743-1777), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 558.]

*SHEPARD, CARROLL SYLVANUS.

(No. 85. *Admitted May, 1889.*) Of West Haven, Connecticut; born at West Haven. Died October 30, 1893.

Great-grandson of *BLINN TYLER*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ABRAHAM TYLER*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *TIMOTHY SHEPARD*.

[See *Year Book, 1893-4*, pp. 369, 424.]

SHEPARD, JAMES.

(No. 435. *Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; solicitor of patents; born at Southington, Connecticut.

Grandson of *SAMUEL ALCOX* (1761-1819), of Waterbury, Connecticut.

Also, grandson of *SAMUEL SHEPARD* (1754-1803), of Southington, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 558.]

SHERWOOD, HENRY CLINTON.

(No. 1243. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Trumbull, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *GERSHOM BANKS* (1753-1835), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 559.]

SHIPMAN, ARTHUR LEFFINGWELL.

(No. 459. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *HENRY CHAMPION, Jr.*

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *HENRY CHAMPION, Sr.* [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 559.]

SHIPMAN, NATHANIEL.

(No. 222. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; ex-Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *HENRY CHAMPION, Sr.*

Also, great-grandson of *HENRY CHAMPION, Jr.* [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 560.]

SIBLEY, WILLIAM.

(No. 1410. Admitted Feb. 19, 1900.) Of North Windham, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Pine Plains, New York.

Great-grandson of *GIDEON SIBLEY* (1750-1846), of Sutton, Massachusetts, who served as a private in the company of Captain John Putnam, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Larned, which marched on the Lexington alarm April 19, 1775, and was engaged in

service fifteen days. He was also a member of a regiment which was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. He also served as a private in the company of Captain Bartholomew Woodbury, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Larned, which marched from home December 9, 1775. He also served as a private in the company of Captain Bartholomew Woodbury, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jonathan Holman, for twenty-one days, from December 10, 1776, on an expedition to Providence.

SILL, EDWARD EVERETT.

(No. 1143. Admitted April 21, 1896.) Of Princeton, New Jersey; insurance; born at Livonia, New York.

Great-grandson of *ANDREW SILL, Jr.* (1745-1835), of Lyme, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 560.]

*SILL, GEORGE ELIOT.

(No. 234. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; attorney-at-law; born at Hartford. Died March 9, 1896.

Great-grandson of *ELIAKIM MARSHALL*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *EARL CLAPP*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, p. 370, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1895-6.]

SILLIMAN, LEWIS BURR.

(No. 1012. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Sullivan, New York.

Grandson of *JAMES PENFIELD* (1758-1840), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 560.]

*SIMMONS, ABEL HENRY.

(No. 984. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.) Of Mystic, Connecticut; banker; born at Ashford, Connecticut. Died May 17, 1902.

Grandson of *JOSEPH BURNHAM*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 561, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

*SIMMONS, ICHABOD.

(No. 1184. *Admitted Dec. 21, 1896.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Duxbury, Massachusetts. Died April 14, 1898.

Great-grandson of *ICHABOD SIMMONS* (17——), of Duxbury, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, pp. 561, 672.]

SIMMONS, WILLIAM SMITH.

(No. 1562. *Admitted April 6, 1903.*) Of Central Village, Connecticut; agent state board of education; born at Warwick, Rhode Island.

Great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN SIMMONS* (1755-1803), of Newport, Rhode Island, who in May, 1775, was appointed by the General Assembly of Rhode Island a Lieutenant in the company of Captain Thomas Lewis, in the army of observation, upon an order passed by the General Assembly to raise a brigade of fifteen hundred men, divided into three regiments. In 1776 he was Ensign in the company of Captain William Tripp of Newport militia. He also rendered other service, and in 1779 was a prisoner on a wood vessel owned by the enemy.

SIMONDS, HENRY DWIGHT.

(No. 1219. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; teacher; born at Mansfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SILVANUS CONANT* (1750-1843), of Mansfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 561.]

SKINNER, WILLIAM CONVERSE.

(No. 248. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; wool merchant; born at Malone, New York.

Great-grandson of *CALVIN SKINNER*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 562.]

*SLADE, LUCIUS MYRON.

(No. 131. *Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartland, Connecticut. Died January 14, 1901.

Grandson of *ABNER SLADE*.

Also, great-grandson of *JAMES SLADE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 562, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

SLOPER, ANDREW JACKSON.

(No. 985. *Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; bank president; born at Southington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL SLOPER* (1727-1789), of Southington, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 562.]

SLOSSON, FRANK SPOONER.

(No. 1124. *Admitted March 23, 1896.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manager mercantile agency; born at Kent, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *THADDEUS CRANE* (1728-1803), of North Salem, New York. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 562.]

SMITH, ANDREW HENRY.

(No. 1476. *Admitted Dec. 23, 1901.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Prospect, Connecticut.

Grandson of *IRA SMITH* (1757-1835), of Wallingford, Connecticut, who served for eight months, from May 26, 1777, as a private in the company of Captain Jesse Kimball, in the 8th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel John Chandler. The regiment was stationed at Peekskill and was ordered to Pennsylvania in September, under General McDougall. It was at Germantown, October 4, and detachments assisted in the defence of Fort

Mifflin and at Mud Island, Pennsylvania, in November, afterwards wintering at Valley Forge. He was a pensioner.

SMITH, ARCHER JEROME.

(No. 1334. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of *HEZEKIAH HINE, Jr.* (1757-1830), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 563.]

***SMITH, CHANDLER.**

(No. 1164. Admitted July 13, 1896.) Of Mystic, Connecticut; born at Brooklyn, New York. Died February 10, 1899.

Great-grandson of Colonel *OLIVER SMITH*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 561, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

SMITH, CHARLES HANNO.

(No. 1504. Admitted May 10, 1902.) Of Collinsville, Connecticut; superintendent corporation; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JEDEDIAH SMITH* (1762-1847), of Killingly, Connecticut, who enlisted May 27, 1777, for the war, in the company of Captain Daniel Allen, of Ashford, in the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Samuel Wyllys. The regiment went into camp at Peekskill in May, 1777, and during that and succeeding years served mostly on the Hudson, at White Plains and with Washington in New Jersey. He was discharged January 7, 1783, and received a pension, as did also his widow, for this service.

SMITH, FERDINAND BURR.

(No. 1311. Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Norwalk, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *RINEAR VAN HOOSEAR* (1756-1819), of Wilton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 564.]

SMITH, FRANK CLIFTON.

(No. 506. Admitted May 28, 1891.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Middletown.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH BACON*, of Middletown, Connecticut (1761-1791. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 564).

SMITH, GEORGE BRAINARD.

(No. 919. Admitted April 17, 1894.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; accountant; born at Dayton, Ohio.

Great-grandson of *MATTHEW SMITH*, of East Haddam, Connecticut (1740-1824. See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 564).

SMITH, HARRY ACKER.

(No. 1441. Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clerk; born at Setauket, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER POND* (1728-1821), of Wrentham, Massachusetts, who commanded a company which marched, December 8, 1776, from Wrentham to Providence, Rhode Island. In September, 1777, he was 1st Lieutenant of a company from Wrentham, commanded by Captain Raymond DeGinscard, which served for five months, in 1781, in Rhode Island.

SMITH, HENRY HERBERT.

(No. 1510. Admitted July 28, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Machias, Maine.

Great-great-grandson of *STEPHEN SMITH* (1739-1806), of Machias, Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, who served as Captain from August 18 to December 31, 1775; also as Captain from February 16, 1776, to May 1,

1781. He was also reported truckmaster. During this time his company was a part of the 6th Lincoln County regiment, commanded by Colonel Foster, and was on duty when the British ships lay in the Machias harbor, in 1777. He also served as commissary and was attached to the regiment of Colonel John Allen. He also appears by the official records of the house of representatives to have been chosen naval officer for the port of Machias for the years 1777-8-80. He was discharged July 1, 1783, having been in service six years and twelve days.

SMITH, HERBERT RAYMOND.

(No. 1649. Admitted April 19, 1904.) Of New London, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New London.

Great-great-grandson of JOHN RAYMOND, Jr. (1748-1828), of Montville, Connecticut, who served as a Lieutenant in the company of Captain Elisha Fox, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons, on the Lexington alarm, and who in April, 1775, was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 5th company, 6th regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons, and served until discharged, December 17, 1775. The regiment served in Boston and in the Northern department. In November, 1776, he was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the company of Captain Jonathan Calkins, of the 4th battalion, commanded by Colonel John Ely, raised to join the Continental army near New York, to serve until March, 1777. The battalion remained in part on the Westchester border, under General Wooster, and part went to Rhode Island, under General Spencer.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of JOHN RAYMOND (1725-1789), of Montville, Connecticut, who served as Lieutenant under Colonel Whiting in the French and Indian war, and was stationed at Fort Edward in 1756. He rendered service during the Revolution and in October, 1776, was appointed one of a committee "To examine and approve all such firearms and locks as shall

be made within this state," and to give certificates when they found such arms were "good, well wrought and sufficiently strong and substantial." In May, 1777, he was appointed a member of another committee for the same purpose. In July, 1777, he was appointed by the governor and council to "engage draft horses in New London to be used in the field carriages or other uses on any emergency." He was also engaged in 1779 in supplying corn and flour for the needy inhabitants, and in August of that year was again requested by the governor and council to "have in readiness draft horses to be used to remove the field pieces and ammunition at New London as occasion may arise."

SMITH, (MRS.) JANE TREAT HILLS.

(No. 251. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; wife of Charles H. Smith; born at Hartford.

Great-granddaughter of *JONAS COOLIDGE* (1744-1776), of Watertown, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 565.]

SMITH, JEROME COLLINS.

(No. 987. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1895.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Middletown.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH HILLARD* (1737-1820), of Killingworth, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 565.]

SMITH, JOEL WEST.

(No. 1335. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.*) Of East Hampton, Connecticut; retired; born at Chatham, Connecticut.

Grandson of *SPARROW SMITH* (1760-1842), of Chatham, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 566.]

SMITH, JOHN FOX.

(No. 1336. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.*) Of New Hartford, Connecticut; retired; born at Housatonic, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *MATTHEW SMITH, 2d* (1740-1824), of East Haddam, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 566.*]

***SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM BURKE.**

(No. 1353. Admitted Oct. 18, 1898.) Of East Hampton, Connecticut; farmer; born at Chatham, Connecticut. Died August 3, 1902.

Son of *SPARROW SMITH*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 566, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

SMITH, JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

(No. 1582. Admitted May 9, 1903.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; retired; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *AMOS MORRIS* (1750-1823), of East Haven, Connecticut, who served from April 3, 1780, to January 1, 1781, under Captain Phineas Bradley, in his company of artillery guards. In 1781 he served from January 1 to August 1 under Captain William Van Deursen in his company of state guards stationed at New Haven. In 1780 he was taken prisoner at his home by the enemy, and confined in a British prison ship.

SMITH, JOSEPH RICHARD.

(No. 1126. Admitted Feb. 23, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of *WARD PECK* (1762-1842), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 566.*]

SMITH, LOUIS STOCKING.

(No. 1600. Admitted Oct. 20, 1903.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; formerly bank teller; born at Middletown.

Great-grandson of *ELISHA STOCKING* (1754-1826), of Middletown, who served from October 25 to December 23, 1776, as a private in the company of Captain Eli Butler, in the regiment of light horse commanded by Major Elisha Sheldon, which was with Washington in New Jersey.

SMITH, RALPH HERBERT.

(No. 920. *Admitted April 17, 1894.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of *WARD PECK* (1762-1842), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 567.]

SMITH, RICHARD BISHOP.

(No. 1379. *Admitted May 22, 1899.*) Of New London, Connecticut; clerk; born at New London.

Great-great-great-grandson of *OLIVER SMITH* (1739-1811), of Stonington, Connecticut, who in the early part of 1775 was Captain of a company stationed at Stonington, and in May, 1775, was appointed Major of the 8th regiment, being reappointed in May, 1776. On Washington's call for troops to go to Boston in 1775, his company was sent there, and he was ordered to raise another company for the defense of Stonington. In May, 1776, he was ordered to New London. In July, 1776, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and in September, 1776, was assigned to the 8th regiment to go to New York, where he served under Washington. In May, 1777, he was appointed Colonel of the same regiment, which was from time to time employed in defending the coast up to 1780, and in 1778 served in Rhode Island. In 1779 he was a deputy from Stonington in the General Assembly.

*SMITH, ROBERT RALSTON.

(No. 1337. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.*) Of New Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Hartford. Died May 13, 1900.

Great-grandson of *MATTHEW SMITH*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 567, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

SMITH, SAMUEL WHEELER.

(No. 1601. *Admitted Oct. 20, 1903.*) Of Ansonia, Con-

Great-great-grandson of *NATHAN SEELEY* (1738-1787), of Stratford, Connecticut, who served in the company of Captain David Dimon of Fairfield, on the Lexington alarm in April, 1775. He also served as a Captain of a company which participated in the defence of Danbury at the time of Tryon's raid, in April, 1777. In 1779 he was appointed a member of a committee to procure clothing for the soldiers belonging to the town of Fairfield.

SMITH, (MRS.) SARAH JEANNETTE BOYD.

(*No. 724. Admitted May 16, 1894.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER POND* (1728-1821), of Wrentham, Massachusetts. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 567.*]

SMITH, WALTER MATHER.

(*No. 1271. Admitted June 7, 1897.*) Of New Hartford, Connecticut; treasurer of corporation; born at New Hartford.

Great-grandson of *MATTHEW SMITH* (1740-1824), of East Haddam, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 567.*]

***SNOW, CHARLES PAUL.**

(*No. 1066. Admitted Oct. 15, 1895.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven. Died October 30, 1902.

Great-grandson of *SOLOMON PINTO*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ABRAHAM PINTO*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 567, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

SOUTHWORTH, FRANK ASHER.

(*No. 1312. Admitted Jan. 24, 1898.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clerk of police department; born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Great-great-grandson of General *SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS* (1737-1789), of New London, Connecticut.
[See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 568.]

SPALDING, JAMES ALBERT.

(No. 1467. Admitted June 17, 1901.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; circulation manager *Hartford Post*; born at Rockville, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *HEZEKIAH KINGSLEY*. [See *Kingsley, Henry LaBaron*.]

SPAULDING, ELMER HAYNES.

(No. 1415. Admitted April 13, 1900.) Of New London, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Rutland, Vermont.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM SPAULDING* (1737-1805), of Westford, Massachusetts, who was a Corporal in the company of Captain Asa Lawrence, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Jonathan Reed, which served under General Gates at the Northward. He enlisted September 6, 1777, and was discharged November 9, 1777. He afterwards rendered other service.

SPENCER, ALFRED, JR.

(No. 1534. Admitted Jan. 19, 1903.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; banker; born at Suffield, Connecticut.

Great - great - grandson of *HEZEKIAH SPENCER* (1740-1797), of Suffield, Connecticut, who served in the company of Captain Elihu Kent, upon the alarm from Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JEREMIAH NELSON* (1737-1805), of Suffield, Connecticut, who served in the same company, upon the same alarm.

Also, great-grandson of *SAMUEL REID* (1756-1832), of Fall River (or Freetown), Massachusetts, who enlisted at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and served for one year as

a private, a portion of the time in the company of Captain Caleb Gibbs, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Moses Little, for which service he received a pension.

*SPENCER, ALFRED LAWRENCE.

(No. 725. *Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven. Died July 5, 1895.

Great-grandson of *ELIHU SPENCER*.

Also, great-great-grandson of the Reverend Doctor *NAPHTALI DAGGETT*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 372, and *obituary, Year Book, 1895-6*.]

SPENCER, ELMER ELLSWORTH.

(No. 876. *Admitted May 10, 1893.*) Of Meriden, Connecticut; assistant postmaster; born at Westbrook, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOEL DOANE* (1763-1852), of Saybrook, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 568.]

SPENCER, FRANCIS ELIHU.

(No. 726. *Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Grandson of *ELIHU SPENCER* (1762-1840), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 568.]

*SPENCER, FREDERICK ALBERT.

(No. 14. *Admitted April 2, 1889.*) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; real estate; born at Waterbury. Died December 8, 1901.

Grandson of *ANSEL SPENCER*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 509.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN BURTON* (1748-1811), of Stratford, Connecticut, who enlisted January 23, 1777, for the war, in the company of Captain Solomon Strong, in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Philip Burr Bradley, which went

into camp at Peekskill, was ordered to Pennsylvania, engaged in the battle of Germantown, and wintered at Valley Forge. He was evidently taken prisoner, as the record shows that he joined again from captivity December 26, 1780, most of his captivity being spent on a prison ship in New York harbor. On January 1, 1781, upon the consolidation of the 5th and 7th regiments, Connecticut line, as the 2d regiment, Connecticut line, he was transferred to the company of Captain Elijah Chapman, under Colonel Heman Swift. In February, 1781, he was transferred to the light infantry company of Captain John St. John that marched to the southward under the Marquis de la Fayette, and was at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, receiving his discharge at the end of the war. [See *obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

SPERRY, MARK LEAVENWORTH.

(No. 659. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; secretary of the Scovill Manufacturing Company; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of JESSE LEAVENWORTH (1741-1824), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 569.*]

SPERRY, NEHEMIAH DAVID.

(No. 988. Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; member of Congress; born at Woodbridge, Connecticut.

Grandson of SIMEON SPERRY (1738-1825), of Woodbridge, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 570.*]

SQUIRES, ELISHA BANCROFT.

(No. 328. Admitted May 10, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; provisions; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL BANCROFT (1737-—), of East Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 570.*]

STAGG, HENRY PRICE.

(No. 137. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Stratford, Connecticut; town clerk; born at Stratford,

Great-grandson of *JOSIAH PECK* (1751-1821), of Stratford, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *AGUR CURTIS* (1757-1838), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 571.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH CURTIS*, 3d. [See *Beardsley, Morris Beach*.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *ZECHARIAH BLAKEMAN* (1720-1779), of Stratford, Connecticut, who was a private in the mounted company of Captain James Booth, which turned out to repel the invasion of the British under Tryon, at New Haven and Fairfield, in July, 1779. He was shot by the enemy at Fairfield, July 8th, and died on the 11th day of July, 1779, from the effects of the wound so received. Tradition of the family claims that from his farm on the hills of Oronoque he saw the British fleet passing up the sound, July 5, 1779, and, disregarding the parting advice of his son Zechariah, who had just left home for the scene of action, he rode to the village center and enlisted in the company then forming. While in Fairfield he stated that he expected to "Bring down at least one Red Coat," but while taking aim was shot by a sentinel of the enemy. He was brought home, laid in state under the trees on Watch House hill, and buried with military honors in the Congregational burying plot.

STANLEY, ALIX W.

(No. 1067. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; mechanical engineer; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *GAD STANLEY* (1735-1815), of New Britain, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 571.]

STANLEY, EDWARD NORTH.

(No. 1632. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.*) Of New Britain, Connecticut; bank cashier; born at New Britain.

Great-great-grandson of *GAD STANLEY* (1735-1815), of New Britain, Connecticut, who was a Captain of militia at the outbreak of the war, and was appointed a member of the committee of the town of Farmington to raise subscriptions for the people of Boston on that port being closed. He commanded the first company of the 2d battalion of Wadsworth's brigade, under Colonel Gay, at the battle of Long Island, and in October, 1776, was appointed Major of the 15th regiment, Connecticut militia, serving under Colonel Hooker at Peekskill. In May, 1779, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. He was a member of the General Assembly from Farmington from 1778 to 1782, and from Berlin from 1785 to 1804.

STANLEY, WILLIAM FREDERICK.

(No. 1471. *Admitted Sept. 9, 1901.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Lansingburg, New York.

Great-grandson of *JOB TAYLOR* (1756-1842), who was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, lived in Warren, Connecticut, and died at Berlin, New York. In the fall of 1776 he served for two months as a private in the company of Captain Joseph Carter, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Canfield, stationed about New York. In 1777 he served three months as a private in the same company, and in 1779 one month in the same company and three months in the company commanded by Captain Mills. He was engaged at the battle of Danbury during Tryon's raid, and was granted a pension, as was also his widow.

*STANLEY, WILLIAM MARTIN.

(No. 213. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of East Hartford, Connecticut; born at East Hartford. Died May 2, 1892.

Grandson of *THEODORE STANLEY*. [See *Year Book*, 1892, pp. 226, 265.]

STANTON, JOHN GILMAN.

(No. 368. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of New London, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Great-grandson of *JOHN STANTON* (1757—), of Berwick, Maine, and Dover, New Hampshire. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 572.]

STARKWEATHER, JOHN AUSTIN.

(No. 1485. Admitted Feb. 3, 1902.) Of South Willing-ton, Connecticut; dyer; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *NEHEMIAH WATERMAN, Jr.* (1736-1802), of Norwich, Connecticut, who was appointed by the General Assembly in May, 1775, to be Captain of the 6th company or train-band, in the 20th regiment, which company was on July 9, 1779, assigned to a tour of duty at New London, the regiment being commanded by Colonel Samuel Abbott. The company was also detached to serve the three months term, from November 9, 1779, in a regiment commanded by Colonel Nathan Gallup, in General Tyler's brigade, to co-operate with Count D'Estaing. The company continued in service later, and on the 19th of September, 1782, was detached by orders received from Colonel Benjamin Lef-fingwell, Major of the regiment.

STARR, FRANK FARNSWORTH.

(No. 17. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; genealogist; born at Middletown.

Great-grandson of *NATHAN STARR*, of Middletown, Connecticut (1755-1821).

Also, great-grandson of *GEORGE BUSH*, of Portland, Connecticut (1756-1843).

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH CHURCHILL* (1733-4-1797), of Portland, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 573.]

STARR, JONATHAN.

(No. 1127. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Terryville, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *AMOS RANSOM* (1760-1843), of Colchester, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 573.]

STEARNS, HENRY PUTNAM.

(No. 300. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Sutton, Massachusetts.

Grandson of *INCREASE STEARNS, Jr.*, of Holden, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 573.]

*STEDMAN, JOHN WOODHULL.

(No. 96. Admitted Sept. 7, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; treasurer of the State Savings Bank; born at Enfield, Connecticut. Died February 10, 1896.

Grandson of *JAMES STEBBINS*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, p. 376, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1895-6.]

STEDMAN, LEWIS HOSMER.

(No. 1244. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at South Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER BRYANT* (1744-1838), of Hartford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 574.]

*STEELE, EDWARD DANIEL.

(No. 878. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Lima, New York. Died May 24, 1900.

Great-grandson of *LUKE STEELE*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 574, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

STEELE, ELISHA JONES.

(No. 1221. *Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.*) Of Torrington, Connecticut; superintendent of brass company; born at Torrington.

Great-grandson of *GIDEON BRISTOL* (1755-1837), of Cheshire, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 575.]

STEELE, HENRY MERRIMAN.

(No. 1555. *Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; physician; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *LUKE STEELE*, of Farmington, Connecticut (1739-1789), a member of a company of Bethlehem volunteers, July, 1776.

*STEELE, THOMAS SEDGWICK.

(No. 989. *Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; artist; born at Hartford. Died September 9, 1903.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY SEDGWICK*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 575, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

STEINER, BERNARD CHRISTIAN.

(No. 588. *Admitted Oct. 14, 1891.*) Of Baltimore, Maryland; teacher; born at Guilford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER HEBERT*, of Connecticut and Wyoming (1743-1802).

Also, great-great-grandson of *RICHARD SMITH*, of Brookfield, Connecticut (1736-1819).

Also, great-great-grandson of *TIMOTHY SEWARD*, of Guilford, Connecticut (1756-1849).

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL LEE* (1742-1819), of Guilford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOHN STEINER*, of Frederick county, Maryland. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 575.]

STERLING, GEORGE CURTIS.

(No. 1591. Admitted July 6, 1903.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; insurance agent; born at Trumbull, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *AGUR CURTIS*. [See *Beardsley, Morris Beach*.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH CURTIS*, 3d. [See *Beardsley, Morris Beach*.]

STERRETT, HARRY LARDNER.

(No. 1556. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Great-great-grandson of *RICHARD KEYS* (1756-1830), of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who served from June to September, 1776, as 3d Lieutenant in the 1st Pennsylvania battalion of the Flying Camp, being wounded at Long Island. It is also claimed that he served in the regiment of Colonel Lowry at Brandywine, September 11, 1777, and that after the war he received for his services a grant of six thousand acres of land in the colony of Virginia, adjoining a grant made to General Washington.

STETSON, JAMES EBENEZER.

(No. 727. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; physician; born at Northampton, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *ROBERT SHARP*, of Pomfret, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 576.]

STEVENS, CHARLES WARREN.

(No. 1366. Admitted Feb. 22, 1899.) Of Danbury, Connecticut; insurance and real estate; born at Danbury.

Great-great-grandson of *ELISHA STEVENS* (1750-1813), of Glastonbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 576.]

STEVENS, FREDERICK HOLLISTER.

(No. 879. *Admitted Oct. 17, 1893.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; secretary and treasurer of *The Standard Association*; born at Meriden, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of DAVID POST (1752-1840), of Hebron, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 577.]

STEVENS, FREDERICK SYLVESTER.

(No. 790. *Admitted April 18, 1893.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; druggist; born at Danbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of EZRA STEVENS (1724-1823), of Danbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 577.]

STEVENS, GEORGE CLARK.

(No. 1367. *Admitted Feb. 22, 1899.*) Of Danbury, Connecticut; insurance adjuster; born at Danbury.

Great-grandson of ELISHA STEVENS (1750-1813), of Glastonbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 577.]

STEVENS, (MRS.) JENNIE MAY DASKAM.

(No. 599. *Admitted Dec. 14, 1891.*) Wife of James L. Stevens, of Norwalk, Connecticut; born at Norwalk.

Great-granddaughter of PETER ROGERS (1754-1849), of New London, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 577.]

STEVENSON, HENRY COGSWELL.

(No. 990. *Admitted Dec. 10, 1894.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; journalist; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of WILLIAM THOMPSON (1743-1777), of Stratford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of GEORGE BENJAMIN (1733-1799), of Stratford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOSEPH SQUIRE, of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 577.]

*STEVENSON, WILLIAM SHELTON.

(No. 881. *Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Bridgeport. Died March 19, 1895.

Great-great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM THOMPSON*.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *GEORGE BENJAMIN*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH SQUIRE*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 379, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

STILLMAN, HENRY ALLYN.

(No. 231. *Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Grandson of *JOHN FRANCIS* (1744-1824), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 578.]

STIVERS, JAMES HOWLAND.

(No. 882. *Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.*) Of Stonington, Connecticut; merchant; born at Stonington.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL STIVERS* (1763-1841), of Oxford, New Jersey; died at Chester, Ohio. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 578.]

*ST. JOHN, GEORGE BUCKINGHAM.

(No. 658. *Admitted March 26, 1892.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; treasurer of the Norwalk Fire Insurance Company; born at Norwalk. Died January 28, 1902.

Great-grandson of *ELIPHALET LOCKWOOD*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 579, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

ST. JOHN, HOWELL WILLIAMS.

(No. 330. *Admitted May 10, 1890.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; actuary of the Ætna Life Insurance Company; born at Newport, Rhode Island.

Grandson of *ENOCH ST. JOHN* (1765—), of New Canaan, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 579.]

STODDARD, FRANK EVERETT.

(No. 1258. Admitted April 20, 1897.) Of New York city; agent transportation company; born at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *DAVID STODDARD* (1740-17—), of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 579.]

STONE, CHARLES GREENE.

(No. 991. Admitted Dec. 10, 1894.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; audit clerk Travelers' Insurance Company; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JOB MATTISON* (17—1809), of Coventry, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 580.]

STORRS, SAMUEL PORTER.

(No. 1028. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; druggist; born at Coventry, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC ARNOLD* (1764-1841), of Mansfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 580.]

STOUGHTON, DWIGHT GEORGE.

(No. 1185. Admitted Dec. 21, 1896.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at Vernon, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SHEM STOUGHTON* (1757-1837), of East Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 581.]

STRATTON, EDWARD CURTISS.

(No. 1468. Admitted June 17, 1901.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS STRATTON* (1756-1850), of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who enlisted May 5,

1775, and served until October 8, 1775, in the company of Captain, afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Whiting of Stratford, in the 5th Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel David Waterbury, which served at Harlem and afterwards in the Northern department, under General Schuyler, where it took part in the operations along Lakes George and Champlain. He also served from October 5 until October 12, 1777, in the company of Captain Jabez Wheeler, in the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Dimon, which was at Peekskill. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-grandson of *DANIEL CURTISS* (1755-1831), of Stratford, Connecticut, who served in the company of coast guards at Stratford in 1778.

STREET, FREDERICK BURTON.

(*No. 1576. Admitted April 30, 1903.*) Of East Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at East Haven.

Great-grandson of *AMOS MORRIS*. [See *Smith, Jonathan Trumbull*.]

STRICKLAND, GEORGE ELIHU.

(*No. 728. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Portland, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL KILBOURN*, of Chatham, Connecticut (1750-1834).

Also, great-grandson of *STEPHEN RANNEY, Jr.*, of Middletown, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JOHN CROSBY* (17--1810), of Portland, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 581.*]

*STRONG, HORACE HUBBARD.

(*No. 71. Admitted April 22, 1889.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; wholesale provisions; born at Durham, Connecticut. Died July 27, 1893.

Great-great-grandson of *THOMAS STRONG*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 381, 422.*]

SUGDEN, WILLIAM EDWARD.

(*No. 1128. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL WALES* (1719-1790), of Braintree, Massachusetts.

Also, grandson of *NATHANIEL WALES, Jr.* (1757-1825), of Braintree, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 582.*]

SUTLIFFE, BENNETT HURD.

(*No. 1144. Admitted April 21, 1896.*) Of Plymouth, Connecticut; farmer; born at Plymouth.

Great-grandson of *JOHN SUTLIFFE, 3d* (1743-1816), of Plymouth, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH HURD* (1745-1778), of Woodbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *AMASA MATTOON* (1758-1829), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 583.*]

SUTLIFFE, JOHN THOMAS.

(*No. 1651. Admitted May 10, 1904.*) Of Plymouth, Connecticut; farmer; born at Plymouth.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN SUTLIFFE, 3d* (1743-1816), of Plymouth, Connecticut, who enlisted July 4, 1776, in the company of Minutemen of Captain Jotham Curtis from Northbury, in the town of Waterbury. This company turned out to repel the invasion at New Haven, July 5, 1779. He was also a private in the company of Captain Samuel Camp, in the militia regiment commanded by Colonel Noadiah Hooker, which marched to Peekskill April 29, 1777, where the regiment continued for one month and twenty-two days, under General Erastus Wolcott.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH HURD* (1745-1778), of Woodbury, Connecticut, who served as a Corporal from July 9 to December 20, 1775, in the company of Captain Nathaniel Tuttle, in the 7th regi-

ment, Colonel Charles Webb, which was stationed at various points along the sound until September 14th, and then on requisition from Washington ordered to the Boston camps, where it was assigned to General Sullivan's brigade at the left of the besieging line and there remained until expiration of time of service. He again enlisted April 16, 1777, and served as a Corporal in the company of Captain Nathan Stoddard, of Woodbury, in the 8th regiment, Connecticut Line, Colonel John Chandler, raised to serve through the war. Went into camp at Peekskill, and in the fall was ordered to Pennsylvania, where it was engaged at Germantown, with detachments at the defense of Fort Mifflin. The regiment wintered at Valley Forge, where Joseph Hurd died February 11, 1778.

Also, great-great-grandson of *AMASA MATTOON*.
[See *Mattoon, Burton Hamilton*.]

SWAIN, JOHN DEWELL.

(No. 922. Admitted March 5, 1894.) of Worcester, Massachusetts; private secretary; born at Norfolk, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *ASAHEL HUMPHREY* (1747-1827), of Norfolk, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 584.]

SWIFT, EDWARD STRONG.

(No. 1129. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; insurance; born at New Haven.

Great-great-great-grandson of *CALEB HOTCHKISS* (1711-1779), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 584.]

SWIFT, TALMADGE.

(No. 54. Admitted April 23, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Warren, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *HEMAN SWIFT* (1733-1814), of Cornwall, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 584.]

SWORDS, JOSEPH FORSYTH.

(No. 1029. Admitted July 5, 1895.) Of New York city; merchant; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of *FRANCIS DAWSON SWORDS* (1731-1800), of New Fairfield, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM BATTERSON* (1743-1815), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 585.]

TALCOTT, HART.

(No. 1442. Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Marlborough, Connecticut.

Grandson of *GAD TALCOTT* (1745-1830), of Hebron, Connecticut, who was a private in the 8th company, Captain John H. Wells, of the 12th regiment of militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Obadiah Horsford, which marched to Westchester in September, 1776, under Brigadier-General Gurdon Saltonstall.

TALCOTT, MARY KINGSBURY.

(No. 120. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-granddaughter of *ELIZUR TALCOTT* (1709-1797), of Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-granddaughter of *CHARLES SEMOUR* (1738-1802), of Hartford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-granddaughter of *EPHRAIM KINGSBURY* (1740-1826), of Norwich and Coventry, Connecticut.

Also, great-granddaughter of *GEORGE TALCOTT* (1755-1813), of Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-granddaughter of *ANDREW KINGSBURY* (1759-1837), of Hartford. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 586.]

TALCOTT, WILLIAM HART.

(No. 1477. Admitted Dec. 23, 1901.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Lebanon, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *GAD TALCOTT*. [See *Talcott, Hart.*]

TAYLOR, EDWARD.

(No. 1486. Admitted Feb. 3, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *MASON HOBART* (1752-1841), of Branford, Connecticut, who served for eight months from the spring of 1775, as a private in the company first commanded by Captain, afterwards Colonel, William Douglas, in the regiment first commanded by Colonel, afterwards General, David Wooster, being discharged in the Northern department November 28, 1775. He also served for four months in 1776, in the company of Captain Edward Brockway, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thompson. He also served three months from June, 1779, as a private in the company of Sergeant Baldwin, in Connecticut troops. He was engaged in the battles at St. Johns and at Kings Bridge. He was granted a pension.

*TAYLOR, HENRY WYLLYS.

(No. 194. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of the Humane Society of Connecticut; born at Mendon, New York. Died August 21, 1894.

Great-grandson of *MOSES ALLEN*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 383, and *obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.*]

TAYLOR, JAMES PALMER.

(No. 271. Admitted March 29, 1890). Of Hartford, Connecticut; cashier of the Charter Oak National Bank; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *ELDAD TAYLOR*, of Westfield, Massachusetts (1708-1777).

Also, great-grandson of *MATTHEW SMITH* (1740-1824), of East Haddam, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 587.]

TAYLOR, SAMUEL.

(No. 301. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of the Reverend *AARON KINNE* (1745-1824), of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 588.]

TAYLOR, THOMAS PORTER.

(No. 216. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Great-great-grandson of *ANDREW PORTER* (1743-1813), of Philadelphia. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 588.]

TAYLOR, WILLIAM OLIVER.

(No. 1222. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; banker; born at Saginaw, Michigan.

Great-grandson of *HENRY NEARING* (1758-1845), of Brookfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 588.]

THAYER, GEORGE BURTON.

(No. 729. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Vernon, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JEREMIAH IRONS*, of Gloucester, Rhode Island (1748-1840).

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *JOHN SAYLES* (1723-—), of Smithfield, Rhode Island. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 588.]

THOMAS, (MRS.) ANNA HILL.

(*No. 535. Admitted June 15, 1891.*) Of Boston, Massachusetts; wife of Joseph B. Thomas; born at Albany, New York.

Great-granddaughter of *EBENEZER HILL* (1742-1798), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 589.*]

THOMAS, EDGAR.

(*No. 884. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *JACOB POWLES* (1757-1837). [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 589.*]

***THOMPSON, CURTIS.**

(*No. 1287. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.*) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Trumbull, Connecticut. Died April 17, 1904.

Great-grandson of Captain *DAVID THOMPSON*.

Also, great-grandson of *NEHEMIAH CURTIS*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ZACHARIAH BLAKEMAN*. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 590, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

THOMPSON, GEORGE LEWIS.

(*No. 1180. Admitted Sept. 28, 1896.*) Of Brooklyn, New York; clergyman; born at Pitcher, New York.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC TRAIN* (1759-1843), of Adams, Massachusetts. [*See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 590.*]

THOMPSON, EDWARD FOOTE.

(*No. 1557. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.*) Of East Haven, Connecticut; county commissioner; born at East Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH BRADLEY* (1759-1840), of East Haven, Connecticut, who served from August 28 to December 12, 1780, in the 6th regiment, Connecticut line, under Colonel Return

Jonathan Meigs, which was stationed on the Hudson. He also served from April 4 to August 1, 1781, in the company of state guards stationed at New Haven, under command of Captain William Van Deursen, for which service he received a pension.

*THOMPSON, ISAAC WALTER.

(No. 413. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Of New London, Connecticut; town clerk and registrar; born at New London. Died May 24, 1902.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant *WILLIAM THOMPSON*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 591, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

THOMPSON, JAMES WILCOX.

(No. 1013. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Stamford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *DAVID THOMPSON, Jr.* (1749-1817), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 591.]

THOMPSON, RHODA AUGUSTA.

(No. 730. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; born at Woodstock, New York.

Daughter of *THADDEUS THOMPSON* (1762-1829), of Bethany and Woodbridge, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 591.]

THOMPSON, SHERWOOD STRATTON.

(No. 460. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *JEDUTHAN THOMPSON* (—-1779), of West Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 592.]

THOMSON, ARTHUR CECIL.

(No. 731. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Brookline, Massachusetts; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELIJAH LEWIS* (1751-1834), of Farmington, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 592.]

TILDEN, ROY EARNEST.

(No. 1633. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of West Haven, Connecticut; physician; born at Coshocton, Ohio.

Great-great-grandson of *DANIEL TILDEN* (1743-1833), of Lebanon, Connecticut, who served as Captain of a company from the town of Lebanon on the Lexington alarm April 19, 1775. He was commissioned May 1, 1775, Lieutenant of the 6th company, commanded by Captain James Clark, of the 3d regiment, commanded by Colonel Putnam, raised on the first call for troops, which marched by companies to camps around Boston, was stationed during the siege at Putnam Center division, at Cambridge, until expiration of term of service December 18, 1775. He continued in the service as Captain from January 1, 1776, and served as Adjutant of the 20th Continental regiment commanded by Colonel John Durkee, successor to Colonel Arnold, which marched from Boston to New York in April, 1776; was stationed at Bergen Heights and Paulus Hook, being later ordered to Fort Lee, and accompanied Washington on the retreat through New Jersey; engaged at the battle of Trenton December 25, 1776, and in part at Princeton January 3, 1777. From April, 1777, to July 4, 1777, he served as Captain in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Chapman. From March, 1778, to January 1, 1779, he was a Captain in the battalion commanded by Colonel Samuel McClellan, which served in Tyler's brigade, under Sullivan, in Rhode Island. He also served from March, 1779, to February 14, 1780, as Captain in the regiment commanded by Colonel Lewis Wells. He was a pensioner.

TILESTON, HENRY MELLUS.

(No. 1423. Admitted July 16, 1900.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; purchasing agent; born at San Gabriel, California.

Great-grandson of *EZEKIEL TILESTON* (1731—), of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who served as a private in the company of Captain Ebenezer Withington, which marched on the Lexington alarm April 19, 1775. He again enlisted May 25, 1775, as a private in the company of Captain George Gould, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent, and served for several months. In March, 1776, he served in the company of Captain John Robinson, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Gill, in guarding the shores at the mouth of the Milton river and in guarding the lines near Dorchester Heights.

TODD, MILO APOLLOS.

(No. 1130. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; life insurance; born at North Branford, Connecticut.

Grandson of *THELUS TODD* (1763-1846), of Wallingford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 592.]

TOLLES, CHARLES LEVI.

(No. 572. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *CLARK TOLLES* (1758-1832), of New Haven, Connecticut; died Wethersfield, Vermont. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 593.]

TOQUET, BENJAMIN HONORÉ.

(No. 1165. Admitted July 13, 1896.) Of Westport, Connecticut; teacher; born at the City of New York.

Great-grandson of *MATTHIAS ST. JOHN* (1732-1819), of New Canaan, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 593.]

TOWNSEND, JOHN WEBSTER.

(No. 1564. Admitted April 6, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *JOHN TOWNSEND* (1749-1833), of New Haven, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company of Governor's Foot Guards from New Haven, commanded by Benedict Arnold, on the Lexington alarm, 1775. He also served among the defenders of New Haven at the time of the invasion by the British in 1779, and was taken prisoner.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH HENDLEY.

(No. 437. Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; physician; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *JOHN TOWNSEND* (1749-1833), of New Haven, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JAMES KIERSTED MANSFIELD*, of New Haven, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM HENDLEY*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 593.]

TRACY, DAVID WALLACE.

(No. 660. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at Windsor, Vermont.

Great-grandson of *MANASSAH CADY* (1758-1833), of Killingly, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 594.]

TRACY, LEMUEL HOWARD.

(No. 661. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *MANASSAH CADY*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 594.]

TREADWELL, JOHN PRIME.

(No. 634. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of *ELIPHALET LOCKWOOD* (1741-1814), of Norwalk, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 594.]

TREAT, ARTHUR BARNES.

(No. 1068. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; builder; born at Orange, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JONATHAN BARNES* (1760-—), of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 595.]

TROWBRIDGE, FRANCIS BACON.

(No. 406. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *HENRY CHAMPION, Sr.* (1723-1797), of Colchester, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *EPAPHRODITUS CHAMPION* (1756-1834), of East Haddam, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ASA BACON* (1734-1819), of Canterbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *RULOFF DUTCHER* (1738-1803), of Salisbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *RUTHERFORD TROWBRIDGE* (1744-1825), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 595.]

TROWBRIDGE, RUTHERFORD.

(No. 1223. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *RUTHERFORD TROWBRIDGE* (1744-1825), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 595.]

*TROWBRIDGE, THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

(No. 1069. Admitted Oct. 15, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; retired merchant; born at New Haven. Died October 25, 1898.

Great-grandson of *RUTHERFORD TROWBRIDGE*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 519, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

TRUBEE, DAVID.

(No. 1166. Admitted June 8, 1896.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; bank president; born at Fairfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH CURTIS, 3d* (1721-1801), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 596.]

*TRUBEE, SAMUEL CURTISS.

(No. 1167. Admitted June 8, 1896.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; savings bank president; born at Fairfield, Connecticut. Died December 14, 1900.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH CURTIS, 3d*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 596, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

TRUMBULL, JONATHAN.

(No. 18. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; librarian; born at Norwich.

Great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN TRUMBULL* (1710-1785), of Lebanon, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *PHILIP TURNER* (1740-1815), of Norwich, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 596.]

TRUMBULL, THOMAS BRINCKERHOFF.

(No. 1498. Admitted April 15, 1902.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN TRUMBULL* (1710-1785), of Lebanon, Connecticut, Governor of Connecticut during the revolutionary war, and the only one of the twelve colonial governors holding office under the crown who chose to remain loyal to his native land rather than to his king.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, enclosed in a decorative oval border. The signature reads "Jon. Trumbull Gov." The "J" is capitalized and has a small "th" written above it. The "G" in "Gov." has a small "3" written above it. The entire name is written in a flowing, elegant hand.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *EPHRAIM BILL* (1719-1802), of New London, Connecticut, who superintended the building of a battery at Waterman's Point, and rendered other service.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *PHILIP TURNER*, of Norwich, Connecticut (1740-1815), present as Surgeon at the battle of Bunker Hill. At the October session in 1776, he was appointed by the General Assembly "Physician and Surgeon for the Connecticut troops in the Continental service," and director of hospital stores. Congress made him Surgeon-General of hospitals in the eastern department in 1777, and Hospital Physician and Surgeon in the army in 1780. He retired in 1781. In 1800 he was appointed Surgeon to the staff of the United States army and given the medical and surgical care of the troops at the fortifications in the harbor of New York.

Also, great-great-grandson of *DAVID TRUMBULL* (1752-1822), of Lebanon, Connecticut, who served in the state commissary department during the entire war. He had charge of the arms, ammunition and other military supplies which were purchased and delivered by him on order of the Council of Safety. The record shows his service to have been active and continuous. His widow was granted a pension.

TUCKER, CHARLES ARTHUR.

(*No. 732. Admitted April 19, 1892.*) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; teacher; born at Hartford, Vermont.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH TUCKER*, of Kingston, New Hampshire, and Norwich, Vermont (1753-1841).

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSHUA HAZEN*. [*See Year Book, 1897 9, p. 597.*]

TUCKER, GEORGE WHITE.

(*No. 1224. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.*) Of New Boston, Massachusetts; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of *JOHN TUCKER* (1748-1824), of Milton, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 597.]

***TURNER, CHARLES.**

(No. 310. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Birmingham, Alabama; attorney-at-law; born at New London, Connecticut. Died November 6, 1899.

Great-grandson of Captain *JOHN WILLIAMS*.

Also, great-grandson of *PETER COMSTOCK*.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELNATHAN PERKINS*.

Also, grandson of *HENRY MASON*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 598, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

***TURNER, ELISHA.**

(No. 334. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Torrington, Connecticut; retired from business; born at New London, Connecticut. Died September 14, 1900.

Grandson of *PETER COMSTOCK*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 598, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

TURNER, GEORGE SHERMAN.

(No. 1512. Admitted July 28, 1902.) Of Monroe, Connecticut; miller; born at Pawling, New York.

Great-grandson of *JOSHUA GRIFFITH* (1762-1818), of Pawling, New York, who in 1779 was a private in Captain Joel Mead's company, in the regiment of Dutchess County militia commanded by Colonel Henry Ludington.

TURNER, LUTHER GUITEAU.

(No. 308. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Torrington, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New London, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL BILLINGS* (1750-1802), of Pomfret, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *PETER COMSTOCK* (1733-1803), of New London, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of Captain *JOHN WILLIAMS* (1739-1781), of Groton, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *ELNATHAN PERKINS* (1744-1781).

Also, great-grandson of *HENRY MASON* (1759-1836), of New London, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 598.]

TUTTLE, BYRON.

(No. 1368. Admitted Feb. 22, 1899.) Of Plymouth, Connecticut; manufacturer, retired; born at Plymouth.

Grandson of *LEMUEL TUTTLE* (1760-1833), of Plymouth, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 599.]

TUTTLE, WILLIAM PIERSON.

(No. 1338. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; assistant postmaster; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *JOSHUA NEWHALL* (1755-1818), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 599.]

*TWICHELL, JAMES CARTER.

(No. 770. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; merchant; born at Southington, Connecticut. Died July 8, 1898.

Great-grandson of *ELIHU CARTER*.

Also, great-grandson of *ICHABOD CULPEPPER FRISBIE*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 522, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

TWISS, WALDO CLINTON.

(No. 771. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; real estate and lumber; born at Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.

Grandson of *JOSEPH TWISS* (1761-1842), of Cheshire and Meriden, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 599.]

TYLER, ALICE JANE.

(No. 733. Admitted April 19, 1892.) Of Essex, Connecticut; born at Essex.

Great-granddaughter of *ABRAHAM TYLER* (1734-1804), of Haddam, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 600.]

TYLER, AUGUSTUS CLEVELAND.

(No. 138. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of New London, Connecticut.

Grandson of *DANIEL TYLER* (1750-1832), of Brooklyn, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 600.]

TYLER, ROBERT SHIPMAN.

(No. 1030. Admitted July 5, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *OBADIAH JOHNSON*, of Canterbury, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL COIT* (1708-1792), of Preston, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *AARON FULLER* (1734-—), of Hampton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 600.]

*TYLER, SYLVANUS.

(No. 3. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Essex, Connecticut; born at East Haddam, Connecticut. Died June 9, 1889.

Grandson of *ABRAHAM TYLER*. [See *Year Book*, 1891, pp. 180, 189.]

UPHAM, CHARLES LESLIE.

(No. 885. Admitted May 10, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; merchant; born at Townshend, Vermont.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM UPHAM* (1738-1812), of Sturbridge, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 601.]

UPSON, ALBERT STEVENS.

(No. 1131. Admitted Feb. 3, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Wolcott, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL UPSON* (1737-1816), of Wolcott, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *ELISHA STEVENS* (1750-1813), of Glastonbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 601.]

UPSON, LYMAN ALLYN.

(No. 318. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Thompsonville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Westfield, Massachusetts.

Grandson of *SIMEON UPSON* (1760-—), of Southington, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *NATHAN ALLYN*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 602.]

UPSON, THERON.

(No. 1577. Admitted April 30, 1903.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance commissioner; born at Wolcott, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL UPSON* (1737-1816), of Wolcott, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company of Captain James Stoddard, under Colonel Noadiah Hooker, at Peekskill, from March 30 to May 16, 1777, and in October, 1777, was a Captain in the regiment of volunteers commanded by Major Woodruff; and in 1778 was a Captain in the 15th Connecticut regiment of militia. In 1779 he was a Captain in the company commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gad Stanley, which turned out to repel the invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779.

*VAN DEURSEN, WILLIAM WALTER.

(No. 123. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; bookkeeper. Died May 30, 1901.

Grandson of *WILLIAM VAN DEURSEN*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 602, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

VAN SLYKE, WILLIAM WEBSTER.

(No. 1339. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Chicago, Illinois; accountant; born at Little Falls, New York.

Great-grandson of *MOSES HALL* (1735-1812), of Stafford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 602.]

VEADER, DANIEL HICKS.

(No. 992. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; with Winchester Arms company; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL HICKS* (1757-1840), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 603.]

VIBBERT, HOWARD COOKE.

(No. 1272. Admitted June 7, 1897.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; retired; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM JUDD* (1743-1804), of Farmington, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *GAD STANLEY* (1735-1815), of New Britain, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 604.]

VIETS, CARL JAY.

(No. 635. Admitted Feb. 13, 1893.) Of New London, Connecticut; bookseller; born at East Granby, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *HEZEKIAH WADSWORTH* (1724-1810), of Farmington, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 605.]

VIETS, (MRS.) MARY COMSTOCK.

(No. 438. Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.) Of New London, Connecticut; born at East Lyme, Connecticut.

Great-granddaughter of *SETH SMITH*, of Lyme, Connecticut (1753-1840).

Also, great-great-granddaughter of *CAPTAIN PETER COMSTOCK*.

Also, great-great-granddaughter of *CAPTAIN MOSES WARREN*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 605.]

WADSWORTH, CLARENCE SEYMOUR.

(No. 1288. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; law student; born at New York city.

Great-great-grandson of *HEZEKIAH WADSWORTH* (1724-1810), of Farmington, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 605.]

*WADSWORTH, EDWARD.

(No. 69. Admitted April 20, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford. Died November 18, 1893.

Grandson of *JONATHAN WADSWORTH*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, pp. 392, 425.]

*WADSWORTH, PHILIP.

(No. 1186. Admitted Dec. 21, 1896.) Of Suffield, Connecticut; retired merchant; born at New Hartford, Connecticut. Died September 17, 1901.

Great-grandson of *HEZEKIAH WADSWORTH*. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 605, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1900-1903.]

WADSWORTH, ROBERT ANDERSON.

(No. 772. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *JONATHAN WADSWORTH* (1739-1777), of Hartford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 605.]

*WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG.

(No. 461. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born in New York city. Died September 23, 1894.

Great-grandson of *JOHN PHELPS*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, p. 392, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1895-6.]

***WAIT, JOHN TURNER.**

(No. 162. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; attorney-at-law; born at New London, Connecticut. Died April 21, 1899.

Grandson of Dr. *PHILIP TURNER*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 526, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

WAKELEE, GEORGE NEWELL.

(No. 1513. Admitted July 28, 1902.) Of Southbury, Connecticut; farmer; born at Southbury.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN BISHOP*, of Gunthwaite, New Hampshire, who served in the company of Jason Waite, in the New Hampshire regiment commanded by Colonel Cilley, in 1776. This regiment continued in service in 1777. In 1780 he appears to have been a private in the 3d company of the same regiment, and in 1781 he appears as a Sergeant in the company of Captain Josiah Monroe, in the 1st New Hampshire regiment.

WALKER, ELISHA HUBBELL.

(No. 1347. Admitted April 19, 1898.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; student; born at Stratford, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of *RICHARD HUBBELL* (1696-1787), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 606.]

***WALKER, JAMES.**

(No. 937. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; broker; born at Woodstock, Connecticut. Died August 15, 1895.

Great-grandson of *PHINEHAS WALKER*.

Also, grandson of *WILLARD CHILD*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, pp. 528, 598.]

WALKER, WILLIAM FRANCIS.

(No. 1226. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; treasurer savings bank; born at Mystic, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN WALKER* (1749-1809), of Hopkinton, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 607.]

WALLER, WILLIAM EDWARDS.

(No. 1340. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of Trumbull, Connecticut; farmer; born at New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *HEZEKIAH EDWARDS* (1761-1854), of Trumbull, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 607.]

WARD, FREDERICK SHERMAN.

(No. 1187. Admitted Dec. 21, 1896.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; insurance agent; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant *JAMES REYNOLDS* (1732-1818). See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 607).

WARD, HENRY CHAUNCEY.

(No. 1168. Admitted June 8, 1896.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; born at Middletown.

Great-grandson of *ABNER NEWTON* (1764-1852), of Durham, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 608.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *ROGER LOOMIS* (1732-1817), of Bolton, Connecticut, who served as a private from April 20, 1777, till the spring of 1780, in the company of Captain Abijah Savage, in one of the "additional" regiments ordered by Congress, which served in Rhode Island under the command of Colonel Henry Sherburne.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH LOOMIS* (1730-1802), of Bolton, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company of Captain Ozias Bissell, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Roger Enos, stationed on the Hudson, for three months in 1778.

WARD, JAMES AUSTIN.

(No. 1380. Admitted May 22, 1899.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Hartford.

Great great-grandson of Lieutenant *GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr.* (1737-1823), of Péquonnock (Windsor), Connecticut, who was a Lieutenant in the company of Captain John Harmon, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Erastus Wolcott, in service about Boston December, 1775, to February, 1776, during the reorganization of the Continental forces. The regiment formed part of the detachment that occupied Boston after the enemy evacuated the town. He was also 1st Lieutenant in the company of Captain Ozias Pettibone, in the battalion commanded by Colonel Samuel Mott, raised in June-July, 1776, to reinforce the army in the Northern department at Fort Ticonderoga and vicinity. In October, 1776, he was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the battalions then ordered raised, served in Colonel Bradley's regiment, and resigned in April, 1777.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SETH JOHNSON* (1749-—), of Middletown, Connecticut, who served as a private from May 6 to December 8, 1775, in the company of Captain, afterwards Major, Return Jonathan Meigs, in the 2d regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer, raised on the first call for troops April-May, 1775. It marched by companies to the camps about Boston and took post at Roxbury. Detachments served at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, and in Arnold's Quebec expedition, September-December. He also served in 1777 with the militia under General Gates to the Northward. In July, 1779, he served in the company of Captain Simeon Sheldon at Guilford and New Haven.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *JOHN SWETLAND* (1756-1812), of Somers, Connecticut, who, according to a diary kept by him, in the possession of the family, enlisted in May, 1777, in the company of Captain Charles Colton, of Springfield, in

the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel John Greaton, his company being stationed at Springfield guarding Continental stores till August, when it was ordered to join the regiment at Shoiks Island. The regiment was at Stillwater, at the battle of Saratoga, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. On May 1, 1777, he was appointed Fife Major. His term of service expired February 24, 1780. In 1781 he was a private in the company of Captain Somers, in the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Canfield, stationed at West Point.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN BIDWELL, Jr.* (1745-1811), of Bloomfield, Connecticut, who in 1775 served as a private in a company from Windsor. In August and September, 1776, he served as a private in a Windsor company in and about New York.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH WARD, Jr.* (1750-1834), of Middletown, Connecticut, who served from March 26 to May 5, 1777, in the company of Captain Abel Pettibone, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Belden, which was attached to Wolcott's brigade, stationed at Peekskill.

Also, great-great-grandson of *NOAH GRISWOLD, Jr.* (1746-1785), of Bloomfield, Connecticut, who in 1777 was a Sergeant in the 8th company, or train-band, in the 1st regiment of militia.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *NOAH GRISWOLD, Sr.*, who in 1777 was appointed one of a committee of the town of Windsor to supply necessaries to the families of soldiers.

*WARD, WATSON LAUREN.

(*No. 1350. Admitted May 10, 1898.*) Of Naugatuck, Connecticut; manufacturer, retired; born at Naugatuck. Died April 27, 1900.

Great-grandson of *CULPEPER HOADLEY*.

Also, great-grandson of *ABEL LINES*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9, p. 608, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.*]

WARD, WILLIAM.

(No. 662. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Naugatuck, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Grandson of *CULPEPER HOADLEY* (1764-1857), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 608.]

WARNER, EDGAR MORRIS.

(No. 369. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of Putnam, Connecticut; lawyer; judge of City Court; born at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *JOHN AVERY* (1738-1826), of Groton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 609.]

WARNER, HENRY ABIJAH.

(No. 1031. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Waterville, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JASON FENN* (1751-1819), of Plymouth, then Waterbury, Connecticut, who in 1775 was a Sergeant in the 8th company, Captain Phineas Porter, of the 1st Connecticut regiment, Colonel David Wooster, raised on the first call for troops in April-May, 1775. The regiment marched to New York and in the latter part of June encamped at Harlem, a detachment guarding the stock on Long Island during the summer. In September the regiment marched to the Northern Department and took part in the operations along Lakes George and Champlain, assisted in the reduction of St. Johns, in October, and was afterwards stationed in part at Montreal. He was discharged November 25, 1775. On July 4, 1776, he enlisted as a member of a company formed by the inhabitants of the society of Northbury in Waterbury, of which Jotham Curtis was Captain.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOHN WARNER* (1752-1830), of Plymouth, then Waterbury, Connecticut, who in 1781 was Captain of a company in the Connecticut state guards, in General Waterbury's brigade, which assisted in the defence of the seacoast.

WARNER, SAMUEL HARRIS.

(No. 1416. Admitted April 13, 1900.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Portland, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of *JOSHUA HEMPSTED* (1724-1806), of New London, Connecticut, who was a member of the First Alarm List company under Captain John Deshon, in the 3d regiment of militia, Colonel Jonathan Latimer, which was ordered September 4, 1782.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM HEMPSTED*, of New London, Connecticut, who was a Corporal in the first company of militia in New London County, under Captain John Hempsted, ordered for tower duty September 4, 1782.

WARREN, HERBERT CLEVELAND.

(No. 886. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; banker; born at Derby, Connecticut.

Great-great grandson of *SAMUEL PECK* (1736-1832), of Milford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 609.]

WARREN, JOSHUA RAYMOND.

(No. 1392. Admitted Sept. 19, 1899.) Of North Lyme, Connecticut; born at Lyme, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *MOSES WARREN, Sr.* (1725-1805), of Lyme, Connecticut, who was appointed by the Governor and council of safety Captain of the 2d company of the alarm list in the 3d regiment, and commissioned March 21, 1777.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH PECK*, of Lyme, Connecticut, who was 2d Lieutenant in the company of Captain Van Duersen, in General Waterbury's brigade, stationed at New Haven in 1781.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELISHA WAY*, who was a soldier and pensioner.

WARREN, TRACY BRONSON.

(No. 1070. Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; hotel keeper; born at Watertown, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *EDWARD WARREN* (1761-1814), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 610.]

WARREN, WILLIAM WATTS JONES.

(No. 993. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.) Of New York city; manufacturer; born at Lyme, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *MOSES WARREN* (1725-1805), of Lyme, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH PECK*.

Also, great-grandson of *ELISHA WAY*. (See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 610.)

WATERBURY, WILLIAM FERRIS.

(No. 1634. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Stamford, Connecticut; town clerk; born at Stamford.

Great-great-grandson of *ENOS WATERBURY* (1762-1846), of Stamford, Connecticut, who enlisted in June, 1779, and served as a private for nine months in the company of Captain Sylvanus Brown, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Mead. He also served from April 10, 1780, to January 1, 1781, in the company of Captain Reuben Scofield. He also served for nine months in 1781 in the company of Captain Charles Smith, for which service he received a pension.

WATSON, (MRS.) ALICE CHEEVER LYON.

(No. 590. Admitted Oct. 20, 1891.) Wife of General Thomas Lansdell Watson of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-granddaughter of *JAMES FRYE* (1710-1776), of Andover, Massachusetts.

Also, great-granddaughter of *FREDERICK FRYE* (1748-1826), of Andover, Massachusetts.

Also, granddaughter of *NEHEMIAH WEBB LYON* (1759-1860), of Fairfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 611.]

WATSON, THOMAS LANSDELL.

(No. 591. Admitted Oct. 20, 1891.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; banker; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER MERRITT* (1762-1826), of Redding and Huntington, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 611.]

WETHERBEE, WILLIAM STEARNS.

(No. 1637. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; assistant business manager Hospital for Insane; born at Claremont, New Hampshire.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL WETHERBEE* (1745-1825), of Charlestown, New Hampshire, who was 1st Lieutenant in the company of Captain Abel Walker, in the 16th regiment of militia, commanded by Colonel Benjamin Bellows, which marched March 15, 1776, serving in that regiment about four months. In July, 1776, he was appointed Captain of a Charlestown company in the regiment of Colonel Isaac Wyman, organized to join the Northern army. The muster rolls show that in November, 1776, he was stationed at Fort Independence, Ticonderoga, and had eighty-five men in his company.

WEAVER, ELISHA HARRIS.

(No. 1525. Admitted December 8, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; ship broker; born at Providence, Rhode Island.

Great-grandson of *CALEB WEAVER* (1754-1836), of Providence, Rhode Island, who served in 1778 in the company of Captain Joseph Springer, in the Rhode Island regiment commanded by Colonel John Topham. He also served in 1779 in the company of Captain Joseph Springer, in the same regiment. He also

served in 1781 in the company of Captain William Allen, in the 1st and 2d Rhode Island regiments consolidated, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Olney; and in the company of Captain Allen, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Christopher Green. He was granted a pension for three years service.

WEAVER, HENRY CLAY.

(No. 1260. Admitted April 20, 1897.) Of New London, Connecticut; insurance; born at New London.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC TURNER* (1754-1829), of New London, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of *MATTHEW TURNER* (1733-1824), of New London, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 611.]

WEBB, RODOLPHUS LOVEJOY.

(No. 292. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of West Hartford, Connecticut; superintendent of corporation; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM GRISWOLD* (1734-1806), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 612.]

WEBSTER, (MRS.) ELIZABETH SIZER.

(No. 637. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Chester, Massachusetts.

Granddaughter of *WILLIAM SIZER* (1746-1826), of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 612.]

WEED, HENRY HARRISON.

(No. 1342. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; foreman; born at Derby, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *LIVERUS HAWLEY* (1758-1819), of Brookfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 612.]

WEED, IRA DEWITT.

(No. 1341. Admitted Feb. 22, 1898.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *LIVERUS HAWLEY* (1758-1819), of Brookfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 613.]

WEEDEN, CLARENCE DEXTER.

(No. 1635. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Stamford, Connecticut; priest; born at New York city.

Great-great-grandson of *CHRISTOPHER WHIPPLE* (1754-1787), of North Providence, Rhode Island, who in July, 1780, was appointed by the General Assembly to receive recruits for North Providence. In May, 1781, he was appointed by the General Assembly Ensign of the artillery company, senior class, in the towns of North Providence and Johnston, the company being commanded by Captain Caleb Sheldon. In May, 1784, he was re-appointed Ensign in the company of Captain Israel Angell.

WELLES, EDWIN.

(No. 230. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Newington, Connecticut; farmer; born at Newington.

Grandson of *ROGER WELLES* (1753-1795), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 613.]

WELLES, EDWIN STANLEY.

(No. 1636. Admitted Feb. 8, 1904.) Of Newington, Connecticut; genealogist; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Great grandson of *ROGER WELLES*, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1753-1795), 2d Lieutenant, January 1, 1777, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Webb, and later by promotion, 1st Lieutenant and Captain. This regiment went into camp at Peekskill

in the spring of 1777, and served in the state of New York till the summer of 1778, when it marched to Rhode Island, and there took part in the battle of August 29, under General Sullivan, and was commended for its conduct. In 1781, Captain Welles was in command of a company, from the 3d Connecticut regiment, forming part of a body of picked troops placed under command of General Lafayette, for the express purpose of marching rapidly to Virginia to check Arnold's invasion, and, if possible, to effect his capture. This detachment remained in Virginia, almost constantly on the march, until Cornwallis took post at Yorktown in August. At the siege Lafayette's division held the post of honor on the right of the investing line. Captain Welles' company formed part of the column that stormed one of the enemy's redoubts on the night of October 14, 1781, and he was slightly wounded by a bayonet thrust in the leg. He remained in service until the fighting was ended. After the close of the war he was Brigadier-General of Connecticut militia. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Also, great-great-grandson of *MARTIN KELLOGG* (1718-1791), a 1st Lieutenant in the Wethersfield company commanded by Captain Chester, on the Lexington alarm. In 1777 he commanded a company in the 6th Connecticut militia.

WELLES, JAMES HOWARD.

(No. 370. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; banking; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL WELLES* (1731-1800), of Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Also, grandson of *SAMUEL WELLES, Jr.*, of Glastonbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 614.]

WELLES, JOHN N.

(No. 1071. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of Wethersfield, Connecticut; dentist; born at Wethersfield.

Great-grandson of *ROGER WELLES* (1753-1795), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 614.]

WELLS, ALBERT SAMUEL.

(No. 1432. Admitted Dec. 3, 1900.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Dummerston, Vermont.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS BETTERLY*, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who was a member of the company of Captain Lovell, in a Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Denny, for nine months from May 9, 1778, which served at Fishkill and other places on the Hudson.

*WELLS, OSMER BEACH.

(No. 888. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; boot and shoemaker; born at Bridgeport. Died August 6, 1899.

Grandson of *GIDEON WELLS*. [See *Year Book*, 1895-6, p. 533, and obituary, *Year Book*, 1897-9.]

WELLS, WILLIAM STITELER.

(No. 1592. Admitted July 6, 1903.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; coal merchant; born at Pottsgrove township, Pennsylvania.

Great-great-grandson of *HERMAN ULMSTEAD*—Ulmstadt—(1726-1806), who in 1777 was one of the Court-Martial Men in the 2d company, Captain William Lewis, of the 5th battalion Berks County militia of Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Jacob Weaver.

WESSELS, HENRY WALTON.

(No. 663. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Litchfield, Connecticut; insurance; born at New Milford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *AARON STRONG* (1736-1777), of Southampton, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 614.]

WETMORE, CHARLES EDWARD.

(No. 1289. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.) Of New Britain Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Britain.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL KNIGHT* (1744-1792), of Norwich, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 615.]

WHAPLES, MEIGS HEYWOOD.

(No. 4. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company; born at New Britain, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN MEIGS*, of Middletown, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 615.]

WHEELER, ELONZO STERNE.

(No. 1443. Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.) Of Westport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *AGUR WHEELER* (1755-1802), of Southbury, Connecticut, who served as a private from April, 1775, to August 25, 1775, in the company of Captain (afterwards Colonel) Benjamin Hinman of Woodbury, in the 4th Connecticut regiment, which marched to Ticonderoga upon the surprise of that point May 10th, to secure that place and Crown Point against re-capture. Upon the arrival of the regiment in June, Colonel Hinman assumed command until the arrival of General Schuyler. In August, 1776, he served in the company of Captain Elijah Hinman, in the 13th regiment of militia, which reached New York August 15.

Also, great-grandson of *ANTHONY SMITH* (1751-1838), of Waterbury (now Naugatuck), Connecticut, who enlisted at Waterbury, and served for eight and a half months as a private in the Connecticut troops, a portion of the time under Captain Phineas Porter. He was granted a pension, as was also his widow, for this service.

*WHEELER, JOSEPH KELLOGG.

(No. 462. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Bloomfield, Connecticut. Died October 10, 1894.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL KELLOGG*. [See *Year Book, 1893-4*, p. 399, and obituary, *Year Book, 1895-6*.]

WHIPPLE, DURAND.

(No. 1273. Admitted June 7, 1897.) Of Little Rock, Arkansas; lawyer; born at Little Rock.

Great-grandson of *SHADRACH DODGE* (1762-1849), of Beverly, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JOSIAH DODGE*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 616.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *SHADRACH JOHNSON* (1764-—), of Hartford, Connecticut, who served for three years as a soldier in the Connecticut troops, a part of the time as a private in the company of Captain Hopkins, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Webb, for which service his widow was granted a pension.

WHITE, HERBERT HUMPHREY.

(No. 791. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; assistant cashier of the Phoenix National Bank; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL COLTON* (1754-1823), of Stafford and Bloomfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 616.]

WHITING, EZRA.

(No. 212. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Stratford, Connecticut; butcher; born at Stratford.

Grandson of *STILES JUDSON* (1752-1834), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 617.]

Also, great-grandson of *SAMUEL WHITING* (1720-1803), of Stratford, Connecticut, who prior to the Revolutionary war had been commissioned as

Ensign, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, and served in the French and Indian wars. Prior to May 1, 1775, he was Captain of the 2d company of the 5th Connecticut regiment, and on May 1, 1775, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment, then commanded by Colonel David Waterbury. It marched to New York and in June encamped at Harlem, being afterwards sent to the Northern Department. In October, 1776, he was appointed Colonel of the 4th regiment of militia, succeeding Colonel Gold Selleck Silliman, promoted to be Brigadier-General, and in November, 1776, he was appointed by the General Assembly, Colonel of the 1st battalion, being one of four battalions raised to join the Continental army near New York. The battalions remained in part on the Westchester border, under General Wooster, and part went to Rhode Island, serving under General Spencer. In October, 1777, his regiment was stationed at Fishkill. He continued in service through the war.

WHITNEY, ELI.

(No. 371. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; president New Haven Water Company; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *PIERREPONT EDWARDS* (1750-1826), of New Haven, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 617.]

WHITTEMORE, HARRIS.

(No. 1274. Admitted June 7, 1897.) Of Naugatuck, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Naugatuck.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL LEWIS* (1718-1788), of Waterbury, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 617.]

WHITTLESEY, GRANVILLE.

(No. 1169. Admitted July 13, 1896.) Of New York city; attorney-at-law; born at Danbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOHN WHITTLESEY* (1741-1802), of New Preston, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 618.]

***WHITTLESEY, HEMAN ALONZO.**

(No. 274. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Newington, Connecticut; farmer; born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Died November 22, 1902.

Great-grandson of *MARTIN KELLOGG*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 618, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

WHITTLESEY, HEMAN CHARLES.

(No. 1275. Admitted June 7, 1897.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Newington, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *MARTIN KELLOGG* (1718-1791), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 618.]

WICKHAM, ALMERON WILLIAM.

(No. 1411. Admitted Feb. 19, 1900.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; paper maker; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *DAVID CULVER* (1709-1790), of New London, Connecticut, who served for two years as a Sergeant in the company of Captain John Harmon, in the 4th regiment Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel John Durkee, which went into camp at Peekskill in the spring of 1777; was ordered in September to join Washington's army in Pennsylvania, and marched in the Connecticut brigade under General McDougall. It was engaged at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777; was later assigned to Varnum's brigade, a detachment assisting the defence of Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware, where several were killed and wounded; wintered at Valley Forge, and the following June was engaged at the

battle of Monmouth. It was afterwards with the main army at White Plains, and went into winter quarters at Redding. In the campaign of 1779 the regiment was engaged in the movements on the east side of the Hudson, and took part in the storming of Stony Point, July 15. It wintered at Morristown, 1779-1780.

WICKHAM, CLARENCE HORACE.

(No. 1412. Admitted Feb. 19, 1900.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of DAVID CULVER. [See Wickham, Almeron William.]

*WILCOX, DWIGHT PARKER.

(No. 1132. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Meriden. Died September, 1900.

Great-grandson of STEPHEN PARKER [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 619, and obituary, Year Book, 1900-1903.]

WILCOX, WILLIAM WALTER, JR.

(No. 1189. Admitted Dec. 21, 1896.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Middletown.

Great-great-grandson of DANIEL SHEPARD, Jr. (1755-1850), of Chatham, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 619.]

WILCOXSON, ALBERT.

(No. 59. Admitted April 25, 1889.) Of Stratford, Connecticut; surveyor; born at Stratford.

Grandson of EPHRAIM J. WILCOXSON (1761-1838), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 619.]

WILDMAN, LEONARD DELACOUR.

(No. 1016. Admitted April 19, 1892.) Of Danbury, Connecticut; mechanical engineer; born at Danbury.

Great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL CANFIELD* (1726-1789), of New Milford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 619.]

WILEY, JAMES ALLEN.

(No. 344. Admitted June 5, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL WILEY* (1729-1822), of Reading, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 620.]

***WILEY, WILLIAM HENRY.**

(No. 291. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at South Reading, Massachusetts. Died November 4, 1892.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL WILEY*. [See *Year Book*, 1893-4, pp. 401, 412.]

WILLIAMS, AARON WHITE COOK.

(No. 484. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of Captain *JOEL WHITE* (1705-1789), of Bolton, Connecticut. [See *Year Book*, 1897-9, p. 620.]

WILLIAMS, CHARLES FISH.

(No. 1391. Admitted Sept. 19, 1899.) Of Thomaston, Connecticut; druggist; born at Groton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Ensign *EBENEZER AVERY* (1747-1828), of Groton, Connecticut, who went into Fort Griswold early in the morning of September 6, 1781, he then holding the position of Ensign, and took an active part in the preparations for defence. He was severely wounded by a shot in the neck, and with other wounded was taken down the hill in a wagon to his house. He recovered, but with the loss of hearing. He was a pensioner.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES HENRY.

(No. 1401. Admitted Dec. 11, 1899.) Of Thomaston, Connecticut; druggist; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *EBENEZER AVERY*. [See *Williams, Charles Fish.*]

WILLIAMS, CHARLES MERRIAM.

(No. 1444. Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; superintendent Connecticut School for Boys; born at Rocky Hill, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELIEL WILLIAMS* (1746-1819), of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who was a Corporal in the company of Captain John Chester, which marched from Wethersfield on the Lexington alarm.

Also, great-great-grandson of Captain *ELIAS WILLIAMS* (1718-1798), of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who was appointed prior to the war, Lieutenant, and afterwards Captain of the 9th company or train-band of the 6th regiment of militia, and continued as such officer after the commencement of hostilities and as late as 1777. Prior to this, in June, 1774, he was appointed, at a meeting held in a brick meeting house at Wethersfield, one of a committee to receive and send to Boston contributions for relief of distress caused by the Boston Port Bill. On December 12, 1774, he was one of a committee appointed under the "articles of association" adopted by the Continental Congress, to have in surveillance persons suspected of being friendly to the English cause; and in 1778-1779 was appointed a justice of the peace by the General Assembly.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES STEWART.

(No. 1265. Admitted May 10, 1897.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; wholesale druggist; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH BAKER*, M. D. (1748-1804), of Brooklyn, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 620.]

WILLIAMS, DAVID WILLARD.

(No. 1247. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of Glastonbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Glastonbury.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH BAKER, M. D. (1748-1804), of Brooklyn, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 620.]

WILLIAMS, FRANK BACKUS.

(No. 744. Admitted Jan. 26, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Great-great-grandson of ANDREW BACKUS (1733-1796), of Plainfield, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 621.]

WILLIAMS, GEORGE.

(No. 263. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Danbury, Connecticut; born at Bethel, Connecticut.

Grandson of CLEMENT FAIRCHILD (1764-—), of Taunton, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 621.]

WILLIAMS, GEORGE CLINTON FAIRCHILD.

(No. 265. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Cheshire, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of CLEMENT FAIRCHILD (1764-—), of Taunton, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 621.]

WILLIAMS, GEORGE GOODWIN.

(No. 495. Admitted May 4, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH BAKER, M. D. (1748-1804), of Brooklyn, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 621.]

WILLIAMS, HARRY ROBERTS.

(No. 1228. Admitted Feb. 8, 1897.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; solicitor of patents; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of Captain *ELIAS WILLIAMS* (1718-1798), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 621.]

WILLIAMS, JAMES BAKER.

(No. 638. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of Glastonbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Lebanon, Connecticut.

Grandson of *JOSEPH BAKER*, M. D. (1748-1804), of Brooklyn, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 622.]

WILLIAMS, JAMES STODDARD.

No. 1245. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of Glastonbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Glastonbury.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH BAKER*, M. D. (1748-1804), of Brooklyn, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 622.]

WILLIAMS, PHILIP KEENEY.

(No. 1266. Admitted May 10, 1897.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH BAKER*, M. D. (1748-1804), of Brooklyn, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 622.]

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL HUBBARD.

(No. 1246. Admitted Feb. 22, 1897.) Of Glastonbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Glastonbury,

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH BAKER*, M. D. (1748-1804), of Brooklyn, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 622.]

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL PORTER.

(No. 1267. Admitted May 10, 1897.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *JOSEPH BAKER*, M. D. (1748-1804), of Brooklyn, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 622.]

WILSON, GEORGE WILLIAM.

(No. 1072. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clothier; born at Lee, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *CHARLES COLTON* (1724-1809), of Springfield, Massachusetts. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 623.]

*WILSON, GROVE HERRICK.

(No. 773. Admitted Jan. 26, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; physician; born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Died January 10, 1902.

Grandson of *DANIEL HERRICK*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 623, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

WILSON, OLIVER EUGENE.

(No. 1032. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; insurance; born at Harwinton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *PHINEAS GRISWOLD* (1750-—), of Windsor, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 623.]

*WOODBRIDGE, JAMES E.

(No. 287. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Collinsville, Connecticut; born at Simsbury, Connecticut. Died January 2, 1891.

Great-grandson of *THEOPHILUS WOODBRIDGE*. [See *Year Book, 1891*, pp. 187, 197.]

WOODRUFF, ROLLIN SIMMONS.

(No. 1499. Admitted April 15, 1902.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Rochester, New York.

Great-grandson of *JOHN BROWN* (1760-1837), of Coventry, Connecticut (afterwards of Jefferson, Ohio), who enlisted in May, 1777, and served for three years as a private, a portion of the time in the company of Captain Thomas Abby, in the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Samuel Wyllys, which went into camp at Peekskill, and began the

construction of permanent works there, among them Fort Wyllys, named after the Colonel of the regiment. In the summer of 1778 the regiment was with Washington and the main army at White Plains. Wintered 1778-9 at Redding. In the summer of 1779 served under General Heath, on the Hudson. He was transferred to the company of Captain Henry Champion, which was detached to Colonel R. J. Meigs' light regiment, and engaged in storming Stony Point July 15, 1779. The regiment wintered 1779-80 at Morristown, New Jersey, and served on the outposts, and in the summer of 1780 on the Hudson. He was granted a pension, as was also his widow, for this service.

WOODRUFF, WILLIAM THOMAS.

(No. 1558. Admitted Feb. 21, 1903.) Of Thomaston, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Thomaston.

Great-grandson of *WILLIAM ANDREWS, Jr.* (1745-1824), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who was appointed April 15, 1776, Ensign in the company of Captain David Smith, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Elmore, in camp at Burnetsfield (German Flats) until the spring of 1777. In August, 1777, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the company of Captain David Smith, in the 8th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel John Chandler, which was ordered to Pennsylvania in September, under General McDougall, fought at Germantown and in the defence of Fort Mifflin; wintered at Valley Forge 1777-1778. He resigned March 27, 1778. For this service he received a pension.

WOODWARD, HENRY.

(No. 246. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; druggist; born at Middletown.

Grandson of *JOHN PRATT* (1753-1824), of Hartford, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *SHUBAL GRISWOLD* (1724-1807), of Torrington, Connecticut. [See Year Book, 1897-9, p. 624.]

WOODWARD, JOSEPH GURLEY.

(No. 132. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; stock broker; born at Willimantic, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JOSEPH WOODWARD* (1726-1814), of Ashford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 625.]

*WOODWARD, RUSSELL GARDNER.

(No. 1290. Admitted Oct. 26, 1897.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; machinist; born at Dresden, Maine. Died November 1, 1900.

Grandson of *SAMUEL WOODWARD*.

Also, grandson of *JONAS MUZZY*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 625, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

WOODWORTH, HENRY LEROY.

(No. 890. Admitted Oct. 17, 1893.) Of South Norwalk, Connecticut; flagman on railroad; born at Suffield, Connecticut.

Grandson of *WILLIAM BURNS* (1760-1820), of Coventry, Connecticut; born in England. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 626.]

*WOOSTER, HENRY READ.

(No. 190. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Deep River, Connecticut; treasurer of the Deep River Savings Bank; born at Deep River. Died November 3, 1900.

Great-grandson of *REYNOLDS WEBB*. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 626, and obituary, *Year Book, 1900-1903*.]

*WOOSTER, IRA BEEBE.

(No. 891. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; cutler; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut. Died December 11, 1897.

Grandson of *WALTER WOOSTER*. [See *Year Book, 1895-6*, p. 541, and obituary, *Year Book, 1897-9*.]

WORDIN, THOMAS COOK.

(No. 574. Admitted Oct. 14, 1891.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; banking; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM WORDIN* (1734-1808), of Stratford, Connecticut.

Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM WORDIN, Jr.* (1759-1814), of Stratford, Connecticut. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 626.]

Also, great-grandson of *JESSE LEAVENWORTH* (1741-1824), of Waterbury and New Haven, Connecticut, who in 1760 served in the French and Indian wars, and who in 1775 was a Lieutenant in the company of Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, which turned out, under Captain Benedict Arnold, upon the Lexington alarm April 19. In the spring and summer of 1777 he served as a Captain, stationed at Fort Ticonderoga, where he remained up to the time the fort was abandoned by General St. Clair.

WRIGHT, ASAHEL JOHNSON.

(No. 1460. Admitted May 10, 1901.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk to state board of education; born at Foster, Rhode Island.

Great-grandson of *JAMES WELLS* (1734-1823), of Scituate, afterwards Foster, Rhode Island, who at the session of the General Assembly held on the first Monday of May, 1776, was appointed Lieutenant of the 6th company of the Scituate militia, of which Stephen Sheldon was Captain. He was afterwards appointed at the May session, 1778, Lieutenant of the 6th company of Scituate militia, of which William Howard was Captain, and was re-appointed at the sessions held in May, 1779, in February, 1780, in June, 1780, and in May, 1781, Lieutenant in the same company under the same captain. In May, 1784, he was appointed Lieutenant of the 3d company of the Foster militia, of which William Howard was Captain, and was subsequently re-appointed.

WRIGHT, ERVIS ELGIN.

(No. 1445. Admitted Feb. 11, 1901.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; contractor; born at Hartland, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *EPHRAIM WRIGHT* (1735-1808), of Hartland, Connecticut, who enlisted March 31, 1781, in the company of Captain Matthew Smith, which was part of a battalion under command of Brigadier-General David Waterbury, which was raised for the defence of the post at Horse Neck and places adjacent. In July it joined Washington while he was encamped at Philipsburg, and for sometime after was under Heath on the Westchester line.

WRIGHT, OTIS OLNEY.

(No. 1461. Admitted May 10, 1901.) Of Sandy Hook, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Scituate, Rhode Island.

Great-grandson of *JAMES WELLS* (—).
(See *Wright, Asahel Johnson*).

WRIGHT, WILLIAM ALVIN.

(No. 408. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; attorney-at-law; born at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Great-grandson of *STEPHEN WRIGHT* (1764-—), of Ludlow, Vermont. [See *Year Book, 1897-9*, p. 627.]

YORK, SAMUEL ALBERT.

(No. 1466. Admitted June 10, 1901.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of *THOMAS GILBERT* (1755-1847), of Stratford, Connecticut, who was a Corporal in the company of Captain John Stevens, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Charles Burrall, which was raised to serve in the Northern Department under General Schuyler. In 1776 it reinforced the troops besieging Quebec, under Arnold and Wooster, and after the retreat from that position was stationed at Ticonderoga. Captain Stevens' company was engaged in the affair at the Cedars on May 19, 1776, and nearly all were made prisoners.



IN MEMORIAM.

PREPARED BY HENRY ROGER JONES, NECROLOGIST.

JEREMIAH MERVIN ALLEN.

Jeremiah Mervin Allen, president of The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, was born at Enfield, Connecticut, May 18, 1833, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, December 28, 1903.

He attended the primary schools at Enfield until he was twelve years old, when he entered the school conducted by the Reverend Doctor Lawton at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, where he studied for two years, after which he spent four years at Westfield Academy, leaving there in 1851. For four years thereafter he was a teacher at Enfield and at Ellington, Connecticut. From his youth he devoted much time to practical work with a microscope and telescope and to study of matters relating to both civil and mechanical engineering. In 1855 he came to Hartford and became steward and assistant at the American School for the Deaf and Dumb, retaining this position ten years. In 1865 he became general agent and adjuster of The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, from which position he was called to fill a similar one with The Security Fire Insurance Company in New York. On October 1, 1867, he was elected president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. At first the office of this company was a little room in the building of the Hartford Trust Company, and the development of its business to its present large proportions was Mr. Allen's life work. At the outset he was president, general agent and nearly everything that there was to the company, doing much of the traveling and soliciting himself. In 1867 he began the publication of *The Locomotive*, a journal intended primarily to explain in detail the causes and character of specific boiler explosions, but which was afterwards enlarged in scope so that it now treats of many matters of current technical and scientific interest. In 1888, upon the organization of the Hartford Board of Trade, he was elected president, a position which he retained until 1898.

He was a non-resident lecturer at Sibley College, Cornell University, and a member of several literary and scientific societies. He was vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association, a director of the Connecticut River Banking Company, of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, The Security Company, and of the Capewell Horse Nail Company, and likewise trustee of the Retreat for the Insane, the Society for Savings and the Hartford Theological Seminary.

Generous to a fault, he was the personal friend of every employee, to whom he preached the gospel of hopefulness.

He joined this Society February 4, 1890, as a descendant of Moses Allen, a private soldier.

[Contributed by Frank B. Gay.]

FREDERICK SANFORD ATWATER.

Frederick Sanford Atwater was born in Newton, Iowa, September 24, 1871, and died at New Haven, May 4, 1901.

Upon the death of his mother, when he was but a few weeks old, he was brought to this city, and afterwards resided with his grandmother, Mrs. Abram Sanford, at 291 George street. Owing to delicate health, which rendered it unadvisable for him to attend the public schools, his education was derived from private tutors. This physical disability rendered it likewise unwise for him to engage in any active business, and he devoted his time chiefly to study and recreation. He was fond of everything that pertained to art and history, and while not a professional writer, often contributed articles of a historical character to our local press.

He was a life member of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, in which he took a deep interest, and a regular attendant of the Center Church. Of a genial and kindly nature, he was warmly attached to his friends and devoted to his home and those of his own kin.

He joined this Society January 24, 1898, as a descendant of Amos Atwater, of Bethany, Connecticut, a private soldier in 1776; and of Elihu Sanford, of Bethany, who served as Corporal and Sergeant for six years.

[Contributed by Howard C. Vibbert.]

NATHAN BABCOCK.

Nathan Babcock was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, November 19, 1824, and died at his home in that city May 31, 1902, after a short illness.

Certain of his ancestors came over in the Mayflower and were the first white settlers in Westerly. Until he was fifteen years of age he lived with his grandparents, then returning to his home and attending school for two winters. In May, 1842, he went to Warwick, where he learned the machinist trade, and in April, 1885, entered into partnership with Calvert B. Cottrell under the name of Cottrell & Babcock, for the purpose of manufacturing printing presses. In 1880 he sold out his interest and started the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at New London. His efforts in this business were entirely successful and the Babcock Press has a well merited place in the printing world. A resident of Westerly for nearly half a century, he was for the greater part of this time actively identified with its growth and welfare. He was ever ready to aid those in need and to assist his fellow citizens in protecting public interests.

He joined this Society February 13, 1892, as a descendant of Daniel Babcock, of Westerly, a private soldier.

[Contributed by James H. Stivers.]

THOMAS BACKUS.

Thomas Backus was born at Brooklyn, Connecticut, October 9, 1822, and died at Providence, Rhode Island, August 13, 1902.

He was educated at the Friends School in Providence, Rhode Island, and afterwards became for a time a clerk with Tiffany & Company, New York. Subsequently he conducted a dry goods store at Danielson, Connecticut, and later on was for several years a clerk for L. M. Dean, of North Woodstock, a carriage manufacturer. He was a member of the Congregational church, and in politics a republican, although he never sought for a public position.

He joined this Society September 15, 1891, as a descendant of Andrew Backus, of Plainfield, Connecticut, who was a Captain and Major in the Connecticut troops.

[Contributed by Mrs. Susan B. Ely.]

SAMUEL SHERMAN BANKS.

Samuel Sherman Banks was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, September 5, 1857, and died there November 19, 1903.

Upon receiving his education he entered the insurance business, which he followed to the time of his death. He was for many years fire commissioner of the city of Bridgeport, and a member and vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church. Of a quiet and re-

tiring disposition, he cared little for society or politics, but had the entire confidence and respect of the community in which he lived.

He joined this society February 12, 1894, as a descendant of Hezekiah Banks, of Easton, Connecticut, a private soldier.

[Contributed by Charles B. Buckingham.]

CHARLES COFFIN BARKER.

Charles Coffin Barker was born at Wakefield, New Hampshire, June 4, 1838, and died suddenly at Meriden, Connecticut, November 30, 1901. He studied dentistry, and for the last thirty years of his life resided and practiced in Meriden, where he was one of the leading members of that profession, having for several years been president of the State Dental Association. He was greatly interested in music, and for some time was leader of the choir of the Main street Baptist church, and when "Father Kemp's Old Folks" concert company was organized he made a tour of the country with this organization. In later years he was in religion a Second Adventist and a licensed preacher of that denomination.

Of refined tastes and a studious nature, with broad-minded views on all subjects of public interest, he was respected by all who knew him.

He joined this Society February 22, 1893, as a descendant of Samuel Barker, of Rowley, Massachusetts, a private soldier in the 9th Massachusetts regiment, who was at one time detailed for personal service to General Washington.

[Contributed by Eli C. Birdsey.]

THOMAS ATTWATER BARNES.

Thomas Attwater Barnes was born at New Haven January 13, 1848, and died at Los Angeles, while on a trip to California, January 27, 1902.

He was educated in the schools of New Haven and Russell's Military Institute, and at the age of twenty-one entered the wholesale grocery business conducted by his father, the firm name then adopted being Amos F. Barnes & Son, the business being continued until 1875.

He assisted in organizing the New Haven Trust Company, of which he was president. He was also president of the Kidder Motor Vehicle Company, first vice president of the First National Bank, a director of the New Haven Gas Light Company, the Security Insurance Company and of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, and a trustee of the Connecticut Savings

Bank. He took a keen interest in city affairs, public, commercial and social. He was a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Quinnipiack and Ansantawae Clubs and the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, in which latter body he was elected a director in 1877, serving till 1883, when he was elected corresponding secretary, in which capacity he served till March 25, 1891, when he was elected vice president, and the next year president, being re-elected in 1893.

An important service rendered the state was in connection with the committee on state receipts and expenditures, appointed in 1897, of which he was chairman, and which reported to the General Assembly in 1899, which report was taken as a basis for the present system of making specific appropriations for the several state departments.

At the age of twenty he joined the New Haven Grays, with which company he served for several years, and was afterwards a member of the veteran association. He was later a staff officer with the rank of Major.

In politics he was a republican, and in 1897 was elected a member of the legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on banks. He had also served as a member of the councilmen and as an alderman from the eighth ward. Although cut off in the prime of life, he had already established a reputation for integrity and business energy, and had accomplished as much as many men who live to a much greater age.

He joined this Society December 16, 1895, as a descendant of Jonathan Barnes, of Middletown, a private in a Connecticut regiment.

[Contributed by the Registrar.]

NATHAN DENISON BATES.

Nathan Denison Bates was born at Griswold, Connecticut, November 13, 1829, and died at his home in Preston, Connecticut, February 19, 1903. Acquiring his education in the district schools, at the age of sixteen he started out to make his own living, and for a while was employed in running a stationary engine at Westerly, Rhode Island. He afterwards learned the trade of a machinist and was later employed as fireman on the steam ferry which conveyed railroad cars across the Connecticut river; afterwards serving on the "Agawam," plying between Sag Harbor and Greenport, having secured a United States license as engineer early in 1854. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed chief engineer of the United States Navy and served on the steamship

"Hetsel," the "Hatteras," the monitor "Nantucket," the steamship "Dawn," and the prize ship "Princess Royal," his last period of service being at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Leaving the navy in 1864, he entered the mercantile business, in which he continued until the spring of 1878. In politics he was a democrat, and in 1877 was elected sheriff of New London County, which office he held from 1878 to 1881, having previously held the offices of constable, selectman, justice of the peace, and having represented his town in the General Assembly. From 1874 to 1877 he was county commissioner, and in 1886 was appointed by President Cleveland United States marshal for the district of Connecticut, which position he ably filled for four years. He also served in the state militia, being Lieutenant of the 4th rifle company, 3d regiment; Quartermaster of the same regiment, and aide-de-camp, with rank of Major, to Major-General McCord. He also served in the fire department for three years and filled other local offices.

He joined this Society June 5, 1890, as a descendant of Silas Bates, of Exeter, Rhode Island, a private soldier in the service of that state.

[Contributed by Jonathan Trumbull.]

JAMES GOODWIN BATTERSON.

James Goodwin Batterson was born at Bloomfield, Connecticut, February 23, 1823, and died at Hartford September 18, 1901.

He spent his boyhood days among the Litchfield hills, prepared for college at the Western Academy, but for financial reasons was unable to enter. Starting out to find employment, he journeyed to Ithaca, New York, most of the way on foot, and secured work at the printing office of Mack, Andrews & Woodruff. The desire for a college education remained, however, and by constant communication with his friends in college he was able, by studying far into the night, to complete the college course by the time he had served his apprenticeship. He returned home and became an apprentice to his father in the stone cutting business. Soon after he entered the law office of Judge Origen S. Seymour, of Litchfield, but changing circumstances compelled him to abandon study for that profession. Putting all his energies into his father's business, he removed to Hartford and from that time the business grew until it came to execute some of the largest contracts in various sections of the country. In 1875 the business was organized as The New England Granite Works, quarries being leased or purchased at Canaan, Connecticut, Westerly, Rhode Island, and Concord, New Hampshire. Among the most noteworthy of the granite and marble

buildings constructed by the company of which Mr. Batterson was the president and inspiring genius, were the National soldiers' monuments at Gettysburg and Antietam, the monument at the Golden Gate, San Francisco, and at Galveston, Texas; many of the largest buildings in Hartford, the Equitable, the New York Life, the Masonic Temple and the Mutual Life in New York; the Congressional library at Washington, the finest granite building in the country, and the hardly less notable state capitol building at Hartford.

Mr. Batterson's chief title to fame, however, was as the pioneer of the accident insurance business, suggested to him while traveling in England. His scheme of organizing the Travelers' Insurance Company was greeted with general doubt among financiers, and only the most careful management in its early years saved it from disaster and put it upon the footing where it became the largest accident company in the world.

He was a student of the arts, of geology and of many ancient and modern languages, becoming one of the foremost Egyptologists of the day. He was a master of Greek, Latin, French, Italian and Spanish languages, being one of the prominent members of the Greek club of New York. He wrote numerous translations, among them the Iliad, Latin hymns and lyrics of Anacreon. He also wrote largely on the problems of labor and capital, on political economy and financial questions, and original poetry. Philosophy and science also claimed his attention and of late years he devoted many hours to their study. During the Civil war he was chairman of the war committee and the Republican state central committee and a close advisor of Governor Buckingham, being constantly consulted by President Lincoln and members of his cabinet. Yale University and Williams College gave him the degree of M. A. He was a trustee of Brown University, a consistent member of the Baptist church, besides being a member of the Freemasons and of various other societies.

He joined this Society February 17, 1890, as a descendant of George Batterson, a private soldier in the Connecticut troops.

CHANNING SNOW BELDEN.

Channing Snow Belden was born at Whately, Massachusetts, September 14, 1854, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, February 21, 1903. Coming to Hartford at the age of seventeen, he afterwards entered the employ of The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, in which employ he remained for thirty-two years and until the time of his death, and where he was highly

esteemed, as evidenced by the attendance of the officers and employees of that company, and their beautiful floral contributions, at the time his funeral services were held at the Asylum Avenue Baptist church, of which he was a member.

He was a Freemason and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

He joined this Society June 17, 1895, as a descendant of Joshua Belding, of Whately, Massachusetts, who was a private soldier and a member of the committee of correspondence; and was also a descendant of Nathaniel Coleman, of Whately, Massachusetts, who was a private soldier.

SILAS LEROY BLAKE.

The Reverend Silas LeRoy Blake was born at Cornwall, Vermont, December 5, 1834, and died at New London, Connecticut, September 3, 1902. His first pastorate was at Pepperell, Massachusetts, where he was ordained and installed as pastor December 7, 1864. He was afterwards pastor of the South Church, Concord, New Hampshire, and for a time was settled in Cleveland, Ohio, and at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. It was while he was pastor at the church at Fitchburg that he received a call to the First Church of Christ, New London, where he began his pastorate on March 30, 1887, and where he remained up to the time of his death.

Of a kindly, sympathetic nature, his genial smile and cordial handshake were but tokens of the goodness of his heart. An indefatigable worker, he was interested not only in the welfare of his own parish, but in all movements towards the improvement of the morals and conditions of the people of every denomination.

He wrote several books, among them: "By Whom and When was the Bible Written," and "After Death, What?" He was also an historical writer, and in 1897 published "The Early History of the First Church of New London;" in 1900 "The Later History of the First Church," and a work published just previous to his death entitled "The Separatists of New England."

He joined this Society April 20, 1897, as a descendant of Silas Stone, of Framingham, Massachusetts, who served as a private soldier at different periods, was at the battle of Saratoga, and died from sunstroke while on the march to Albany.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS BOND.

William Williams Bond was born at New London, Connecticut, August 21, 1861, and died at Janesville, Wisconsin, October 19, 1901, of injuries sustained in an accident while fulfilling his duties as a superintendent of The Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company.

He received his early education in New London and Norwich, and graduated as a member of the class of 1883, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, where he was a member of the Delta Psi Society. Upon graduation he took up railroad business as a pursuit, beginning with construction in Newfoundland, where he spent about two years. He afterwards became connected in various capacities with railroad systems in the west and south, serving for many years as superintendent of The Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, two branches of the Queen and Crescent system, running through Mississippi and Louisiana. Upon resigning this office he became associated with The Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company, in whose service he met his death.

He joined this Society March 29, 1890, as a descendant of General Jabez Huntington, of Norwich, a member of the committee of safety and a Major General of Connecticut militia. He was also a descendant of Andrew Huntington, of Norwich, Commissary of Brigade, and assistant Quartermaster-General, and of Joseph Lovell, of Medway, Massachusetts, Captain in the Massachusetts militia, and of Ezra Richardson, of Medway, Massachusetts, a private soldier.

LEVERETT BRAINARD.

Leverett Brainard, ex-mayor of the city of Hartford and one of its most successful business men and influential citizens, died at his home in that city July 2, 1902. He was born in the town of Colchester February 13, 1828, and spent his early youth upon his father's farm, the care of which, when he was but thirteen years old, upon the death of his father, devolved upon him.

In early manhood he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, engaging in the insurance business, coming to Hartford in 1853, being elected the first secretary of the City Fire Insurance Company. On January 1, 1858, he formed a partnership with Case & Lockwood, which was succeeded by The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, one of the most prominent printing concerns in New England, of which in 1874 he was elected secretary and treasurer, and in 1890 president, which office he continued to hold up to the time of his death.

In politics he was a republican, and served the city and state in several public positions. In 1866 he was a councilman; from 1872 to 1876 a member of the board of park commissioners, and from 1892 to 1894 mayor of the city. In 1884 he was a member of the General Assembly, serving as chairman of the committee on railroads. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the committee of

the World's Fair held at Chicago in 1893, where he was chairman of the committee on manufactures. He was a director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, The *Ætna* National Bank, The United States Bank, The Security Company, The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, The Hartford and New York Transportation Company, The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, The *Ætna* Life Insurance Company, The Western Automatic Screw Company, and The *Ætna* Indemnity Company. He was also the first vice-president of the Connecticut Typothetæ; a trustee for the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company; president of the Hartford Paper Company, of The Burr Index Company, of The Employers Printers Association, and a director of the board of trade and of the charity organization society. He was a member of the Pearl Street Congregational Church. He was also a Freemason, a member of the Hartford Club, the Republican Club, the Country Club of Farmington, the Hartford Golf Club, and the Hartford Yacht Club. He was also a member of the Veteran Foot Guard.

He leaves as a record the reputation of a busy life of honesty and integrity, of application and industry, of which space does not allow a more extended notice.

He joined this Society, to the objects of which, as to all worthy projects, he was a liberal contributor, February 17, 1890, as a descendant of William Brainard, of Colchester, an Ensign and Captain during the Revolutionary war.

CORNELIUS GARDNER BRISTOL.

The Reverend Cornelius Gardner Bristol was born at Milford, Connecticut, October 16, 1863, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, November 30, 1901.

He studied at the Cheshire Military Academy, graduated at Hillhouse High School, New Haven, from whence he entered Yale University, graduating in the class of 1886. He studied divinity at the Berkley Divinity School and was ordained to the Episcopal ministry June 5, 1889. His first parish was at Danielson, from where he went to the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Hartford, where the rest of his life was spent.

A man of abundant energy and many social qualities, he highly impressed all with whom he came in contact, whether in or out of his denomination. He was a member and chaplain of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and had been chaplain of the grand lodge of the state, besides being connected with many social and denominational bodies. On January 28, 1891, he married Miss Carrie E. Lowrie, of Plainfield, New Jersey.

He joined this Society September 13, 1802, as a descendant of Nathan Bristol, of Milford, a private soldier.

[Contributed by Frank B. Gay.]

JOHN WADHAMS BROOKS.

John Wadham Brooks was born at Goshen, Connecticut, January 19, 1836, and died suddenly at his home in Torrington, Connecticut, October 17, 1901, from an attack of heart failure.

He received his education in the district schools, and at Goshen Academy, and commenced his business career as a clerk in the "Farmers' Union" store in Goshen. In 1858 he went to New Haven, as a clerk in the general store of Linsley & Carlisle, afterwards buying out the business, which he carried on as a feed and grain store. In 1860, with his brother, Isaac W., he opened a general store in Goshen, under the firm name of Brooks Brothers, which business was successfully carried on for eleven years. He was postmaster of Goshen for nearly eight years, being appointed by President Lincoln. In 1872 the firm removed to Torrington and opened the banking house of Brooks Brothers. This business, steadily increasing with the growth of the town, was maintained with success for nearly twenty-eight years, until in 1899 the banking firm was incorporated as a national bank, still retaining the name of its founders.

For several years after 1875, he was a member of the republican state central committee, and in 1880 was appointed by Governor Andrews insurance commissioner of the state, which office he held for three years. In 1883 he was elected president of the Orient Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and was the head of that corporation until 1886, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was well adapted to the management of financial affairs, and his judgment and counsel in such matters were held in high esteem. He took the deepest interest in the development and growth of Torrington, doing much to further the interests of town and borough, and his position in the community was one of influence. He was a faithful attendant at the services of the Center Congregational church. He was vice-president of the Brooks National Bank from its organization, and a director in the Torrington Savings Bank, the Torrington Water Company, and the Torrington Co-operative Company.

Mr. Brooks was married November 20, 1860, to Marana L. Norton, of Goshen, who, with a daughter and a son, survives him. His birthplace was very nearly on the site of the old tavern owned by his great-great-grandfather, Isaac Pratt, one of the early set-

tlers of Goshen, and a great-grandson of John Pratt, the first settler of Hartford.

He was admitted to this Society February 17, 1890, as a descendant of Cyprian Collins, a volunteer, serving under General Gates at the surrender of Burgoyne, and a Lieutenant in the "Household Company." He was also descended from Isaac Pratt, Joseph Brooks and John Taylor, all Revolutionary soldiers. At the time of his death he had been for several years a member of the board of managers.

CHARLES WESLEY BROWN.

Charles Wesley Brown, a Grand Army man, newspaper writer and for a quarter of a century secretary of the Crocodile Club, died suddenly at his home in Forestville, April 16, 1904. He was born in Deep River August 20, 1832, his parents removing when he was quite young to the town of Bolton, afterwards, when he was fourteen years old, removing to Forestville, where he had since resided.

He was employed in the clock factory of J. C. Brown, afterwards The Bristol Brass Company, for over forty years, being the oldest employee of any one concern in the town of Bristol.

During the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, 25th C. V., and served during the war. He was a member of the local fire department and a charter member of the Newton S. Manross Post, G. A. R., in which he held every office excepting chaplain, and at the time of his death was Adjutant. In 1876 he was elected to the General Assembly as a democrat, at which time the famous Crocodile Club was formed. He was again elected representative in 1889. For many years he was a member of the school board and took great interest in building up the school system. He had also been a director of the Bristol Savings Bank for several years.

He joined this Society February 12, 1894, as a descendant of Josiah Brown, of Coventry, Connecticut, who served as a private and Sergeant; and was also a descendant of Stephen Dunham, who was a private soldier and pensioner.

FREEMAN MONROE BROWN.

Freeman Monroe Brown was born in the town of Union, Connecticut, February 26, 1817, and died at his residence in Hartford June 7, 1903. His boyhood was spent in Stafford, where he attended the district schools till he was fifteen years of age, when he entered a store at Southbridge, Massachusetts, as clerk. He began the

mercantile business for himself at Stafford in 1838, and while there held the office of deputy sheriff for Tolland County. In 1845 he associated himself with Dwight Slate under the firm name of Slate & Brown, removing to Windsor Locks, where he engaged in mercantile and general manufacturing business. The firm made the first one thousand pistol barrels and cylinders for Colt's revolvers which were ordered by the United States government. While living in Windsor Locks he was engaged largely in building enterprises and was also agent for a woolen manufacturing establishment. He was for several years postmaster and was also selectman, town clerk and member of the board of education, and represented the town of Windsor in the legislature during the sessions of 1847 and 1853, and Windsor Locks in 1864 and 1868. Removing to Hartford, he served as deputy internal revenue collector for four years, as selectman one year, and in 1899 was census enumerator. He was interested in various manufacturing industries and traveled for a number of years among the farmers of the west and northwest as a wool buyer.

While living in Stafford he was elected Captain of a military company and before he was twenty-eight years old was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th regiment, Connecticut militia. At the time of his death Major Brown had been a member of the Putnam Phalanx for thirty-three years, being in 1875 elected the Commandant, a position he held for eight years. He was the oldest ex-Major of the Phalanx. He was also the oldest living past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, having been grand master in 1855-1856.

He joined this Society April 2, 1899, being number 6 on the membership roll, as a descendant of Othniel Brown of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and Union, Connecticut, who served from the state of Rhode Island in the Revolution and was a pensioner.

ASA CARROLL BUSHNELL.

Asa Carroll Bushnell was born in Clinton, Connecticut, July 28, 1856, and died at New Haven, December 15, 1903.

He received his education in the common schools and in the Morgan School at Clinton. The commencement of his business life was in connection with the Clinton National Bank. Coming to New Haven in 1880, he entered the Yale National Bank as book-keeper, being successively promoted to teller and cashier, succeeding the late John A. Richardson. He was treasurer of Trinity M. E. Church, Grace Hospital, Yale Conclave, Independent Order of Heptasophs and the local council of Royal Arcanum. While hold-

ing no public office, he was a republican and at times took an active interest in promoting the aims of that organization.

He was admitted to this Society February 3, 1896, as a descendant of Asa Lay, of Saybrook, who served at different periods and was successively a Corporal, Regimental Adjutant, Lieutenant and Captain.

[Contributed by Rev. Dryden W. Phelps.]

ARTHUR BENJAMIN CALEF.

Arthur Benjamin Calef was born in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, June 30, 1825, and died at his residence in Middletown, Connecticut, August 17, 1900. Until 1840 he worked on his father's farm and attended the district schools in their sessions, afterwards attending the Woodman and Gilmartin Academies, preparing for college at the New Hampshire conference seminary at Tilton, New Hampshire, and entering Wesleyan College in the fall of 1847. During his college course he taught school three winters and was preceptor of the Woodman Sanbornton Academy in the fall of 1848. In September, 1851, he entered the law office of Judge Charles Whittelsey of Middletown, being admitted to the bar in October, 1852. He served as clerk of courts for Middlesex County from February, 1853, to June, 1861, in the meantime building up a large law practice. He was a member of the common council in 1854, and again in 1855. Was elected treasurer of the state in 1855 and city attorney of Middletown in 1858. He was a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1860 and 1864; was appointed postmaster of Middletown in 1861, and held the office eight years. He was an alderman of the city in 1875 and judge of the city court from 1884 to 1895, when he retired through age limitation. He was a trustee of Wesleyan University from 1862 to 1880, and for a long time lecturer on constitutional law in that university.

He was a Freemason and had served as grand junior warden of the Grand Lodge. He was president of the Middletown Gas Light Company, vice-president of the Indian Hill Association and director in various financial institutions.

He joined this Society April 21, 1891, as a descendant of Ebenezer Eastman, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, an Ensign in the service.

GEORGE PICKERING CHAPMAN.

George Pickering Chapman was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, March 30, 1830, and died at his residence in Bridgeport, November 4, 1900. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, with whom he learned the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed for

upwards of twenty years. When twenty-one years of age he left the farm and his father's home, then in Tolland, Connecticut, and went to New Haven, where he was employed in a ship chandlery shop on Long Wharf. He afterwards went to Waterbury, and from there, in 1864, he went to Wolcottville to take charge of the wire mill of Lyman W. Coe. In 1869 he removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, and was engaged as general agent of a sewing machine company until 1877, when he returned to Waterbury, entering the employ of the Waterbury Brass Company and remaining with them till 1885, when he removed to Bridgeport and entered the employ of the Bridgeport Brass Company, with whom he continued until his health failed.

He was a close student of current events, an antiquarian in taste, an enthusiastic microscopist, and a man of deep religious convictions, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Y. M. C. A., and other charitable and religious organizations.

In politics he was a republican, and while in Waterbury was a member of the common council in 1881-1883, serving as president during the latter year. In 1884-1885 he was a member of the Center school district finance committee. In Bridgeport he served as a member of the court of common council.

He joined this Society October 16, 1894, as a descendant of Ezra Chapman, of Hebron, Connecticut, who served as Ensign during the war.

LEVI ELMORE COE.

Levi Elmore Coe, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Meriden, died at his home on November 2, 1903. Mr. Coe was of the eighth generation of the Coe family in this country. The name has an honorable place in history and appears in the records of the persecution ordered by Queen Mary of England in 1555. At that time Roger Coe of Milford, Suffolkshire, suffered martyrdom, and Fox, the well-known historian of the martyrs of that period, gives a full account of the trial. From this family, so distinguished for religious conviction, descends the first Coe emigrant to the new world. On April 10th, 1634, in the ship Francis, Robert Coe, and Anna, his wife, with their three sons, sailed from Ipswich. In the following June they disembarked on the shores of New England, and joined the Massachusetts Colony. Robert Coe was made a freeman of the Colony in Watertown, near Boston. He soon moved to Wethersfield, Conn., and in 1640 took up his residence in Rippowams, now Stamford, Conn. He had three sons, and in the line of descent from the second son, Robert, there were in successive generations John, Joseph, David, Eli, Levi, and Levi Elmore.

Colonel Levi Coe was born, lived, and died in the western part of Middlefield, and in his house Levi Elmore, his fourth child and third son was born on June 6th, 1828. He received his education in the schools of Middletown, Durham and Meriden. When eighteen years old he began teaching school in Middlefield, and continued this occupation in Middlefield and Meriden for seven years. On Thanksgiving Day, 1851, he married Sophia Fidelia Hall, daughter of Harley and Martha Cone Hall of Middlefield. Her ancestor, John Hall, was born in England in 1605, came to Boston in 1633, and was one of the original proprietors of Wallingford, Conn., in 1669.

In 1853 Mr. Coe took up his permanent residence in Meriden. Elected treasurer of the Meriden Savings Bank in July, 1854, he was, until the time of his death, connected with the institution, either as treasurer, director or president. He was also president of the Meriden National Bank, of which he had been a director for many years. He held many public offices. He was justice of the peace for 23 years, judge of the City Court for 18 years, twice elected Mayor. He was a trustee of the Curtis Home. In Masonry he had been secretary and treasurer and worshipful master of Meridian Lodge, No. 77, and eminent commander of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar. An Episcopalian, he was a member of the vestry of St. Andrews Church since 1858.

In 1893 he presented a beautiful memorial brownstone library building to Middlefield, his native town.

The care and fidelity with which he discharged every duty stamped him as a man of the highest character and faithfulness. He possessed in an eminent degree the qualities which are found in vigorous, robust, and conservative men. Dignified and calm, he never seemed to lose his self-control. The opinion of his unruffled and judicious mind, always fair and unbiased, was listened to with great respect, and could never be influenced by personal loss or disadvantage. No better title could be prefixed to his name than that of "Judge," by which he was familiarly known, for he exercised a judgment that was impartial, righteous and equitable.

He was admitted to this Society December 10, 1894, as a descendant of David Coe, of Middletown, one of a committee of the town to provide for the families of soldiers.

[Contributed by Hon. H. Wales Lines.]

CHARLES AUGUSTUS CONVERSE.

Charles Augustus Converse, who died on the 13th of March, 1901, at the age of 86, was a leading citizen of Norwich, and was

a promoter of some of the most important industrial and educational interests of that city. He was born at Salem, Massachusetts, April 23, 1815, and came to Norwich, Connecticut, at the age of fifteen, where he commenced his business life as a clerk in a hardware store. In due time he became at first a partner, and afterwards sole proprietor of a large hardware business in Norwich. He also developed some valuable water privileges at Norwich Falls, where he successfully conducted, first the manufacture of augers, then of files, and later, of firearms, which latter business he successfully continued for a number of years, and amassed a handsome competence through his energy and business ability.

The last thirteen years of his life were passed in well-earned leisure. He had a great fondness for art and literature, and gratified this taste both at home, and in his foreign travels.

Colonel Converse claimed the distinction of being the oldest Odd Fellow in Connecticut, and the oldest democrat in Norwich. He was one of the original incorporators of the Norwich Free Academy, to which institution he left by his will a bequest of about \$50,000, for the purpose of founding the Converse Art Gallery, or Picture Gallery. He was for seventy-one years a member of Christ Church (Episcopal) of Norwich.

He was very genial in manner, a fluent conversationalist and after-dinner speaker, and a citizen who made his mark in the community as an upright and successful man of business, and a public spirited gentleman of the old school.

He joined this Society April 15, 1890, as a descendant of Joshua Converse of Massachusetts, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill.

[Contributed by Jonathan Trumbull.]

LORRIN ALANSON COOKE.

Ex-Governor Lorrin Alanson Cooke was born in New Marlboro, Massachusetts, April 6, 1831, and died at his residence in Winsted, August 12, 1902. His parents removing to Norfolk, in this state, in 1837, he received his education in the common schools of that town and in the Norfolk Academy. In early manhood he worked on his father's farm during the summer and taught school during the winter. The family afterwards removed to Colebrook, where the subject of this sketch was busy as a farmer of the progressive type, was president of the agricultural society of that part of Litchfield county, and was foremost in a movement to secure for the farmers of his section the advantages of a milk train to New York.

When he was twenty-five years of age he was elected to represent the town of Colebrook in the General Assembly as a republican. He also served as school visitor and as first selectman. In 1869 he removed to Riverton, in the town of Barkhamsted, and became manager of the Eagle Scythe Company, which position he held till 1889, during which period he was for many years postmaster. In 1881 he was elected senator in the General Assembly, and was re-elected. During his first term he served as chairman of the committee on education, and during his second term was elected president pro tem. of the senate, and was also chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. In 1886 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, in 1892 was a delegate to the republican national convention in Minneapolis, and in 1894 was again chosen Lieutenant-Governor. In 1896 he was elected Governor by the largest majority then given for any candidate.

He was trustee of the Industrial School for Girls, a director of the Connecticut Humane Society, and a trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary. He was also, in 1887, a receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Congregational church, and in 1886 served as president of the triennial council of that denomination.

He joined this Society October 26, 1897, as a descendant of Solomon Cooke, of New Marlboro, Massachusetts, who served as a private in a company from that town and was a pensioner.

CHARLES WILBERFORCE DENISON.

Charles Wilberforce Denison was born in Wilmington, Delaware, August 17, 1838, and received his education at the Norwich Free Academy, and other schools in Norwich, Connecticut, to which city his parents removed in 1844. He commenced a business career in Norwich in company with Mr. George Sherman, which career he continued for about ten years. He saw some service in the 26th regiment of Connecticut Volunteers.

In 1864 he became interested in journalism, and was one of the prime movers in establishing the *Norwich Advertiser*, a democratic evening paper, edited by the late John W. Stedman. This paper lived for seven and a half years, after which Mr. Denison retired from active business.

He made two or three trips to Europe, and during his stay in Ireland became a member of the Coast Guard.

Although rather eccentric, Mr. Denison was a familiar and interesting figure in Norwich, in which city he died on the 4th of January, 1902.

He joined this Society March 29, 1890, as a descendant of Joseph Palmer of Stonington, a private soldier.

[Contributed by Jonathan Trumbull.]

WILLIAM ELIJAH DOWNES.

William Elijah Downes was born at Milford, Connecticut, August 22, 1824, and died at DeLand, Florida, where he had gone for his health, February 1, 1904.

He prepared for college under the Rev. Asa M. Train, of Milford, and graduated from Yale in 1845. He studied law under the Hon. Alfred Blackman, and in the Yale Law School, being admitted to the bar at Danbury in 1848. In December of that year he opened an office in Birmingham, where he continued in practice till 1863, when he succeeded the late Dr. John I. Howe in the management of the business of the Howe Manufacturing Company, in which position he remained until 1875.

After his retirement from active business he gave his time to his own affairs and to the performance of the duties of the many positions of trust and responsibility that he filled. He was president of the Derby Savings Bank, a director and member of the executive committee of the Housatonic Water Company, a director of the Southern New England Telephone Company, of the National Pipe Bending Company, and many other corporations.

In politics he was a republican and represented the town of Derby in the legislature in 1855, 1882 and 1883. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the board of pardons and was chiefly instrumental in procuring the passage of an act concerning insane persons. He was a student as well as a practical man of affairs. For more than fifteen years he had been a member of the First Church in New Haven, with which he united by letter upon his removal to this city.

He joined this Society June 15, 1891, as a descendant of John Downs, of Milford, who served as an Orderly Sergeant and Quartermaster at various times; a diary kept by him from 1764 to 1810, containing with few exceptions an entry for every day, being now in the possession of the family.

[Contributed by Rev. Dryden W. Phelps.]

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ELLIS.

Benjamin Franklin Ellis was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, November 3, 1814, and died at Hartford, April 8, 1902.

His father, Benjamin Ellis, built ships for the West India trade,

many of which became privateers in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch lived for a time in Gilead, but removed to Hartford in 1837, where he became a well-known contractor and builder, retiring from business in 1880.

He joined this Society February 17, 1890, as a descendant of Lemuel Kingsbury, of Enfield, a private soldier and cornet; and was also a descendant of Joseph Kingsbury, of Enfield, a member of the General Assembly, and also of Benjamin Ellis, of Norwich, who served as Surgeon.

[Contributed by Frank B. Gay.]

ELIAS BUSHNELL FARNHAM.

Elias Bushnell Farnham was born at Clinton, Connecticut, October 6, 1830, and died at Hartford, December 20, 1901.

When twenty-three years of age he removed to Hartford and entered the coal business, which he followed through the rest of his honorable business life. He was a member and highly esteemed officer in the Methodist church, a member of Washington commandery, Knights Templars, and of various other Masonic bodies. In politics he was a democrat, serving in the city council, but was a supporter of President McKinley for both terms.

He joined this Society April 2, 1889, being Number 83 on the membership roll, as a descendant of Hiel Farnham, of Killingworth, Connecticut, who served as a privateersman and pilot.

[Contributed by Frank B. Gay.]

ROSWELL BRADLEY FARREN.

Roswell Bradley Farren was born in the town of East Haven, July 31, 1846, and died at New Haven, December 14, 1901.

For many years he had been the secretary and treasurer of the Farren Brothers Company, manufacturers of spring beds, and manager of the Challenge Starch Company. Before the consolidation of the town and city governments he was a member of the board of selectmen, and upon the adoption of the present city charter was appointed member of the board of charities, serving through the administration of Mayor Farnsworth. He secured his wide circle of acquaintance, however, by his active interest in fraternal societies. He was a 32° Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, Heptasophs, Macabees, Woodmen, New England Order of Protection and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Among these various fraternities, however, it was the Ancient Order of United Workmen

with which he became the most closely identified and to whose service he gave his best efforts. He joined East Rock Lodge of this city as a charter member in December, 1888, and was elected its first past master workman. In 1889 he represented his lodge at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, then having jurisdiction of the order in New England. The following year he was grand overseer of the grand lodge and appointed to supervise the lodges of this state. In 1891 he was grand foreman, and in 1892 unanimously elected grand master workman. Upon retiring he was chosen a representative of the supreme lodge, which office he held for three years. During the four years in which he supervised the interests of the society in this state its membership increased from less than 3,300 to nearly 8,000.

He joined this Society February 18, 1891, as a descendant of Nathan Burnham, 2d, of Ashford, Connecticut, a private soldier.

[Contributed by the Registrar.]

HENRY HALL FLINT.

Henry Hall Flint was born at Windham, Connecticut, October 28, 1845, and died there January 21, 1901.

In early life he spent a year as a cadet at West Point and subsequently learned the business of a druggist, which business he conducted at Bristol, Connecticut, and at Willimantic. He was a member of the Congregational church, but never sought or held public office. His wife and one child survive him.

He joined this Society, June 13, 1898, as a descendant of John Flint, of Windham, a private soldier, and was also a descendant of Jacob Holt, of Hamden, Connecticut, a fifer in the service.

WILLIAM BUEL FRANKLIN.

Major-General William Buel Franklin, U. S. V., was born at York, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1823, and died at Hartford, March 8, 1903.

Space does not permit anything like an adequate account of the achievements of General Franklin, which may be found in the *Hartford Courant* of March 9, 1903.

His father, Walter S. Franklin, was clerk of the house of representatives in Congress; his great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and his great-grandmother, Mary Rhoads, was the daughter of Samuel Rhoads, a Pennsylvania member of the first Continental Congress. In 1839 he was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1843, at the head of his class, and with unusual distinction.

A summary of his military life, as found in the archives of the Loyal Legion, is as follows:

Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1839.

Brevet Second Lieutenant, Corps of Topographical Engineers, U. S. Army, July 1, 1843; Second Lieutenant, September 21, 1846; First Lieutenant, March 3, 1853; Captain, July 1, 1857.

Colonel, 12th U. S. Infantry, May 14, 1861, resigned, March 15, 1866.

Brevet First Lieutenant, U. S. Army, February 23, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico."

Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, June 30, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles before Richmond, Virginia."

Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, March 31, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war." U. S. Volunteers.

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, May 17, 1861, Major-General, July 4, 1862; resigned, November 10, 1865.

Survey of Northwestern Lakes. General Kearny's Expedition to South Pass of Rocky Mountains. Assistant in Topographical Bureau at Washington, D. C. Survey of Ossabaw Sound, Ga. Mexican War, battle of Buena Vista. Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at Military Academy. Survey of Roanoke Inlet, N. C. In charge of Oswego (N. Y.) Harbor Improvements. Lighthouse Inspector, First District. Superintending Engineer of Portland (Me.) Custom House and Marine Hospital. Lighthouse Engineer, First and Second Districts. Engineer-Secretary of Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C. Member of Board to construct bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island, Ill. Charge of Extension of Capitol and General Postoffice, Washington, D. C. Chief of Construction, Bureau of U. S. Treasury Department, and Treasury Building extension. Manassas Campaign; battle of Bull Run, Va. In command of Alexandria, Va., and a division in the defenses of Washington, D. C. Peninsular Campaign; commanded a division, and Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. Maryland and Antietam Campaigns. Rappahannock Campaign; commanded Left Grand Division (First and Sixth Corps), Army of the Potomac. Department of the Gulf. Commanded troops in and about Baton Rouge, La. Expedition to Sabine Pass, Tex. Nineteenth Army Corps, and Western Louisiana. Red River Expedition. Captured, July 11, 1864; escaped, July 12, 1864. President of Board for Retiring Disabled Officers, at Wilmington, Del.

Wounded, April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads, La.

After the Civil war General Franklin selected Hartford as his future home, and upon his retirement from the army, in 1866, was chosen vice-president and general manager of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, a position which he held until April, 1888. In 1886 he was president of the board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy. In 1872 he was elected president of the commission which built the state capitol, being consulting engineer of the commission from 1873 to 1877, and superintendent from 1877 to 1880. He was a member of the board of water commissioners of Hartford from 1863 to 1878, and chairman of the committee of judges on engineering and architecture at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876.

In politics he was a democrat and was one of the presidential electors from this state who nominated Samuel J. Tilden, and from 1877 to 1879 was Adjutant-General on the staff of Governor Hubbard. In 1880 he was chosen president of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, a position to which he gave the greater part of his time until about three years before his death. In June, 1888, he was appointed commissioner-general from the United States to the International Exposition at Paris, and the following year received the decoration as a grand officer of the French Legion of Honor, being the only American citizen at that time who held that distinction. He was for several years commander of the New York commandery of the Legion of Honor, in which he always retained his membership, and was also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, and of Robert O. Tyler Post, No. 50, G. A. R. He had been a director in the Colt's Fire Arms Company, of the Panama Railroad Company, of the National Fire Insurance Company, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and vice-president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. He was an Episcopalian and frequently served as a vestryman and warden of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

He joined this Society March 29, 1890, as a descendant of Jonas Simonds, Captain of a Pennsylvania artillery company.

ASA LYMAN CALLUP.

Asa Lyman Gallup was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, February 21, 1814. He was a member of our Society by virtue of the services of his father, who was in the battle of Groton Heights on the 6th of September, 1781. Mr. Gallup was also a lineal descendant of Major John Mason.

Mr. Gallup's life was mostly passed in Ledyard, where he was a successful farmer and a highly respected citizen. He was a member of the Congregational church at Ledyard, and was, for some years, the clerk of this church.

During the last ten years or more of his life he was incapacitated by blindness for engaging in active pursuits. He was an intelligent, well-informed man, and was a valuable member of the communities in which he lived, although never identified with public life.

He died in Norwich on the 30th of September, 1901, at the advanced age of 87. His portrait will be found in this book.

[Contributed by Jonathan Trumbull.]

NATHAN REYNOLDS GARDNER.

Nathan Reynolds Gardner was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, April 15, 1839, and died at Baltic, Connecticut, November 23, 1903.

He received his education at the Kingston Classical Seminary, and early in the Civil war was appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence by President Lincoln. At the close of the war he was breveted Major for faithful and efficient services. Upon his return, in August, 1865, he was appointed paymaster of the Baltic Cotton Mills, one of the largest plants belonging to the Spragues of Rhode Island.

In politics he was a republican, and, while not seeking office, held many positions of responsibility and trust. He was a Freemason, being a member of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, of Norwich, Connecticut. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he was a man of unwavering integrity and a liberal supporter of church work.

He joined this Society September 19, 1899, as a descendant of Samuel Champlin, of Westerly, Rhode Island, a Captain in the Rhode Island service.

[Contributed by Fred S. Leonard.]

LEWIS GOODSELL.

Lewis Goodsell, whose father, Lewis Goodsell, served as a Sergeant and Captain during the Revolutionary war, was born at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Connecticut, May 11, 1814, and died at Redding, Connecticut, November 4, 1902.

Removing to Easton, Connecticut, he attended the public schools and the Easton Academy until the death of his father, when

the subject of this sketch was fifteen years of age, when he was apprenticed by his guardian to a boot and shoe maker at Derby, Connecticut. He worked at his trade in Bridgeport, Westport and Easton. He removed to Redding in the spring of 1840, where he married Edna Lacey, and on account of his ill-health left his trade and became a farmer. He was a Freemason, and appointed by the legislature a justice of the peace three years in succession, but never took the oath of office. In politics he was a whig and republican. In 1888 he united with the Easton Congregational church.

He joined this Society March 29, 1890, by right of the service of his father above mentioned. His picture will be found in this volume.

[Contributed by Edna G. Goodsell.]

RUFUS WHITE GRISWOLD.

Doctor Rufus White Griswold was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, February 20, 1825, and died at Rocky Hill, August 17, 1902.

He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen entered the office of the *Hartford Times* as an apprentice, remaining there for six years. He then for two years published and edited *The New England Gazette*. He was afterwards engaged in newspaper work in New York, at one time on the editorial staff of *The Brooklyn Eagle*. He began the study of medicine in 1850, and while following his studies found time to edit the *Golden Dollar* and the *Empire City*, and to contribute to the *Brooklyn Morning Journal*. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in March, 1854, when he returned to Connecticut and settled at Rocky Hill, where he continued an uninterrupted practice for forty-eight years, during the whole of which time he had been an active and prominent member of the Connecticut Medical Society. He held the offices of town clerk and acting school visitor for several years, and in 1883 represented his town in the legislature, where he was chairman of a committee on contingent expenses.

In politics he was a republican, and while not a member of any church was a cordial supporter of the Congregational Ecclesiastical Society and was always interested in everything pertaining to its welfare, being for several years its treasurer. His tastes were literary, being more fond of books and historical research than promiscuous society. As a writer he was analytical, a thorough master of his subject, sharp and sometimes caustic in his criticism of what he believed to be medical fallacies.

He was one of the organizers of this Society, having been admitted at the first meeting, held April 19, 1889, being number 46

on the roll of membership. He served for many years on the board of managers, of which he was a constant attendant, taking an active part in its discussions and projects. He was admitted to membership as a descendant of White Griswold, of Windsor, Connecticut, who was a soldier participating in the invasion of Canada, afterwards with the 8th regiment, at the battle of Germantown, in New Jersey, where he was taken prisoner and died on board a prison ship in Philadelphia in 1777.

HENRY BALDWIN HARRISON.

Ex-Governor Henry Baldwin Harrison was born in New Haven on the 11th day of September, 1821, and died at his residence in that city on the 29th day of October, 1901. He prepared for college at John E. Lovell's Lancasterian School, where he was for sometime an instructor; graduated at Yale College, the valedictorian of his class, in 1846, and from the Yale Law School in 1848, in which year he was admitted to the bar. He rapidly forged ahead in his profession and for many years was one of the leaders of the bar in the state.

Space does not permit an adequate notice of what he accomplished. His thoroughness of preparation, his conscientiousness, the utter lack of anything pertaining to bombastic oratory, his logical mind, always secured for him the respectful attention and serious consideration of any court before which he appeared. He was for many years the chief counsel of the Shore Line railroad and the Derby railroad, besides serving many other important business interests.

His addresses at the dedication of the statue of Governor Buckingham, and for Connecticut at Gettysburg, were masterpieces. In politics he was a whig and a republican. A member of the senate in 1854, he framed the personal liberty bill, intended to nullify the fugitive slave law. He assisted in organizing the republican party in 1856 and in that year was a candidate for lieutenant-governor. In 1865 he was a member of the house of representatives and chairman of the railroad committee. In 1873, again a representative, he was a member of the judiciary committee, and in 1883, again a representative, he was speaker of the house. In 1885 he was elected governor of the state, and served with signal ability for two years, after which time he lived in retirement.

From 1872 to 1887 he was a member of the corporation of Yale University, by which institution the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1885. He had for years and up to the time of his death been a member of the vestry of Trinity Church; at one time

a director in the New Haven Water Company, and since 1883 a director of the Second National Bank. He was an enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton, and for many years spent his summers at Lake Dunmore, Vermont, from which place he returned two weeks previous to his death.

He joined this Society, to which he was always a generous contributor, April 18, 1889, being one of the original members, his number being 40 on the roll, as a descendant of Samuel Barney, a private soldier, who afterwards also rendered service on a privateer.

[Contributed by the Registrar.]

GEORGE EDWIN HATCH.

George Edwin Hatch was born at East Granville, Massachusetts, February 17, 1831, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, May 7, 1903.

He received a common school education in his native town. Removing to Hartford when sixteen years of age, he entered a coal office and later became a leading merchant in that line. He married first Miss Laura S. Stiles, of New Britain, who died in 1869, and second Miss Martha E. Stiles, sister of his first wife, who died in 1876. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal church, a republican in politics and served as a member of the city council for many terms. He was also a Freemason.

He joined this Society October 14, 1891, as a descendant of Timothy Hatch, of Oxford, Connecticut, a private soldier.

[Contributed by Frank B. Gay.]

LEVI PARSONS HATCH.

Levi Parsons Hatch was born at Coxsackie, September 23, 1825, and died at Millerton, New York, November 28, 1901. His father dying while he was preparing for college, he went to Sharon, Connecticut, and served an apprenticeship to a tailor, afterwards going into business with Colonel Jenkins and conducting one store at Sharon and one at West Cornwall. He afterwards lived at Coeymans, at Ancram Lead Mines, at Naugatuck, at Sharon Station, finally locating in Millerton about thirty years ago. While here he was engaged in the drug business. He also held the office of town clerk for thirteen years, and was for sometime deputy postmaster, being in politics a republican. He was a Freemason and an Odd Fellow, and took great interest in these organizations. In social circles he was always prominent, especially at anniversaries and celebrations, where he was constantly called upon to exert his musical talent or to read a poem, having contributed to this Society upon more than one occasion.

He joined this Society October 21, 1890, as a descendant of Moses Hatch, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who served as a drummer and in other capacities.

JABEZ HASKELL HAYDEN.

Jabez Haskell Hayden was born at Hayden Station, town of Windsor, December 20, 1811, and died in Windsor Locks, December 1, 1902. His education was obtained in the district schools of Windsor, and for two winters he attended the old academy in that town. He taught school for a short time and upon reaching his majority entered the employ of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company of Hartford. Returning to Windsor Locks in 1838, he engaged in the manufacture of sewing silk as a member of the firm of Haskell & Hayden. This business he continued for forty-three years, until his retirement at the age of three score and ten, since which he has spent considerable of his leisure time in the pursuit of genealogical works, being the author of several books of an historical nature, including the Hayden Genealogy, which contains a history of the family from William Hayden, who was born in England about 1600, through six generations, up to 1888, with many additions since the book was printed. He was a frequent contributor to the newspapers of articles pertaining to the olden times and customs of his town and county, these being printed under the title "Historical Sketches." "The Memorial History of Hartford County" contains several contributions from him, and Stiles' "Ancient Windsor" includes much historical matter furnished by him. He was one of the early members of the Connecticut Historical Society, and joined this Society February 4, 1890, as a descendant of Levi Hayden, of Windsor, a private soldier; also of Jabez Haskell, of Windsor Locks, a private soldier, and of Lieutenant Return Strong. For fifty years he was an active member of the Congregational church.

JUSTIN HODGE.

Justin Hodge was born in Roxbury, Connecticut, April 21, 1815, the youngest and last of fifteen children of Philo Hodge, who was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. While a lad he learned the trade of stone cutter in the quarries of Roxbury, and in 1835 moved to Hitchcocksburg, now Riverton, Connecticut, where he has since lived, following at intervals his trade and farming until his death, October 24, 1900. Under the militia law of that period he commanded the light guard of Hitchcocksburg, and it was one of the model military companies of the

state. When the Mexican war broke out Captain Hodge raised a company and was commissioned as Lieutenant and appointed Quartermaster of the 9th New England regiment. The men were mobilized at Fort Adams under General Winfield Scott, and sent to Vera Cruz.

Quartermaster Hodge was in all the engagements around the City of Mexico under Colonel Seymour of Hartford. Soon after his return he caught the gold fever and in 1849 or 1850 went to California over the Isthmus of Panama. Two years later he returned to Hitchcocksville and settled down to his trade until the Civil war broke out. He is said to have raised a company in Connecticut, and was commissioned by Governor Buckingham as Quartermaster of 1st Connecticut Volunteers April 23, 1861. When the regiment was brigaded under command of Colonel Dan Tyler, he was made Brigadier Quartermaster. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, and August 6, 1861, was commissioned by President Lincoln as Quartermaster of Volunteers, serving on the staffs of General Keyes and General Augur. He finally went with General Banks to Louisiana, raised a colored regiment, and later participated in the battle of Port Hudson and Irish Bend. June, 1864, he was ordered back to Washington and was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the 6th Army Corps. Later he joined Sherman at Goldsborough, North Carolina, and was one of the last men to be discharged, returning home in December, 1865.

He served the town of Barkhamsted, in which Hitchcocksville was situated, as selectman and represented it in the legislature. He was an old line democrat.

He joined this Society December 20, 1897, on the services of his father, Philo Hodge, of West Haven, Connecticut, above mentioned.

[Contributed by Rufus E. Holmes.]

JOHN CLARK HOLLISTER.

Judge John Clark Hollister was born at Manchester, Vermont, June 2, 1818, and died in New Haven, August 29, 1903. He graduated at Yale College in 1840, studied law at Northampton, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, since which time he has practiced his profession in New Haven with unvarying success and distinction. In early manhood he was deeply interested in military affairs. For ten years he was Captain of the Blues, and when William T. Minor was elected Governor was appointed Adjutant-General. This being at the very height of the Know-Nothing period, the Governor instructed his Adjutant-General to disband

the Irish Volunteer company. Absolutely refusing to do this on account of his belief that those companies were as faithful to the state as any other organization, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

He was trial justice for civil causes for many years; was judge of the police court; ten years instructor in General Russell's Military School; two years clerk of the house of representatives, and a member of that body. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of St. Paul's Church fifty years, and for nearly the same period one of its wardens.

As a lawyer he was not what might be termed a court lawyer, but devoted himself largely to the settlement of estates and to the management of the various trusts which were confided to his care, in which branches his ability and judgment were generally recognized.

He joined this Society April 18, 1889, being one of the original members, his state number being 41, as a descendant of Elijah Strong Hollister, of Lenox, Massachusetts, who served in the troops of that state as a private, Quartermaster-Sergeant and Sergeant. He was for many years treasurer of the State Society and member of its board of managers, whose meetings he always attended and whose interests he always actively suberved.

[Contributed by Rev. Dryden W. Phelps.]

EDWARD HOOKER.

Commander Edward Hooker was born at Farmington, December 25, 1822, and died at Brooklyn, New York, April 30, 1903.

He was a direct descendant from the Reverend Thomas Hooker, the founder of the colony of Connecticut, and of the city of Hartford, and was also descended from John Hooker, judge of the Supreme Court of the colony of Connecticut. His boyhood was spent in Farmington, where he attended school, but developing a strong desire for a seafaring life, in which several of his relatives were engaged, his father made arrangements with the captain of a large vessel sailing out of New York, to take the boy with him, he being at that time between thirteen and fourteen years of age.

At the age of twenty-three he commanded a vessel out of New York, making two voyages to the West Indies. During the war of the Rebellion he served in the United States navy, his record being as follows: Appointed from Rhode Island July 19, 1861. Entered the service as acting master, attached to steamer "Louisiana," North Atlantic squadron; severely wounded October 5, 1861, the first acting master wounded during the war; Burnside expedition to sounds of North Carolina, 1862, as executive officer

of the "Louisiana," and in the absence of the commanding officer fought the ship in a creditable manner at Washington, North Carolina, September 5, 1862, for this service being promoted to acting volunteer lieutenant for gallantry in action. He commanded the steamer "Victoria," North Atlantic squadron, 1862-3; commanding division of Potomac flotilla upon Rappahannock river, 1863-5, being ordered to clear the Rappahannock river of torpedoes planted by the Confederates, and open a passage for vessels loaded with supplies for General Grant's army. This work was promptly done, and the unique and effective method adopted won for him the sobriquet of "Torpedo Hooker"; promoted to acting volunteer lieutenant-commander January 20, 1865; naval storekeeper, navy yard, New York, 1865-7; commanding store ship "Idaho" and steamer "Unadilla," Asiatic squadron, 1867-9. Commissioned as lieutenant-commander in regular naval service, December 18, 1868; inspector, navy yard, New York, 1870-3; senior line officer, naval station, League Island, 1873-5; assistant lighthouse inspector, third district, 1875-7; second line officer, naval home, Philadelphia, 1877-84. Commissioned as commander February 9, 1884; navy yard, League Island, 1884; retired December 25, 1884.

He joined this Society March 29, 1890, as a descendant of Noadiah Hooker of Farmington, a member of the committee of correspondence, and who raised the first company of enlisted men at Farmington, being afterwards promoted Colonel.

FREDERICK ARTHUR HOSMER.

Frederick Arthur Hosmer was born at New Haven March 11, 1850, and died there July 8, 1902, of an attack of apoplexy, with which he was stricken the evening before while in attendance at a meeting of the 2d company Governor's Foot Guard, in which organization he held the office of Quartermaster-Sergeant. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and subsequently attended the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, a noted school of that time, of which the late General William H. Russell was principal. He was identified with the coal business from an early age until his death, as bookkeeper and salesman for Kimberly & Goodrich for many years, and for the past ten or twelve years a local sales agent in the wholesale business for the firm of Dixon & Eddy.

Besides his connection with the Foot Guard, he was a Free-mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the New England Order of Protection, the Royal Arcanum, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was also a member and vestryman of St. John's

Episcopal Church. He was well known in business and social circles and was highly esteemed by his associates.

He joined this Society February 22, 1898, as a descendant of Joseph Hosmer, of East Windsor, who was a private soldier and orderly to General Montgomery, and also as a descendant of Gustavus Grant, of East Windsor, who was a soldier and pensioner.

[Contributed by Howard C. Vibbert.]

HENRY THACHER HOYT.

Henry Thacher Hoyt was born at Danbury, Connecticut, March 2, 1832, and died there April 15, 1904.

He received his early education in Danbury; entered Yale College and graduated with the famous class of 1853. After graduation he returned to Danbury, and shortly afterwards entered the hat manufacturing business as a member of the firm of Crosby, Hoyt & Company. Later he was engaged in the furniture business for several years as a member of the firm of Ives & Hoyt. He was also for a time in the machine business as a member of the firm of R. A. Belden & Company. From 1889 to 1892 he conducted a furniture store in Springfield, Massachusetts. Returning to Danbury, he became connected with the Danbury and Bethel Gas and Electric Light Company, and occupied a position in the office of that company until a few weeks prior to his death. He married in 1862, Miss Frances Huntington, who, with three children, survives him.

He joined this Society January 6, 1893, as a descendant of Peter Penfield, of New Fairfield, Connecticut, who served as an Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain of the Connecticut troops.

CASTON TRYON HUBBARD.

Gaston Tryon Hubbard was born at Wadesboro, North Carolina, September 8, 1828, and died at Middletown, Connecticut, September 1, 1902.

After attending schools in various places, he became a pupil of the famous instructor, Daniel H. Chase. In early life he resided for a time in North Carolina, being a clerk in the general store of George S. Hubbard, in which business he was later admitted a partner, and remained eight or ten years. Returning to Middletown, he associated himself with his brothers in conducting a lumber and wood yard. After this firm was dissolved he was for a time in the hardware business, afterwards with the Odorless Rubber Company and the Warwick Tool Company. In 1878 he assisted in organizing the Rogers & Hubbard Company, which was incorporated in that

year for the manufacture of fertilizers and other articles from bone, which included bone buttons, etc. This business prospered until it became one of the largest of its kind, and in later years consumed the bones from a half million cattle, and turned out twenty-five million collar buttons a year. He was president of this corporation until the time of his death.

In early years he was an active member of the fire department at the time when hand engines were used, and the Hubbard Hose Company, No. 2, was named for him. He took an active and energetic interest in public affairs, and, among other gifts, presented the high school with a marble fountain. He was a democrat of the old school, but declined to follow the party in 1896, and voted for McKinley. He was at times tendered nominations for public office, but declined, although he did at one time serve the city as an alderman. He was a member of the Reform Club, of the Board of Trade, of Central Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of the Universalist church.

He joined this Society October 14, 1891, as a descendant of George Hubbard, a Captain in the Connecticut militia.

MRS. CAROLINE CATLIN HUNGERFORD.

Mrs. Caroline Catlin Hungerford died suddenly at her home, No. 45 Prospect street, Hartford, July 17, 1900, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

She was a member of the Center Church, a person of strong Christian character, and of a type of the well-bred, well-trained and intelligent New England woman of some generations past. She was well versed in all progress of the times, taking an active interest in later developments, yet lived on the background of early memories which were fully as vivid as the incidents before her.

She joined this Society April 18, 1893, as the granddaughter of Abijah Catlin, of Harwinton, a soldier in 1776; her son, Clarence C. Hungerford, whose obituary appears in the last Year Book, having also been a member as a descendant of the same ancestor.

JOHN LATHROP HUNTER.

John Lathrop Hunter was born at Gardiner, Maine, March 12, 1834, and died suddenly at Willimantic, April 9, 1903. He attended the public schools of Gardiner, later attended the Wiscasset Academy, and entered Bowdoin College in 1851, graduating in 1855. He entered the law office of Charles Danforth, LL.D., who later became a judge of the superior and supreme courts, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, practicing law in Gardiner for several

years, and at the same time holding the position of supervisor of schools in the town of Farmingdale, nearby. In 1863, in connection with his law practice, he edited the *Age*, an old established democratic weekly newspaper published at Augusta, Maine, of which Chief Justice Fuller of the United States has been an editor.

From Maine Mr. Hunter removed to Boston, where he practiced a year, then located in Webster, Massachusetts, where he remained several years. In 1871 he came to Willimantic, where he has since resided. He at once entered Connecticut politics as a democrat, and was a delegate to the national conventions in 1872 and 1876.

In 1879 he was a member of the state legislature, serving on the judiciary committee, where he did much effective work in bringing about the change from the old to the present forms of legal procedure. On February 12, 1894, he was appointed state's attorney for Windham county, serving until his death. He also figured in many important local positions, having been borough and city attorney, member of the school board and chairman of the high school committee. He was regarded as one of the ablest members of the Windham county bar. He was a communicant and liberal supporter of the St. Paul's Episcopal church and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He joined this Society June 8, 1896, as a descendant of James Hunter, of Topsham, Maine, a Major and Colonel in the Massachusetts service.

EDWARD HUBBARD JUDD.

Edward Hubbard Judd, was born in New Britain June 14, 1837, and died suddenly at his residence in Hartford, June 11, 1902.

He came to Hartford when a young man and entered the employ of the Woodruff & Beach Iron Works, becoming foreman. Subsequently he established a partnership and conducted the machinery business, the firm name being Sawtelle & Judd. Since the death of Mr. Sawtelle, about twenty years ago, Mr. Judd continued the business alone. He was for several years supervisor of the water works at Riverside and established the system there about two years ago. For many years he was one of the inspectors of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company.

In politics he was a democrat, having taken an active part in municipal affairs for many years. He was a councilman in 1866, an alderman in 1867, 1868 and 1869, and a water commissioner in 1869, 1870 and 1871. In 1900 he was again appointed a water commissioner by Mayor Harbison, being in 1901 elected president of the board. In the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 he served as a selectman, and in all his several relations with the city government was

distinguished by close attention to duty and the details of the several positions he held. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; for many years president of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Society, an active member and past regent of B. H. Webb Council, Royal Arcanum, having lately served as grand regent for the state. He was a member of St. Thomas Episcopal church and one of the vestrymen of the parish.

He joined this Society May 10, 1899, as a descendant of James Judd, of Berlin, Connecticut, a private soldier in the Connecticut troops.

STEPHEN WRIGHT KELLOGG.

General Stephen Wright Kellogg, former congressman and delegate to the republican national convention which nominated Lincoln, died suddenly at his residence in Waterbury, January 27, 1904, at the age of eighty-two years. His illness was only of a few hours duration, he having been attending to his business a day or two before. General Kellogg was born in Shelburne, Massachusetts, April 5, 1822, where he spent his boyhood years upon his father's farm, working in the summer and teaching school and attending an academy at Shelburne during the winter months. When he was twenty years of age he entered Amherst College, which he attended for two terms, and then entered Yale, the third term of the freshman year, graduating in 1846 and taking one of the three highest honors of his class. The following autumn he became principal of an academy at Winchendon, Massachusetts, entering the Yale Law school the following year. He was admitted to the New Haven County bar in 1848 and opened an office at Naugatuck, where he remained till 1854. At this time he was elected judge of probate for the Waterbury district, and removed to Waterbury, where he had since lived. He had a large and important practice in the higher state and United States courts. In 1851, he was clerk of the senate, and two years later represented the Waterbury district as senator. He was also a member of the house from Waterbury in 1856.

He was an original republican, and at the national convention of 1860 was a member of the committee which drew up the platform on which Abraham Lincoln was first elected president. He was again a delegate to the republican national conventions in 1868 and 1876. He took an active interest in military affairs, rising to the position of Colonel of the 2d regiment, in which capacity he served from 1863 to 1866, and as Brigadier-General from 1866 to 1870. In 1869 he was elected to congress, although the district was democratic, and was re-elected in 1871 and 1873.

He performed effective work as a member of various committees, among them that of the judiciary, patents, war claims, Pacific railroad, naval expenditures and civil service reform. In 1878 he declined the nomination for governor and declined to be a candidate for United States senator. While in congress he delivered the address in the house presenting the statues of Trumbull and Sherman to the United States in behalf of the state of Connecticut, his address upon that occasion being published in this volume. After the assassination of Garfield he wrote an article on the presidential succession that was widely published through the country and attracted much attention. He was an ardent advocate of constitutional reform, taking an active interest in the late convention. He had long been a leader of the Connecticut bar and one of the most influential and beloved citizens of the state. He was a deacon in the Second Congregational church and interested in all charitable and progressive work.

He joined this Society April 23, 1889, as a descendant of Stephen Wright, of Ludlow, Vermont, a soldier and pensioner, and also as a descendant of Jacob Poole, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, a Lieutenant in the army. For many years he served as a member of the board of managers, was constant in his attendance at its meetings, and an enthusiastic supporter of its aims.

EDWARD RICHARD LAMBERT.

Edward Richard Lambert was born at Milford, Connecticut, on the 10th day of February, 1834, and died at Bridgeport, February 23, 1904. Removing to the latter city at an early age, he took up the study of architecture, in which profession he was successful and prominent. He was deeply interested in historical and scientific matters, having a particularly extensive knowledge of the history of Connecticut, and being possessed of a library of valuable scientific and historical works.

He joined this Society September 10, 1890, as a descendant of Jeremiah Bull, of Milford, who was a Corporal and Sergeant; and also as a descendant of David Lambert, a private soldier.

[Contributed by Charles B. Buckingham.]

CHARLES SMITH LANDERS.

Charles Smith Landers was born at New Britain, Connecticut, June 8, 1846, and died there October 4, 1900.

He received his education in the public schools of New Britain, graduating from the high school in 1860. He prepared for college

at Williston Seminary, but the war coming on, he abandoned his privilege of a college course and entered the factory of the Landers & Smith Manufacturing Company, of which G. M. Landers, his father, was the president.

The story of his life is practically the history of the development of the Landers, Frary & Clark Manufacturing Company. He was elected secretary at the age of twenty-one, and held every office in the gift of the company, and at the time of his death had been for some years its president. He was also president of the North & Judd Manufacturing Company, another of New Britain's large and successful industries. He was one of the founders of the electric street railway; a director of the New Britain National Bank, the Savings Bank of New Britain, of the Y. M. C. A., and of the New Britain Public Library, and was active in his support of the South Congregational church, of which he was a member, and of various charitable societies of the city.

He had a wide acquaintance throughout the country among business men, and while he at all times declined political office, yet no man in the state had a wider acquaintance with the leaders of political parties, who relied upon his judgment in matters affecting the manufacturing industries of the country. He was one of New Britain's most public spirited citizens, and every cause that had for its object the improvement of the business and social interests of New Britain, found in him an earnest and efficient supporter.

He held not only the respect, but the sincere affection of the thousands of men in his employ, and his private benefactions were numerous and unostentatious. He had traveled extensively abroad, and his knowledge of foreign affairs, obtained by travel and study, was comprehensive and accurate. He had an infinite capacity for work, and by his untiring attention to the various interests entrusted to him he built up and made successful the companies with which he was connected, which remain as monuments to his fidelity and business ability.

He joined this Society April 21, 1891, as a descendant of Asael Landers, of Lenox, Massachusetts, a private in the Massachusetts troops.

[Contributed by A. J. Sloper.]

WILLIAM WALLACE LEE.

William Wallace Lee was born at Barkhamsted, Connecticut, July 20, 1828, and died at Meriden, September 14, 1903.

He was a direct descendant of John Lee, who came to Connecticut from Essex county, England, in 1634. He had been a resident

of Meriden since 1862, and continually employed as an expert machinist by Edward Miller & Company, working at the bench regularly until two days before his death.

In political and fraternal circles Mr. Lee was widely known. He was a delegate to the first republican convention in 1856; a member of the board of aldermen in Meriden for several years, and elected to the legislatures of 1885 and 1886, when annual elections were held, serving during his last term on the judiciary committee. He was one of the most prominent Freemasons in the state, joining that order in 1852, and being grand master of Connecticut in 1874 and 1875. He was president of the Masonic Veteran Association continuously from the date of its organization until the time of his death. In 1877 and 1878 he held the office of grand master of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows. For forty-one years he had been identified with St. Paul's Episcopal church, where funeral services were held, he being buried with the Masonic rites of the grand lodge of Connecticut.

In character he was extremely democratic, and through his own efforts had secured a vast fund of historical and other information which he knew accurately. He wrote various addresses, among them the address delivered on the centennial celebration of the town of Barkhamsted, and also a sketch of Barkhamsted in the Revolutionary war. He respected honest manhood wherever found, and was a hater of sham and hypocrisy. He was liberal beyond his means and lived the golden rule to the letter.

He joined this Society August 21, 1889, soon after its organization, as a descendant of David Lee, of Farmington, a private soldier; and he was also a descendant of Elihu Crane, of Durham, Connecticut, a teamster employed in conveying supplies; and of Joseph Somers, of Milford, Connecticut, a private soldier; and also of Andrew Hays, of Simsbury, Connecticut, a private soldier.

[Contributed by Hon. H. Wales Lines.]

JOHN HARRIS LEEDS.

John Harris Leeds was born at Darien, Connecticut, March 4, 1836, and died of heart failure at the Grand Central depot in New York city, as he was about to board a train for home September 24, 1901.

His early days were spent on a farm, he having removed to New Haven in 1856, which place had been his residence ever since. At the age of sixteen by his timely warning he prevented the collision of trains on the New York and New Haven railroad, for which he was given a free pass over that road during his life. He was

trained as a machinist in the railroad shops of that company and was for some time a railroad engineer. He afterwards became connected with the Stamford Manufacturing Company and for upwards of fifteen years was a director and purchasing agent. In this capacity he traveled in various parts of the world, chiefly in the Orient, and annually visited Egypt, Syria, Armenia and Turkey. At different times he delivered lectures before various societies in which he related incidents connected with his travels in these various countries, concerning whose political and business characteristics he probably had a more thorough knowledge than any resident of Connecticut, though much of what he had seen of the governmental methods and the story of his most exciting adventures, he was constrained to reserve from motives of expediency. His command of language and his power of description were exceptional.

He was a director of the Yale National Bank, of the New Haven Water Company, a trustee of the New Haven Savings Bank, and an enthusiastic promoter of the Derby railroad. He was a member of Wooster Lodge of Masons, and among his most interesting experiences as related by him, were his visits to Masonic lodges in the Orient. In politics he was a democrat, serving at different times as an alderman and as a state senator. He was also a fire commissioner, in which department he always took a lively interest.

He joined this Society April 19, 1892, as a descendant of John Weed, of Stamford, a private soldier who served for five years.

[Contributed by the Registrar.]

HENRY JAMES LEWIS.

Henry James Lewis was born at Meriden, Connecticut, October 21, 1841, and died suddenly at his residence in Stratford, Connecticut, January 11, 1902.

He received a common school education and soon after attaining his majority went into the hardware business as a member of the firm of Griswold & Lewis. He was one of the first to appreciate the importance which the oyster growing industry was to attain, and about eighteen years before his death took up his residence in Stratford and organized the H. J. Lewis Oyster Company, of which he was president and practically the sole owner, and which company is one of the largest holders of oyster grounds in Connecticut waters. The company was engaged in the seed oyster and oyster exporting business and controlled the Blue Point Oyster Cultivation Company of Sayville, Long Island, and owned large beds in Narragansett Bay.

He had other large business interests; was a director in The International Silver Company, the Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company, The Miller Brothers Cutlery Company and The E. Miller Company. He had a summer home on a farm at North Egremont, Massachusetts, and also at Lewis Island, Stony Creek. A man of strict integrity, he had the deserved respect of all who knew him.

He joined this Society March 5, 1894, as a descendant of Jared Lewis, of Wallingford, a private soldier, and was also a descendant of Deodate Beaumont, of Wallingford, a private soldier and pensioner.

[Contributed by Charles B. Buckingham.]

SOLOMON FOWLER LINSLEY.

Solomon Fowler Linsley was born in Northford, Connecticut, May 26, 1830, and died at his home in North Haven, after a brief illness, March 13, 1901.

He received his early education in the public schools of Northford and at the Williston Seminary. After returning from school he was engaged in farming, removing with his father to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was in the teaming business. He served an apprenticeship with Lyon & Billard, builders, of Meriden, and soon became an expert carpenter, and previous to locating permanently in North Haven, in 1865, had worked at his trade in various places in Connecticut and in Wisconsin. He was one of three brothers who served in the Civil war, he having enlisted August 26, 1861, as a private in Company G, 6th Connecticut, V. I., being promoted to Corporal October 4, 1861, and having been discharged on account of illness, March 14, 1862. His health improving after he returned home, he again enlisted August 9, 1862, in Company K, 15th Connecticut, V. I., was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, and promoted for gallantry to be 1st Lieutenant, November 16, 1863. He was at the battles of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1863, at Edenton Roads, the siege of Suffolk and other engagements, being captured at Kingston, North Carolina, and confined in Libby prison for eighteen days, when he was paroled. He returned with his regiment and was honorably discharged June 27, 1865.

From this time until his death he pursued his business as carpenter and builder in North Haven and adjacent places, and among the buildings erected by him were the public school, the Memorial hall and the Congregational church parsonage. For thirty-five years he conducted a Bible class in the Sunday school of the Congregational church, where he was a constant attendant at the Sun-

day and weekday services. In politics he was a republican, and took an active part in the public affairs of his locality. He was a member of Admiral Foote Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and of the O. U. A. M.

He married February 28, 1855, Lucy A. Tracy, of Windsor, Connecticut, a descendant in the ninth generation from Captain Miles Standish, his widow with one daughter surviving him.

He joined this Society February 17, 1890, as a descendant of William Douglas, of Northford, Connecticut, Captain in 1775, commissioned Colonel of the 6th regiment, Connecticut line, January 1, 1777, and who died in service May 28, 1777.

[Contributed by Robert B. Goodyear, M.D.]

BRAINERD WELLS MAPLES.

Brainerd Wells Maples was born at Norwich, Connecticut, April 25, 1837, and died at his home in Norwalk, Connecticut, December 12, 1900, from diabetes, from which he had long been a sufferer. In his early years he learned the printer's trade and after working as a journeyman for two years fitted himself for a teacher and graduated at the State Normal school in 1859. He taught in the towns of this state until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he opened a recruiting office in Norwich. From 1861 to 1867 he taught in New York city and wrote for newspapers and periodicals. In 1871 he established the *Westport Hour*, which he afterwards removed to Norwalk, changing the name to the *Norwalk Hour*, and which he continued to publish till the time of his death. He was of an aggressive temperament and had the courage of his convictions, which he expressed without reserve in his newspaper. He was one of the organizers of the Connecticut Editorial Association, but never sought public office.

He joined this Society September 10, 1890, as a descendant of Stephen Maples, of New London, a private soldier, serving at different periods.

ALONZO McMANUS.

Alonzo McManus was born at Forestville, New York, November 28, 1830, and died at New Britain, Connecticut, March 1, 1900.

He received his education in the common schools and learned the trade of machinist, at which trade he worked for some time for North & Judd, of New Britain, afterwards becoming superintendent of the factory. He was a member of the Methodist church, and in politics a republican, having represented New Britain in the General Assembly in 1885.

He joined this Society April 20, 1889, being one of the original members, his state number being 47, as a descendant of Christopher McManus, a Sergeant in the service.

JOHN BARNES McQUEEN.

John Barnes McQueen was born in New Haven, March 13, 1850, resided there all his lifetime, and there died April 16, 1904, of typhoid pneumonia.

After completing his education, he entered the dry goods store of Smith, Kimberly & Company, but soon began a course of practical work under his father in the carpenter's trade. Upon the death of the latter, who was a prominent builder, in 1879, he continued the business with his brother-in-law, Andrew G. Smith, and constructed many of the large buildings of the city. In 1866 he joined the Third Congregational church, which was afterwards merged in the United church; served a term with the New Haven Grays, later being a member of the veteran organization of that company, was elected a Corporal in the 2d company Governor's Foot Guards, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He joined this Society July 28, 1902, as a descendant of William McQueen, who was appointed by the governor and council, May, 1779, Lieutenant of the sloop "Guilford."

[Contributed by Rev. Dryden Phelps.]

AUGUSTUS MERRILL.

Augustus Merrill was born at New Hartford, Connecticut, May 2, 1820, and died at Cheshire, Connecticut, March 9, 1900. He attended schools in New Hartford, Torringford, Winsted and Hartford. Upon reaching manhood he worked as a farmer, and while living in New Hartford owned and conducted a farm there. In 1865 he moved to Torrington and afterwards lived in Plymouth and Thomaston, where he worked as a mechanic. He married November 3, 1846, Adaline Wooding, of Torrington, who died July 3, 1899, leaving one son and one daughter, with the latter of whom, Mrs. Grace L. Spaulding, he resided from 1885 until his death. He was a descendant of Joseph Merrill, one of the first settlers of New Hartford, and of John Buell, the first settler of Litchfield. He was a man of intelligence and of sturdy New England character.

He joined this Society February 17, 1890, as a descendant of Phineas Merrill, of New Hartford, who served as a private soldier and as a conductor of trains, with the rank of Captain.

JAMES JONES MERWIN.

James Jones Merwin was born in Milford, Connecticut, March 18, 1837, and died at his home in Windsor, Connecticut, January 3, 1902.

He received his education in the public schools of Milford and also attended Robertson's Business College at New Haven. At the age of eighteen he entered the employment of George W. Goodsell, a wholesale merchant of New Haven, with whom he remained as head bookkeeper for over twelve years. In 1867 he married Mary A. Hodge, of Windsor, Connecticut, and removed there, entering the office of Hodge, Son & Company, paper manufacturers. Upon the death of his father-in-law he left the firm and purchased an insurance business, and later an undertaking establishment, both of which he conducted successfully up to the time of his death. In politics he was a republican, taking an active interest in public affairs, serving in nearly all of the offices of the town. In 1896 he represented the town in the General Assembly, serving on the committee on humane institutions. In 1900 he was appointed by Governor Lounsbury one of the board of trustees of the State Historical Museum and Library, known as "The Old Stone House," at Guilford, Connecticut, in which he took a deep interest.

He joined this Society February 11, 1901, as a descendant of John Stowe, of Milford, Connecticut, who served as a private soldier upon various enlistments; and traced his ancestry back to Miles Merwin, who settled in Milford prior to 1645, and was also a descendant of John Stowe, who was at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1624.

LAMPSON PRESTON MITCHELL.

Lampson Preston Mitchell was born in Bethlehem, Connecticut, May 5, 1831, and died at Waterbury, March 30, 1899.

His boyhood was spent in Roxbury and Watertown, where he learned the trade of machinist, removing to Waterbury in 1858 and entering the employment of W. R. Hitchcock & Company, inventing and patenting while with this concern a buckle making machine. In 1869 he became connected with the Scovill Manufacturing Company and for many years was superintendent of the suspender department, inventing many important improvements in button making machinery. In 1881 he was elected a councilman of the city and served for several terms. He was also for many years a member of the board of road commissioners and of the board of police commissioners. During the inception and installment of the first system of sewerage in Waterbury he was a member of the

board of sewer commissioners. For more than twenty-nine years he was a consistent member of the First Methodist church, and for more than twenty years served as a steward on the official board and on the finance committee.

He joined this Society February 22, 1897, as a descendant of Philo Hodge, of West Haven, Connecticut, a private soldier and pensioner.

[Contributed by *Stephen W. Kellogg.*]

JOHN WALTER MIX.

John Walter Mix was born at Cheshire, Connecticut, March 31, 1850, and died at Wallingford, Connecticut, October 11, 1902.

He received his education at the Episcopal Military Academy, of Cheshire, and the Golden Hill Institute of Bridgeport. Early in life he became associated with his father in his native town in the manufacture of edged tools, removing his manufacturing interest to Wallingford in 1886 and connecting it with the firm of G. I. Mix & Company. From boyhood he took a deep interest in political affairs. In 1883 he was elected a representative from the town of Cheshire, and in 1894 was elected state senator, being re-elected in 1896. For several years he was a member of the republican state central committee and in 1889 was appointed collector of United States customs for the port of New Haven, which position he held at the time of his decease. He was an able and tactful leader and his service to the state and country were always characterized by patriotic zeal and business ability. On becoming of age he joined the Freemasons, having received the 32°; and having been eminent commander of St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar, and grand generalissimo of the grand lodge of Knights Templar. He was a member of the Union League and Young Men's Republican clubs of New Haven and of the Home club of Meriden.

He joined this Society February 19, 1900, as a descendant of Joel Ives, Jr., of Wallingford, a private soldier and pensioner.

[Contributed by *Eli C. Birdsey.*]

FRANKLIN BABCOCK NOYES.

Franklin Babcock Noyes was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, June 23, 1831, and died at his home in Stonington, Connecticut, December 3, 1902.

Removing to Stonington in his boyhood, he entered business at an early age and for many years was an official of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, holding the positions

of secretary, general ticket agent and paymaster. He was for sometime a burgess of the borough of Stonington, and served for one term as state auditor. At the time of his death he was president of the Stonington Free Library, the Stonington Historical and Genealogical Society, secretary and treasurer of the Stonington Building Association, and a member of Asylum Lodge of Freemasons and of Pequot Council, Royal Arcanum. He was a member of the Second Congregational church and clerk of its society, and devoted considerable time to perfecting from many sources its records and membership roll, the completion of this work being announced on the day he was stricken with his last illness.

He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Harriet Thompson, of Ithaca, New York, who died in 1885, he afterwards marrying Miss Harriet E. Palmer, who survives him.

He joined this Society April 13, 1889, as a descendant of Thomas Noyes, a Lieutenant in the Rhode Island troops, and was also a descendant of Joseph Noyes, Colonel in the Rhode Island troops.

[Contributed by James H. Stivers.]

WILLIAM MARVIN OLcott.

William Marvin Olcott was born at Utica, New York, July 6, 1839, and died at Norwich, Connecticut, June 23, 1902.

His parents removed to Chicago when he was a small boy, and that city was his home during most of his life. He attended Beloit College for a time and later entered into the coal business. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Chicago Board of Trade battery, Illinois volunteer artillery, and served as a Corporal for three years. He saw hard service, being wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, in 1864. Returning to Chicago, he again entered the coal business, but was entirely burned out in the great fire of 1871. He continued in business, however, till 1888, when he removed to Norwich.

In politics a republican, he was of a public spirited nature, interested in the welfare of his adopted city. For several years he served as treasurer of the board of trade. He was also an active churchman, being a member of Trinity Episcopal church, of which society he was a vestryman. He also acted as collector of the City Mission Branch of United Workers. He was a member of the Arcanum club, of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., of which he was adjutant and junior vice-commander; a Freemason, a member of the Connecticut Army and Navy club, and other societies.

He joined this Society January 18, 1892, as a descendant of Joel Doolittle, of Middletown, Connecticut, a private soldier.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

Frederick Law Olmsted, a landscape architect of world wide fame, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 26, 1822, and died at Brookline, Massachusetts, August 28, 1903.

He studied at Yale College and later received the degrees of A.M. from Amherst College and LL.D. from Harvard and Yale. In 1850 he traveled in Europe, mainly on foot, giving special attention to rural affairs, particularly to parks and pleasure grounds. In 1853 and 1854 he studied the economical condition of the slave states. In 1856 he again visited Europe. In the fall of 1857 he was appointed superintendent of the preparatory work of the projected Central Park at New York city, and in the following winter, in association with Calvert Vaux, devised a plan for this park which was selected as the most satisfactory of the thirty-three plans submitted. Upon the adoption of the plan the designers were employed to carry it out.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed by the president a member of the national sanitary commission, serving till 1863. He then spent two years on the Pacific coast, serving as chairman of the California state commission, taking the custody of the Yosemite and Mariposa reservations, ceded to the state by Congress as public parks. In 1878 he moved to Boston. He was employed upon upwards of eighty public recreation grounds, among the most important of which were public parks of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Bridgeport, Trenton, Montreal, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Louisville and Detroit. He had also a large practice in the laying out of the grounds of public buildings, hospitals, universities, railroad stations and residences. He was the author of the following books: "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," first published in 1852, and several times reprinted; "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," published in 1856; "A Journey in Texas," published in 1857; "A Journey in the Back Country," published in 1861. He also wrote many other articles on the subjects connected with his profession. He was a member of many art associations and of a number of clubs.

He joined this Society April 21, 1891, as a descendant of Benjamin Olmsted, of East Hartford, Connecticut, a private soldier.

EDWIN PALMER.

Edwin Palmer died at his home in Norwich, October 12, 1901, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, having been born in Preston, Connecticut, June 15, 1805, on the farm owned by his paternal an-

cestors since 1723, the original ancestors coming from England to Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1638.

Colonel Palmer began life as a farmer, and for thirty years such was his vocation; but meanwhile the instincts of the Yankee led him into various trading ventures; the fortnightly carrying of farm produce by team to Providence; the driving of herds of cattle from northern New York, and the shipping of Connecticut poultry to Boston for the winter holiday market. This last enterprise he continued for fifty-one years, from 1843 through 1894. At the same time he served as a justice of the peace, and after his removal from the farm, as a notary public did much legal business, such as the drafting of wills, the securing of pensions, etc. In 1850, as a deputy United States marshal, he took the census for five towns near Norwich.

While a young man he served in the state militia and rose through regular gradation to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st regiment of Connecticut artillery. His interest in military affairs continued through life, and only physical disability compelled him to decline the commission offered him by Governor Buckingham at the breaking out of the Civil war. He was active in the organization of the New London County Agricultural Society in 1855, a life member and for many years its secretary. One of the last drives he took was to visit the fair in September, 1901. Association with the society's first president, J. P. Barstow, led to a business connection, and the firm of Barstow & Palmer, dealers in seeds, stoves and agricultural implements, continued for thirteen years, Colonel Palmer, on account of his impaired health, retiring from the firm in 1873.

As a whig he represented the town of Preston in the legislature of 1847, and from its organization gave the republican party his enthusiastic support. He was a member of the Broadway Congregational church, with which he united in his later life. A man of strict integrity, strong convictions and of inflexible will, he was held in the highest esteem by the entire community in which he dwelt.

He was admitted to this Society, in which he always took a keen interest, September 10, 1890, as a descendant of Joshua Pendleton, of Westerly, Rhode Island, who served as an Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain of the Rhode Island troops.

JOHN GIDEON PALMER.

John Gideon Palmer was born at Montville, Connecticut, October 4, 1845, and died at Middletown, Connecticut, November 17, 1901.

On August 6, 1862, he enlisted as a Corporal in Company F, 21st regiment, C. V., and served till November 30, 1865, when he was honorably discharged, having been transferred to the 2d company, provisional cavalry, V. R. C., September 24, 1864, at Washington, D. C. He was engaged in the following battles: Fredericksburg, Virginia, December, 1862; siege of Suffolk and Bermuda Hundred, and at Brandon Farm, Virginia, January 24, 1864, where he was disabled and confined in the hospital. For his bravery at the battle of Fredericksburg he was, upon the recommendation of his company officers and of Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, awarded a medal of honor by the government. At that time he was a boy seventeen years of age, and a member of the third division of the 9th corps. He was the youngest member of the company, and volunteered, with five of his comrades, to man a battery. His being the only battery in action on the left, the firing of the enemy was concentrated upon it. In January, 1864, he was detached by special order of the war department to accompany General Sickles, who was appointed an envoy extraordinary to Bogota, South America, on secret service for the state department. He was in Bogota when Lincoln was assassinated, and arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard July 2, 1865. In the summer was stationed in Boston with General Sickles, and accompanied him when he was appointed one of the military governors of the south, remaining in the civil service at Charleston, with General Sickles, until September, 1866. He went to Middletown in 1867, and for a quarter of a century had been practically the superintendent and general manager of the Arawana Mills. He was a member of Mansfield Post, No. 53, G. A. R., and of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M. He was at one time a member of the city government and at his death a member of the board of education and a director of the Columbia Trust Company.

He joined this Society April 20, 1897, as a descendant of Matthew Turner, a Captain in the Connecticut service, and was also a descendant of Isaac Turner, a Lieutenant in the Connecticut service.

CHARLES PARKER.

Charles Parker, whose life spanned almost a century, was born at Cheshire, Connecticut, January 2, 1809, and died at Meriden, Connecticut, January 31, 1902. The story of the growth of a small inland Connecticut town, possessing few local advantages, developing within comparatively a few years into a thriving and prosperous city, would be the story in brief of the lives of a few "Captains of Industry," prominent among whom "A prince among his equals,"

was the subject of this sketch. Probably no name in New England is more extensively and favorably known to the manufacturing world than that of Parker, the products of the Parker factories reaching to all civilized countries. He was descended from William Parker, an original proprietor of Hartford Colony in 1636, his father, Stephen Parker, being a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving eight months altogether at important points, and being present at the tragic death of Major André.

At nine years of age he went to live with a farmer in Wallingford, doing chores in summer and attending a country school in winter. At eighteen he entered the employ of Anson Matthews, manufacturer of pewter buttons, receiving six dollars a week, and a year later the employ of Harry and Horace Smith, of Naugatuck, Connecticut, receiving six dollars advance. In December, 1829, he made a contract with Patrick Lewis and Elias Holt, to make a certain number of coffee mills per month. Here for the first time the energy and business sagacity, amounting to genius, of Mr. Parker had a chance to show themselves. With a capital of seventy dollars he made eighteen hundred dollars in thirteen months. In 1832 he began the manufacture of coffee mills and waffle irons, later taking as partners his brother Edmund and Herman White. During the panic of 1837 temporary suspension followed, but by 1842 every dollar of indebtedness, with interest, was paid. In 1845 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Parker's career from this time was one of great prosperity and success. In 1877 the Charles Parker Company was organized for the manufacture of wood screws, vises, coffee mills, lamps and piano stools; the corporation including in addition to the main plant, the following: A factory at Yalesville, the Parker Gun plant, known to all sportsmen, the Parker Clock shop, a factory in East Meriden for the manufacture of spoons and forks, and the Meriden Curtain Fixture Company, the most complete factory of its kind in the world. These industries employed about fifteen hundred hands, mostly skilled workmen.

Politically Mr. Parker was a democrat until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was an ardent union man, helping to equip Meriden companies, and a firm supporter of President Lincoln and his administration. He was the last surviving charter member of Meridian Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M.; taking the various degrees through the commandery. He presented St. Elmo Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, a beautiful banner in memory of his brother, the Reverend John, his son Wilbur and his nephew George White Parker, all of whom were active members of this organization.

Mr. Parker was a generous and public spirited citizen, giving half of the eighty thousand dollars required to erect the First Methodist church, of which from his early manhood he was a devoted member. In recognition of these qualities he was elected the first mayor of Meriden upon the incorporation of that city. He married Abi Lewis Eddy in 1831, and of ten children only one survives.

He joined this Society April 18, 1893, by virtue of the service of his father above mentioned.

[Contributed by Prof. A. B. Mather.]

CHARLES PECK.

Charles Peck was born at New Britain, Connecticut, March 16, 1830, and died there February 24, 1903.

He was educated in the New Britain public schools, afterwards attending the Academy at West Hartford and the Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts.

He began business in 1850 with the firm of Peck & Walters, afterwards, in 1855, becoming associated with the firm of P. & F. Corbin, where he held the position of secretary for twenty-five years. He subsequently became the manager of the Companion Sewing Machine Company, and still later formed a partnership with Thomas S. Hall, and conducted a real estate and investment business. He was a member of the Congregational church, and in politics a republican, having been a councilman in 1892 and 1893, and a member of the board of street commissioners from 1877 to 1894. He was vice-president of the New Britain Institute and an incorporator and director of the Burritt Savings Bank.

He joined this Society May 10, 1890, as a descendant of Samuel Peck of Milford, Connecticut, a Captain in the service.

JOEL WARD SIMMONS PECK.

Joel Ward Simmons Peck was born at North Haven, Connecticut, March 5, 1830, and died at New Haven, November 30, 1902.

For many years he was engaged as a loan broker and real estate dealer and was also president of the Franklin Chair Company, having contracts for the manufacture of chairs by the convicts of several of the public institutions. He was a member of Ezel Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, and also of St. Paul's Episcopal church. He took no active part in public affairs, but had a large circle of friends by whom he was much esteemed.

He joined this Society September 16, 1895, as a descendant of Ward Peck, of New Haven, who served as a private for six years, receiving a badge of merit and being granted a pension.

[Contributed by Howard C. Vibbert.]

DANIEL LOOMIS PELLETT.

Daniel Loomis Pellett was born at Waterford, Connecticut, August 19, 1833, and died at Andover, Ohio, June 19, 1903. When about one and a half years of age, his parents removed to New Lyme, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was for a time in the milling business in Cherry Valley, and for twelve years a member of the Black & Pellett Hardware firm at Andover. For twenty years he had been an active member of the Congregational church and taught a Bible class, being well versed in biblical and secular history.

He joined this Society September 28, 1896, as a descendant of Josiah Butt, of Canterbury, Connecticut, who served as a private at various times. He was also a descendant of Seth W. Holmes, of Montville, Connecticut, who commanded a company in a Connecticut regiment, and also a descendant of Jacob Loomis, of Colchester, Connecticut, who served as a private soldier.

RUFUS STARR PICKETT.

Judge Rufus Starr Pickett was born at Ridgefield, Connecticut, February 28, 1829, and died at New Haven, June 9, 1903.

His early education was in the common schools and in Bank's Academy at Ridgefield. He worked with his father as a cabinet-maker, coming to New Haven in 1854, and for several years worked at building locomotives for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at that time a single track road with but twenty-four engines. In the presidential campaign of 1860 he took an active part in behalf of the election of Abraham Lincoln, upon whose election he was appointed inspector of customs and held the office with that of weigher and gauger, a number of years.

At the age of forty-two he entered the Yale Law School, and at the close of the first year was awarded the Jewell prize as essayist. Graduating in 1873, he entered upon the general practice of law. In 1877 he was appointed city attorney, an office he held six years; in 1885, assistant judge of the city court, and in 1887 judge of that court, which position he held for six years. He always took an interest in the successes of the republican party, was a member of Plymouth church, of which he was a deacon for forty years; of

the Congregational Club and of the Sons of Temperance. He has been described as "a man of strong character, devout in his religion and finely conscientious in his actions."

He joined this Society February 2, 1891, as a descendant of Abraham Parsons, of Redding, Connecticut, a private soldier.

[Contributed by Rev. Dryden W. Phelps.]

JOHN HENRY PLATT.

John Henry Platt was born at Prospect, Connecticut, December 1, 1842, and died at his home in New Haven, January 17, 1904.

He received his education in the common schools, and at eighteen years of age, upon the breaking out of the Civil war, enlisted in Company A, 20th Connecticut regiment, and served to the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, and after being transferred to the western division, went with General Sherman's army on the march to the sea. A wound received at Bentonville, North Carolina, incapacitated him for a year, but in 1866 he came to New Haven, and for some time was with the firm of F. A. Gilbert & Company, which then conducted a leading paint and paper hanging store on Chapel street, rising to the position of head salesman. Later he associated himself with C. P. Thompson under the name of Platt & Thompson, in the same line of business, and upon the dissolution of the firm conducted a store of his own, in which he achieved more than the usual degree of success.

In politics he was a republican, and had served as messenger in the General Assembly, besides holding the office of police commissioner and other local positions of trust. He was a member and vestryman of Trinity church, a Knight Templar, a member of the Quinnipiack Club and the Union League.

He joined this Society February 11, 1895, as a descendant of Benjamin Platt, of Milford, who served as a private soldier.

[Contributed by Rev. Dryden W. Phelps.]

LINUS BACON PLIMPTON.

Linus Bacon Plimpton was born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, June 28, 1830, and died suddenly of pneumonia at Hartford, Connecticut, February 16, 1904.

He attended the common schools of his native town and in early manhood engaged in various pursuits, mainly of a mercantile character. He established himself at Rockville, in this state, where he conducted a small, but successful printing office for some time. In

1863 he removed to Hartford and entered upon the business in which he achieved a success second to no other envelope manufacturer. In 1873 The Plimpton Manufacturing Company was organized with the subject of this sketch as its president and general manager. In 1874 the company bid for the contract to furnish stamped envelopes to the United States government and was successful, the contract remaining with this company to the time of Mr. Plimpton's death. The company's trade business increased to such an extent that a new factory was necessary, and in 1866 the present large building was erected on Pearl street. When the business was originated envelopes were manufactured at the rate of one hundred thousand a day; the output at the present time being nearly four million a day. It was his constant aim to have nothing done by hand that could be done equally well or better by machinery and to tolerate no imperfection of method that could be remedied by inventive skill.

He was an earnest and stalwart republican and influential in the counsels of his party. After repeated refusals to be a candidate for an elective office, in 1897 he accepted the nomination and was elected senator from the first district, and re-elected in 1899, during both terms being chairman of the committee on insurance. He also served for two terms as police commissioner and as a councilman. He was delegate and alternate to a number of national republican conventions, and was chairman of the Connecticut delegation at the convention held in Philadelphia in 1900. He was a member of the Hartford Club, of the Republican Club of New York, and a Free-mason.

He joined this Society September 16, 1895, as a descendant of Oliver Plimpton, of Sturbridge, Massachusetts, a private soldier.

JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

John Addison Porter was born in New Haven, April 17, 1856, and died at Pomfret, Connecticut, December 15, 1900.

Among his ancestors were John and Rose Porter, who settled in Windsor about two hundred and fifty years ago and from whom have descended many illustrious men, including Gen. U. S. Grant, Grover Cleveland and President Noah Porter of Yale College. The subject of this sketch received his education at General Russell's Military Academy, the Hopkins Grammar School and Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1878. Upon leaving college he devoted himself to the study of law with his uncle, William J. Boardman, of Cleveland, Ohio. Subsequently he was a writer on the New Haven *Palladium* and a reporter for the *Hartford Courant*. In 1883 he became literary editor of the New

York *Observer*, and wrote for the *Century*, *The Critic* and the New England magazines. He passed the winter of 1884-5 at Washington assisting his uncle, the Hon. William Walter Phelps, formerly minister to Austria and Germany, in correspondence, etc., connected with his duties as a then member of congress. Later he was appointed clerk of the senate committee on Indian post traderships. After a winter spent in the south he returned to Connecticut in 1888 and purchased an estate at Pomfret, which was thereafter his legal residence. In the fall of 1888 he purchased an interest in the Hartford *Evening Post* and became its managing editor. Two years later he acquired the controlling interest and was chief editor until he went to Washington in 1897. He represented Pomfret in the General Assembly during the famous deadlock session of 1891, being one of the leaders on the republican side of the house. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national republican convention at Minneapolis. In 1894 and 1896 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor. He was an early advocate of the nomination of William McKinley for the presidency, and shortly after his election was summoned to Canton, where he was offered the responsible position of secretary to the president, which position he accepted and performed the duties of that office with great acceptance to the president and to the public until failing health compelled his resignation, on May 1, 1900.

He was prominently identified with the Yale interests and in 1885 published sketches of "Yale Life." In 1884 he made a notable contribution to the Johns-Hopkins series of historical papers in his sketch "The City of Washington. Its Origin and Development." He was identified with many organizations, including the Hartford Club, the Pomfret Club, the Metropolitan Club and this Society, of which he was for a time a member of the board of managers and which he joined December 12, 1889, as a descendant of David Porter of Hebron, Connecticut, a private soldier.

HENRY HARRISON QUINTARD.

Henry Harrison Quintard was born at South Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1813, and died at Hartford on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1902. As a young man he learned the trade of tanner and currier and went to work at Sharon. He was a life-long democrat and was postmaster at Sharon under President VanBuren from 1838 to 1841, but when William Henry Harrison, a whig, became president, he resigned his position. He also held the office of town clerk. In 1856 he removed to Hartford, where he had since resided. He was a member of the court of common council in 1866, 1867, 1869 and 1872, and the year he died was can-

dicate for selectman. He was of Huguenot descent, his grandfather, Peter Quintard, being one of three brothers who emigrated to this country from France. His mother, Sallie Hillard, of Redding, was a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in this country. His father, James Quintard (1758-1825), was a private soldier who served on Long Island, was taken prisoner and confined on the prison ship "Jersey." He was afterwards with Washington at Valley Forge.

The subject of this sketch remembered shaking hands with Lafayette at Norfolk in 1824. He joined this Society as one of the original members, he being Number 22 on the membership roll, April 2, 1889, and notwithstanding his great age was nearly always present at the annual meetings and dinners.

WILLIAM FRANCIS ROCKWELL.

William Francis Rockwell, son of Francis A. and Mary (Lee) Rockwell, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, January 12, 1845, and died at his home in Meriden, January 5, 1901. He was the president of The Miller Brothers Cutlery Company, and for twenty-five years one of the controlling forces of the hardware trade of the country. He left his impress on the tariff laws and rulings to an extent very few realize. He was one of the organizers, and the first president, of the American Cutlery Association, and was also a member of the general committee on revision of custom laws of the Merchants' Association of New York. He was a member of St. Elmo Commandery, K. T., and of the Hardware Club of New York.

Mr. Rockwell was always active in his work for the republican party, and was the delegate from New Haven county to the national convention at Philadelphia in 1900.

He joined this Society as a descendant from James Rockwell, who was commissioned Lieutenant by Governor Jonathan Trumbull, November 3, 1780.

ALFRED LEE ROYCE.

The Reverend Alfred Lee Royce was born in Bristol, March 4, 1846, and died at St. Luke's Hospital, in New York city, May 27, 1902. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in the 11th C. V., but upon arrival at Annapolis he was taken sick with the measles and on account of his youth was sent back to Bristol. He received, however, a regular discharge from the army. He then began work on his father's farm again and divided his time between that and studying. His early education was meagre, but he made it up by

diligent effort later on. He then became for a time a clerk in a clothing store. About this time he decided to be an Episcopal clergyman, and went to the old Cheshire Academy, and after graduation entered the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, from which he graduated and was ordained by Bishop Williams in 1871. He had charge of churches in Danielsonville and Washington, in this state. In the latter town he was married to Miss Harriet Townsend, who survives him. From Washington he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he had charge of a parish for a number of years, and about 1879 was appointed chaplain in the navy by President Hayes. He was first assigned to the "Brooklyn," and later on was in the South Atlantic Squadron. During his career in the navy Chaplain Royce had been in every portion of the world, and as he was a keen observer of men and affairs, his stories of what he had seen were always of intense interest. When the Spanish war broke out he was chaplain at the Boston navy yard, but was assigned to Admiral Sampson's flagship, the "New York." After the war he was detached from sea duty and assigned to the naval home at Philadelphia. In a short time he would have been retired with the rank of Admiral. He was given the degree of D. D. by St. John's College, Maryland.

He joined this Society October 21, 1890, as a descendant of Isaac Atwater of Meriden, Connecticut, a private soldier.

WILLIAM BEARDSLEE RUDD.

William Beardslee Rudd was born in Fredonia, New York, August 17, 1838, his father being pastor of the First Presbyterian church of that place, and died at Falls Village, Connecticut, January 9, 1901.

In 1850 his parents removed to Lyons, New York, where he attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age. He then began business life with his brother, Edward Payson Rudd, founder of the publishing house of Rudd & Carleton, New York city. He subsequently returned to Lyons and continued in the book business for several years, at the same time acting as agent for the American Express Company. In the fall of 1861 he was active in assisting in the organization of the 98th New York Volunteers, and in February, 1862, went out as Sergeant Major of that regiment. In May of the same year he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of Company K. After a severe illness and continued ill health he returned to Lyons in November, 1862, and did not again enter the army. In November, 1864, he was commissioned Adjutant of the 107th regiment, New York National Guard, but was not called into service. In June, 1865, he married Maria Coffing Holley,

daughter of Ex-Governor Alexander H. Holley, of Lakeville, and removed to Lakeville in 1866, at once becoming secretary of the Holley Manufacturing Company. In 1883 he was elected secretary and treasurer and until his death was the manager and one of the largest stockholders of the company. He was an active member of the republican party and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was a member of the state central committee for some fifteen years, a district delegate to the Cincinnati convention in 1876, and alternate delegate to the Chicago convention in 1888. In 1881-2 he was aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Bigelow, and in 1889 was appointed Quartermaster-General by Governor Bulkeley, holding his office for two terms. He was a Freemason and for some time treasurer of Hematit Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and was also a past commander of Oren H. Knight Post, G. A. R., a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, and of the Hartford Club. In 1889 he represented Salisbury in the General Assembly.

He joined this Society May 10, 1895, as a descendant of Roswell Hopkins, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Dutchess county, New York, militia.

GEORGE AI SCOTT.

George Ai Scott died at his home in Pequabuck, town of Plymouth, Connecticut, July 3, 1901, of Bright's disease, aged thirty-six years. He was a native of Plymouth, where he was born January 23, 1865, and had always lived in Pequabuck. He was educated in the Terryville grammar and high schools, from whence he entered the establishment of W. H. Scott & Co., dealers in general merchandise as well as coal and wood, and connected with which is an extensive wood turning plant, and in the absence of his father, Walter H. Scott, was the general manager of the firm's varied interests. He was a zealous member of the Terryville Congregational church and for several years prior to his death served as superintendent of the large sunday school connected with same. He had a large circle of friends, not only in his native town, but elsewhere.

He joined this Society April 21, 1896, as the descendant of Jeremiah Markham, 2d, of Middletown and Enfield, a Sergeant and Captain in the Connecticut troops, and until prevented by ill health participated in the annual dinners of the Society.

His wife and two children survive him. He was buried in the Scott family lot in Hillside cemetery, Terryville.

[Contributed by Jonathan Starr.]

SELDEN PHILO SEARS.

Selden Philo Sears was born in the town of Chatham, Connecticut, July 26, 1813, and died at Elmwood, in the town of West Hartford, January 10, 1900.

He was seventh in descent from Richard Sears, who settled at Yarmouth, Plymouth colony, Massachusetts, prior to 1632. His early life was passed on a farm by the side of Lake Pocotopaug, where he attended the village schools. In connection with his occupation on the farm one of his duties was to drive cattle around a sweep used in making cider, and frequently he went on errands to the neighbors to borrow fire when his parents had allowed their's to go out. While a young man he journeyed to Buffalo, by the then just completed Erie canal, and rode from Albany to Schenectady on one of the first railroads constructed. For some twenty years he owned and operated a saw and shingle mill in East Hampton, Connecticut, selling out in 1854, when he went west with a view of settling, but decided to return east, which he did and bought a farm in West Hartford, where he spent the remainder of his days.

He was a member of the Congregational church; in politics a republican, in his later years voting the prohibition ticket. He married in 1843 Eveline Dickinson, who with two children survives him, his widow being ninety-two years of age. A brother resides in North Dakota, aged ninety-nine years.

He joined this Society May 22, 1899, on the service of his father, Willard Sears, of Chatham, who was a private soldier and pensioner. A picture of the subject of this sketch will be found in this volume.

[Contributed by P. A. Sears.]

EMORY CORNELIUS SHALER.

Emory Cornelius Shaler was born at Glastonbury, Connecticut, September 1, 1873, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, February 16, 1903.

He was educated in the common schools and Middletown high school and became a teacher at the age of sixteen. He was then for four years a bookkeeper for the New England Knitting Company of New Britain, and for five years served in a like capacity for E. H. Judd & Son, of Hartford, his ability prompting Mr. Judd, then president of the water commission, to secure his services as bookkeeper for the water board, which position he retained till the time of his death. His memory was remarkable; the dates of births, deaths and marriages in his own family, numbering over two hun-

dred persons, he had at his tongue's end. He took great interest in historical and genealogical subjects and at the time of his death was engaged in compiling a genealogical record of the Shaler, Dickinson, Hills and Huxford families, whose descendant he was. He was a member of the First M. E. Church Society.

He joined this Society December 8, 1902, as a descendant of Obadiah Dickinson, of Haddam, Connecticut, a private soldier, and was also a descendant of Elijah Hills, of Jacob Hills, of Elijah Hodge, of David Dickinson and of John Huxford, all of whom served as soldiers in the Connecticut troops.

ABEL HENRY SIMMONS.

Abel Henry Simmons was born at Ashford, Connecticut, March 14, 1824, and died at his home in Mystic, Connecticut, May 17, 1902.

His long and useful life was spent principally in Mystic and Old Mystic, in both of which places he had conducted business as a merchant. Several years ago he became connected with the Mystic River Savings Bank in Mystic, and served as treasurer and book-keeper until about one year before his death, when owing to failing health he retired from active work.

He was an active member of the Congregational church for many years, and was also a member of Charity and Relief Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

He joined this Society February 11, 1895, as a descendant of Joseph Burnham, of Ashford, Connecticut, who served as a private, Sergeant, Ensign and Lieutenant in the Connecticut troops and received a pension.

LUCIUS MYRON SLADE.

Lucius Myron Slade was born at Hartland, Connecticut, January 19, 1829, and died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, January 14, 1901. He came to Bridgeport when a young man to accept a position as school teacher and was assigned to one of the first public schools on the east side. During this period he devoted much of his time to the study of law. After a few years he removed to New London, where he continued as a public school teacher and was admitted to the bar, when he returned to Bridgeport. In politics he was a democrat, becoming prominently identified with that party locally, and in 1867 was elected judge of probate, being re-elected five consecutive terms of one year each. He was prominent in the organization of the Bridgeport Bar Association and was at one time its president. In 1888 he represented the town in the General Assem-

bly. He was a member of the Seaside Club, Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templar, and other organizations. For a number of years he delivered lectures on commercial law before the students of the Bridgeport Business College.

He joined this Society December 12, 1889, as a descendant of Abner Slade, of Barkhamsted, a private soldier.

CHANDLER SMITH.

Chandler Smith was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 22, 1851, and died at his residence in Mystic, Connecticut, February 10, 1899.

He was educated in Brooklyn, New York, and after his removal to Mystic was married to Miss Almeda Ashley, whose death preceded his. He was a member of the Union Baptist church in Mystic, of which he was a generous supporter. Although an invalid for many years, he did not let his affliction interfere with the fine spirit of courtesy and the usual liveliness of disposition with which he was endowed. Two years before his death he presented to Fanny Ledyard Chapter, D. A. R., a silver teaspoon which belonged to his grandmother, Phoebe M. W. Smith Denison, which was the only piece of silver left after the British raided her home at the time of the attack on Long Island.

He was admitted to this Society July 13, 1896, as a descendant of Colonel Oliver Smith, who served as Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the Connecticut troops.

[Contributed by *Frederic Denison*.]

JOHN WILLIAM BURKE SMITH.

John William Burke Smith, whose father served in the Revolutionary war, was born at Chatham, April 12, 1806, and died at East Hampton, August 3, 1902. He lived the life of a farmer and held several local offices, being in politics a republican. He cast his first vote for a president for Andrew Jackson. He was a lifelong member of the Congregational church, whose pastor from 1792 to 1824 was the Rev. Joel West, the father of Delia Elliot West, whom Mr. Smith married in 1827.

The great age which he reached made him a familiar figure in East Hampton. He clearly remembered the recruiting of Chatham men for the war of 1812, and often told of seeing them march off to camp.

He joined this Society October 18, 1898, upon the service of his father, Sparrow Smith, above mentioned.

ROBERT RALSTON SMITH.

Robert Ralston Smith was born at New Hartford, April 15, 1843, and died there May 13, 1900. He was educated in the common schools of the town and began his business life in Chicago, where he was for a short time clerk in a mercantile establishment. In 1869 he was appointed agent of the Greenwood Scythe Company, of New Hartford, and in 1873 was chosen president, the concern being the same year absorbed by the Greenwoods Company, of which his father was president. Upon the death of the latter he succeeded him as agent and continued as local manager of that company until his death. He was a public spirited citizen, an active member of the North Congregational society, and a generous supporter of the church. He was a Freemason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of other societies.

He joined this Society February 22, 1898, as a descendant of Matthew Smith, of East Haddam, Connecticut, a private soldier in the Connecticut troops.

CHARLES PAUL SNOW.

Charles Paul Snow was born in the city of New Haven, December 26, 1854, and died there October 30, 1902.

He acquired his education at the celebrated school known in early days as the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, of which General Russell was principal. He began his business career with his father, the late Henry H. Snow, for many years engaged in the wholesale and retail confectionery business in this city. When later in life his father removed to New York, the subject of this sketch established himself in the same line in the Glebe Building, corner of Chapel and Church streets, where he remained for eight or nine years, and subsequently removed his business to the site now occupied by the new Malley building, continuing it there until ill health compelled him to relinquish it. He allowed his business to engross his time and attention, neither sought nor held office, but was always ready to discharge his duties as a good citizen and an upright man. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Young Men's Republican Club.

He joined this Society October 15, 1895, as a descendant of Solomon Pinto, of New Haven, who served as an Ensign, was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a pensioner; and also as a descendant of Abraham Pinto, who was a private soldier.

[Contributed by Howard C. Vibbert.]

FREDERICK ALBERT SPENCER.

Major Frederick Albert Spencer was born in Waterbury, November 7, 1833, and died there December 8, 1901.

His education was obtained in the public schools and the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. He pursued his studies with reference to the profession of civil engineer. At the close of his school life he was engaged with the Waterbury Brass Company and with Holmes, Booth & Haydens as shipping clerk, timekeeper, etc. For a time after 1858 he resided in Kansas and Colorado, engaged in civil engineering and mining. At the time of his leaving Waterbury for Colorado, in 1858, he was Sergeant of a company of militia, and in 1861-62 he was Captain of a company of Home Guards, organized in anticipation of an invasion by General Sibley from Texas. On May 15, 1862, he enlisted in the 2d Colorado Cavalry, and when the regiment was mustered into service, January 10, 1863, was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant. The regiment was in service in western Kansas and Colorado, in northwestern Arkansas and on the Arkansas frontier. He was wounded October 21, 1864, in the battle of the Little Blue in Missouri, and while recovering was off duty and absent from his command for the only time during his service. In 1865 the regiment was in service on the plains among the Indians, until mustered out, September 23. His military record is that of a gallant soldier.

Returning to Waterbury, he was with the Waterbury Brass Company for six years, when he gave up other occupations to attend to the business of his father. He was a director and one of the vice-presidents of the Dime Savings Bank and had been a member of its appraising and loan committee fifteen years. He had served in the common council; was twice assessor; was a member of the first board of police commissioners; one of the engineers of the fire department; a member of the board of health; a member of the finance committee of the Center school district, and clerk of the probate court. By appointment of Governor Morris he served from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1895, as a member of the board of State Prison directors, and in 1895, as a director of the Connecticut Reformatory. In March, 1876, he was appointed by Colonel Smith paymaster of the 2d regiment, C. N. G., and in March, 1877, was elected Captain of Company A. In May, 1882, he was promoted to the rank of Major and Inspector of rifle practice on the staff of General Smith, resigning in the spring of 1885. He was a member of the Order of the Loyal Legion and a prominent Freemason, having attained the 33°. He was the first person knighted in the

Clark Commandery of Knights Templar and served as eminent commander at different times for four years.

He joined this Society upon its organization, April 2, 1889, being Number 14 upon the membership roll, as a descendant of Ansel Spencer, of Waterbury (now Naugatuck), a private soldier and pensioner. For many years he served on the board of managers, at whose meetings he was a constant attendant.

EDWARD DANIEL STEELE.

Edward Daniel Steele was born in Lima, New York, November 20, 1838, and died at Waterbury, Connecticut, May 24, 1900.

He came to Waterbury in June, 1856, and entered the employ of the Waterbury Brass Company, succeeding to the offices of secretary and treasurer, as well as a director in that and other corporations in Waterbury and in Providence. He was also a director in the Waterbury Savings Bank and a director and vice president of the Meriden and Waterbury Railroad Company. He was one of the members in the organization of Trinity parish, in which he always took an active interest, serving as one of the wardens. In the business world he was recognized as a man of unflinching integrity, and his courtesy to those in his employ won for him their universal esteem. He married April 5, 1864, Sarah C. Merriman, who, with one daughter and one son, survives him.

He joined this Society January 16, 1894, as a descendant of Luke Steele, of Farmington, a private soldier.

THOMAS SEDGWICK STEELE.

Thomas Sedgwick Steele was born at Hartford, June 11, 1845, and died suddenly at Swampscott, Massachusetts, September 9, 1903. He was educated at the Hartford High school, and upon graduation entered the jewelry business as a partner with his father. Early in life he developed a taste for drawing and painting and at odd hours, in and out of business, followed that occupation. In 1880 and 1882 he published two books on the woods of northern Maine, entitled "Canoe and Camera" and "Paddle and Portage." In 1887 he closed out his jewelry business and gave his entire time to painting. In 1890 he was elected to the Boston Art Club and had his celebrated trout picture entitled "Net Results" etched by a Boston house. He studied art with P. Marcus Simonds in Paris. He traveled extensively, having visited Egypt, Norway, Russia and other places not in the usual route of tourists, and on these journeys made many valuable art collections. While in Hartford he was for

a time superintendent of the Sunday school of the Park church and a teacher there for seventeen years. In 1868 he married Annie Eliza Smith, of Stonington, who died about six years later, and in October, 1876, he married Miss Sarah Cole Goff, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He was a member of the National Academy of Design, Boston Art Club, Salmagundi Club of New York, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and others.

He joined this Society October 16, 1894, as a descendant of Timothy Sedgwick, of Hartford, a private soldier.

GEORGE BUCKINGHAM ST. JOHN.

George Buckingham St. John was born at Norwalk, September 14, 1832, and died there January 28, 1902.

He prepared for college and was graduated at Yale in the class of 1856. He married Hannah S. Lockwood, but left no issue. He was treasurer of the First Congregational society, of which he was a member, for fifteen years; treasurer of the Norwalk Fire Insurance Company; and for many years treasurer of the town of Norwalk, which position he held at the time of his death.

He joined this Society, March 26, 1892, as a descendant of Eliaphet Lockwood, of Norwalk, who served as a private, as assistant commissary and a Captain of the Connecticut militia.

CURTIS THOMPSON.

Curtis Thompson, one of Bridgeport's most widely known and respected citizens, was born at Trumbull, Connecticut, October 30, 1835, and died suddenly at Bridgeport, Connecticut, of pleuro-pneumonia, April 17, 1904. Early in life he evinced a love for study and attended the public and private schools of Stratford. He prepared for, but did not enter Yale College for financial reasons. He worked at his trade in the Wood Brothers factory and taught school, studying evenings, being finally able to go to Harvard University Law School, where he was a member of the class of 1864. He studied law with George W. Warner and D. F. Hollister of Bridgeport, and was admitted to the bar of Middlesex County, December 14, 1863, and to the Fairfield County bar April 28, 1864. From 1864 to 1868 he was clerk of the Fairfield probate court and represented Stratford in the General Assembly from 1865 to 1867, inclusive, serving on a judiciary, corporation and other committees. In 1867 he was town clerk of Stratford. In 1868, 1869 and again in 1872, he was deputy judge of the city court of Bridgeport, and for

three years, commencing in 1874, served as councilman and alderman of the city. In 1883 he was attorney for the town of Bridgeport, and for the years 1879, 1882, 1886 and 1887 he was city attorney. He was instrumental in a movement which led finally to the consolidation of the town and city governments. Since 1872 he had been the attorney and since 1875 a trustee of the Bridgeport Savings Bank. He was a member of the South Congregational church, and had been employed in several ecclesiastical contests. At the time of his death he was president of the Bridgeport Scientific and Historical Society and a member of the Seaside Club, the Contemporary Club, St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Stratford, and for many years was a director of the old Bridgeport library.

In politics he was a republican, and at one time was candidate for judge of probate and at another time for mayor. He acquired a reputation both in criminal and civil practice and for a score of years was the legal counsel of P. T. Barnum and drew his last will, as well as other important documents of a like nature. He delivered addresses on various subjects before many societies and institutions, that of the 250th anniversary of the town of Stratford being among the most notable. In 1871 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale College.

He joined this Society October 26, 1897, as a descendant of Captain David Thompson, of Stratford, a Lieutenant in the service; and was also a descendant of Nehemiah Curtis, of Stratford, and of Zechariah Blakeman, of Stratford, also in the service.

ISAAC WALTER THOMPSON.

Isaac Walter Thompson was born at New London, Connecticut, April 7, 1847, and died there May 24, 1902.

In early life he followed the business of a painter and was employed on the New York boats. He was interested in the fire department of the city and for over thirty years was affiliated with The Nameaug Engine Company as foreman and secretary. He was a member of Brainerd Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; of Sprague Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of the Veteran Firemen's Association. For about thirty years prior to his death he had been town clerk of New London.

He joined this Society, December 22, 1890, as a descendant of William Thompson, of Stratford, Connecticut, a Lieutenant, who was killed at Ridgefield.

[Contributed by C. J. Viets.]

SAMUEL CURTISS TRUBEE.

Samuel Curtiss Trubee, the oldest and one of the most widely known of Bridgeport's active business men, was born at Fairfield, August 30, 1810, and died at Bridgeport, December 4, 1900. He resided with his parents, attending the common schools until he was fourteen years old, when he went to New York to work as a clerk in a store. He remained in that position for two years, and then returned to Fairfield and assisted his father and brother in the mason building business, being admitted as a partner on arrival at the age of twenty-one. About 1840 he removed to Shelter Island, where he remained until 1846, engaged in farming. In the latter year he returned to Bridgeport and entered into partnership with his brother, David Trubee, and Jarratt Morford, the firm being styled Morford & Trubee, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, which was successful. He also became interested in the West Indies trade and conducted several successful ventures with those islands.

About twenty years ago he retired from mercantile life and became interested in several banking institutions. For several years he was a director of the Connecticut National Bank and of the Bridgeport Savings Bank, of which he was also president at the time of his death. He was a member of the original board of directors of the Bridgeport Gas Light Company and auditor of the company since its organization. He was also a director of the Bridgeport Hospital and president of the Bridgeport and Port Jefferson Steamboat Company. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church.

He joined this Society June 8, 1896, as a descendant of Joseph Curtis, 3d, of Stratford, Connecticut, one of the committee of observation from that town.

CHARLES TURNER.

Charles Turner was born in New London, Connecticut, April 20, 1834, and died in Birmingham, Alabama, November 26, 1899. He received his early education in the schools of his native city, then attended the Suffield Academy, and was graduated at Brown University with high honors. After a course at the Albany Law School, he studied law in the office of Hon. Hiram Willey at New London. He began the practice of his profession in Morris, Illinois, where he remained several years. Soon after the close of the Civil war, he removed to Selma, Alabama.

The Chancellor of the middle district of Alabama having re-

signed, Mr. Turner was appointed by the governor to serve the unexpired term of five years. He filled this position with marked ability, and although a firm northern republican, he had so won the confidence and respect of the southern people that, even at that time, when political feeling was so bitter, no one was nominated against him, and he was elected and filled the judgeship for six years more. He then removed to Birmingham, Alabama, and was engaged in the practice of his profession until his death. He was unmarried.

He joined this Society April 15, 1890, as a descendant of Captain John Williams, of Groton, killed at Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781. He was also a descendant of Captain Peter Comstock, of New London, and of Henry Mason, wounded at the battle of Fort Griswold, and of Elnathan Perkins, killed at the battle of Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781.

[Contributed by Isaac W. Brooks.]

ELISHA TURNER.

Elisha Turner was born at New London, Connecticut, January 20, 1822, and died at Torrington, Connecticut, September 14, 1900. He attended the schools of New London and the academies of Colchester and Suffield.

He began his business career at New London. In 1846 he removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, and two years later organized the Waterbury Hook and Eye Company, now the Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company of Torrington, to which place he removed in 1864. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1867. Mr. Turner was president of The Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company, vice-president of The Coe Brass Manufacturing Company from its organization, in 1863; president of The Torrington Savings Bank, director of The Torrington Water Company, The Torrington Manufacturing Company, The Excelsior Needle Company, The Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Company, and The Brooks National Bank. He was a member of the Union League Club of New York, The Society of Colonial Wars and New London Historical Society.

Mr. Turner retired from active business many years ago. He was a man of the highest integrity and honor and of refined taste, was deeply interested in the early history of his country and devoted much time to his books and antique treasures of which he had made a valuable collection. He never married.

About a year before his death, he began to build the beautiful library building, which he liberally endowed and presented to the

town of Torrington. It now stands a monument to his generosity and shows the love and interest he had for the town which during his life he had done so much to build up and improve. In his will he remembered the New London Historical Society, nearly every church in the borough and on the surrounding hills of Torrington, the Young Men's Christian Association and many other religious and benevolent institutions.

He joined this Society April 15, 1890, as a descendant of Captain Peter Comstock, of New London.

[Contributed by Isaac W. Brooks.]

WILLIAM WALTER VAN DEURSEN.

William Walter Van Deursen was born at Middletown in 1834, and died there on Memorial Day, May 30, 1901. A few days previous he had requested that a carriage be secured so that he could ride with his comrades of Mansfield Post, G. A. R., but during the last few days of his life his health failed rapidly.

His education was acquired in the common schools, upon leaving which he was for a time employed as a clerk in the drug store of Woodward & Hooker. He afterwards went to New York city and was employed by Austin Baldwin & Company in the express business. When the Civil war broke out he returned and enlisted in Company F, 24th regiment, C. V., gaining the rank of Sergeant and participating in many battles of the war, being wounded at Fort Hudson. At the close of the war he returned to Middletown and for a time was employed in a factory at South Farms. About twenty years ago he entered the office of the Arawana Mills as bookkeeper, where he remained until about a year previous to his death. He was interested in historical matters and possessed one of the finest collections of memorabilia connected with the Colonial and Revolutionary times of this country, having in his possession letters written by General Washington to his grandfather and by Commodore MacDonough to his father, who at the time held command at Fort Griswold.

He joined this Society December 12, 1889, as a descendant of William Van Deursen, of Middletown, Captain of a company of state guards, and also commander of the brig "Middletown."

[Contributed by Henry Woodward.]

PHILIP WADSWORTH.

Philip Wadsworth was born in New Hartford, March 7, 1832, and died suddenly at his home in Suffield, September 17, 1901.

He was educated in the schools of Hartford and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. In 1853 he went west, locating in Chicago, and for many years was connected with the leading house in the wholesale woollen business. In 1889 he withdrew from trade and came to Suffield to reside with his daughter. He had always taken an active interest in public affairs. In politics he was a republican, having served as an alderman in Chicago, as one of the commissioners that had control of the building of the Illinois state house, and in 1862 being appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the first congressional district of Illinois, which office he ably filled for many years. In 1895 he was elected to represent the town of Suffield in the Connecticut legislature. He was a man of charming personality and attractive manners, admired and beloved by all his acquaintances.

He joined this Society December 21, 1896, as a descendant of Hezekiah Wadsworth, of Farmington, Connecticut.

WATSON LAUREN WARD.

Watson Lauren Ward was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, December 20, 1856, and died there suddenly, April 27, 1900. At the age of nineteen he was employed in the store of his brother-in-law, E. C. Barnum, where he served until about 1893, when he entered the employment of L. & W. Ward, his father, Lauren Ward, being one of the firm. He married October 21, 1884, Fannie E. Sperry, who, with one daughter, survives him.

He joined this Society May 10, 1898, as a descendant of Culpepper Hoadley, of Waterbury, a private soldier, and was also a descendant of Abel Lines, of Bethany, a private soldier.

HEMAN ALONZO WHITTLESEY.

Heman Alonzo Whittlesey was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, October 25, 1823, and died at Middletown, November 22, 1902.

His father having died in 1826, his mother returned to the home of her father, Captain Martin Kellogg, of Newington, where the subject of this sketch afterwards resided. In early life he taught for several years in the public schools and later devoted himself to farming, in the promotion and development of which occupation he was greatly interested, being an active promoter of the local and state grange, having been worthy master of the Newington grange for some time.

In politics he was a republican, and represented the town in the legislature. He was also for a number of years town treasurer, and held many offices of trust and confidence. In 1838 he united with the Congregational church, and in 1870 was chosen one of its deacons, which office he held at the time of his death.

He joined this Society March 29, 1890, as a descendant of Martin Kellogg, who was a Lieutenant and afterwards a Captain, in the Connecticut service.

[Contributed by Heman C. Whittlesey.]

DWIGHT PARKER WILCOX.

Dwight Parker Wilcox was born at Meriden, Connecticut, April 26, 1866, and died there September 26, 1900. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. His father, the Hon. Horace C. Wilcox, was one of the founders of The Meriden Britannia Company, with which company Dwight P. Wilcox held a position of responsibility during the few years of his business life.

He was a republican in politics, a member of the Home Club of Meriden and of the Colonial Club of New York city.

He joined this Society February 22, 1896, as a descendant of Stephen Parker, who served as a private at different periods during the Revolutionary war, was present at the execution of Major André, and received a pension.

GROVE HERRICK WILSON.

Doctor Grove Herrick Wilson was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, March 25, 1824, and died in Meriden, Connecticut, January 10, 1902. He received a liberal education and graduated from the Berkshire Medical Institute in 1849. He first practiced his profession in North Adams and Conway, Massachusetts, removing to Meriden in 1857, where he subsequently resided and established a large practice.

He took a great interest in educational matters and was of great service to the schools of Meriden. For nearly twenty years he served as a member of the state board of health by appointment of the governor. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1880 and 1882 and in 1893 was elected mayor of the city. He was a prominent Freemason, having received the various degrees up to the 32d; having served as eminent commander of the Meriden commandery, and having in 1894 been elected right eminent grand commander of the grand commandery.

He was unassuming in manner, refined in his sensibilities, strong and courageous in his convictions.

He joined this Society January 26, 1893, as a descendant of Daniel Herrick, of Coventry, Connecticut, a Sergeant in the service.

[Contributed by Eli C. Birdsey.]

RUSSELL GARDNER WOODWARD.

Russell Gardner Woodward was born in Dresden, Maine, September 6, 1832, and died at Norwich, Connecticut, November 1, 1900. He received his education in the district schools of his native town and was graduated from the Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill. He removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, and learned the trade of a machinist. In 1855 he removed to Ellwood, Kansas, where for four years he was employed as a stationary engineer. In 1862 he returned to Lowell, and the following year came to Norwich, where he became an employe of the Norwich Arms Company. He was for a short time an overseer in the Preston Silk Mill. Upon the formation of the Hopkins & Allen Arms Company he entered its employment and remained in its service for thirty-seven years. He was a skilful workman and a competent toolmaker. He held the respect and confidence of his employers, as well as of the men under his charge. For many years he was a member of the East Main Street Methodist Episcopal church, and later became a member of the Trinity M. E. church. He was married first to Cordelia Burgess, of Oakdale, Maine, and after her death he married Emma L. Ray, of Norwich Town, who with one son and one daughter survives him.

He joined this Society October 26, 1897, as a descendant of Samuel Woodward, of Newton, Massachusetts, a Sergeant in the Massachusetts troops; and was also a descendant of Jonas Muzzy, of Spencer, Massachusetts, a Corporal in the Massachusetts troops.

HENRY READ WOOSTER.

Henry Read Wooster was born at Deep River, in the town of Saybrook, June 23, 1848, and died there November 3, 1900.

He was educated at the Hopkins Grammar School, in New Haven, and at the Round Hill School for boys, in Northampton, Massachusetts. After leaving school he entered the employment of Messrs. Nickerson Brothers, shipping merchants of Boston, and left them to engage in the lumber business in Deep River. In 1875 he became treasurer of the Deep River Savings Bank, which position he held until his death. He was also for several years a

director and vice-president of the Deep River National Bank. He was a member of the Deep River Baptist Church, and in politics was a republican, but held no political office. He was a member of the Union League club and of the New England Society of New York City, and was admitted to this Society February 4, 1890, as a descendant of Reynolds Webb, a private in the Connecticut troops. He was also a great-grandson of Major Joseph Wooster, who served in the French and Indian war and in the Revolution with his brother, General David Wooster.

[Contributed by H. J. Brooks.]





A LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, MARTYRS AND PATRIOTS AT WHOSE GRAVES THE MARKERS OF THIS SOCIETY HAVE BEEN PLACED.

ANSONIA.

IN THE ELM STREET CEMETERY.

<i>Allen, Samuel,</i>	<i>Hull, Samuel..</i>
<i>Baldwin, Elijah, Dr.,</i>	<i>Morris, David, Capt..</i>
<i>Timothy,</i>	<i>Smith, Isaac, Capt..</i>
<i>Beers, John,</i>	<i>Whitney, William Clark,</i>
<i>Betts, John,</i>	<i>Capt.,</i>
<i>Howd, John,</i>	<i>Henry, Capt..</i>

ASHFORD.

IN THE WESTFORD CEMETERY.

Pearl, Frederick.

BARKHAMSTED.

IN THE WALLINS HILL CEMETERY.

Cleveland, Rufus.

BERLIN.

IN THE EAST BURYING GROUND.

Heart, Selah, Gen.

BETHANY.

IN THE BETHANY CEMETERY.

Thompson, Thaddeus.

BRIDGEPORT.

IN THE STRATFIELD CEMETERY.

<i>Beardslee, Abijah, Ensign,</i>	<i>Lacey, Daniel,</i>
<i>Brothwell, Thomas,</i>	<i>Josiah, Capt.,</i>
<i>Burroughs, Edward, Lieut.,</i>	<i>Nichols, John, Lieut.,</i>
<i>Stephen, Capt..</i>	<i>William,</i>
<i>Cable, Wheeler,</i>	<i>Patchin, Isaac, Sergt.,</i>
<i>French, James R.,</i>	<i>Peet, Elijah, Capt.,</i>
<i>Hawley, Aaron, Major,</i>	<i>Ross, Robert, Rev.,</i>
<i>David, Capt.,</i>	<i>Seeley, Nathan, Lieut.,</i>
<i>Hubbell, Aaron,</i>	<i>Seth, Lieut.,</i>
<i>Amos,</i>	<i>Sherman, David, Capt.,</i>
<i>Thaddeus,</i>	<i>Sterling, Abijah, Capt.,</i>
<i>Jennings, Eliphilet,</i>	<i>Wells, Jedediah,</i>
<i>Kirtland, Zebulon,</i>	<i>Worden, William, Capt.</i>

IN THE MOUNTAIN GROVE CEMETERY.

<i>Beach, James Eaton, Dr.,</i>	<i>Lord, Daniel,</i>
<i>Benjamin, Asa,</i>	<i>Mallett, Lewis,</i>
<i>Blake, Reuben,</i>	<i>Nichols, Stiles,</i>
<i>Brothwell, Benjamin,</i>	<i>Smith, Justin,</i>
<i>Frye, James, Col.,</i>	<i>Stratton, Thomas,</i>
<i>Gunn, Aaron,</i>	<i>Wakeley, James,</i>
<i>Hubbell, Salmon, Lieut.,</i>	<i>Wells, Gideon,</i>
<i>Linns, Robert,</i>	<i>Wheeler, Samuel,</i>
	<i>Woodin, William, Jr.</i>

IN THE LAKEVIEW CEMETERY.

Ufford, Samuel Morse.

CHAPLIN.

IN THE CENTER CEMETERY.

<i>Avery, David, Rev.,</i>	<i>Holt, Nehemiah,</i>
<i>Barton, Elkanah,</i>	<i>Paul,</i>
<i>Clark, Daniel,</i>	<i>Hovey, Jonathan,</i>
<i>Ebenezer,</i>	<i>Lanphear, Jedediah,</i>
<i>Timothy,</i>	<i>Martin, Joseph,</i>
<i>William,</i>	<i>Richardson, John,</i>
<i>Eaton, James,</i>	<i>Robbins, Solomon,</i>
<i>Ford, Amos, Jr.,</i>	<i>Ross, Ebenezer.</i>

IN THE CHEWINK CEMETERY.

Canada, David, *Hunt, John,*
Dean, David, *Neff, Oliver,*
Smith, Matthew.

IN THE TOWER HILL CEMETERY.

Clark, Francis, *Clark, James,*
Clark, Lemuel.

CHESHIRE.

IN THE TOWN CEMETERY.

<i>Blakeslee, Asa,</i>	<i>Hitchcock, David,</i>
<i>Brooks, David,</i>	<i>Ichabod,</i>
<i>Ethnael,</i>	<i>Hull, Andrew,</i>
<i>Bristol, Gideon,</i>	<i>Ives, Jothan,</i>
<i>Bunnell, Nathaniel, Capt.,</i>	<i>Lines, Ralph,</i>
<i>Collins, Daniel, Capt.,</i>	<i>Moss, Jesse,</i>
<i>Cook, Thaddeus, Col.,</i>	<i>Titus,</i>
<i>Doolittle, Joel,</i>	<i>Sperry, Job,</i>
<i>Gaylord, John,</i>	<i>Talmage, Samuel,</i>
<i>Hall, Jonathan,</i>	<i>Thompson, Jesse,</i>
<i>Hitchcock, Amasa,</i>	<i>Tuttle, Lucius, Capt.</i>

IN THE CHESHIRE CEMETERY.

Doolittle, Ambrose, *Parker, Stephen.*

COLCHESTER.

IN THE ANCIENT CEMETERY.

Watrous, John Richards.

IN THE OLD GRAVEYARD.

Judd, Daniel.

IN THE WESTCHESTER CENTER CEMETERY.

Champion, Henry, Gen., *Loomis, Samuel,*
Tracy, Gamaliel R.

COLEBROOK.

IN THE NORTH COLEBROOK CEMETERY.

Phelps, John.

IN THE OLD CENTRE CEMETERY.

Rockwell, Samuel, Capt.

IN THE OLD CEMETERY.

<i>Corbin, Peter,</i>	<i>Rockwell, Elijah,</i>
<i>Peter, Jr.,</i>	<i>Taylor, Jesse,</i>
<i>Phelps, Daniel,</i>	<i>Wakefield, Patashall,</i>
	<i>Wright, Moses.</i>

CROMWELL.

IN THE WEST CROMWELL CEMETERY.

<i>White, Aaron,</i>	<i>Smith, Abner.</i>
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IN THE CROMWELL CEMETERY.

Miller, Hosea.

IN THE CROMWELL TOWN CEMETERY.

<i>Edwards, Churchill,</i>	<i>Savage, Amos,</i>
<i>David,</i>	<i>Josiah,</i>
<i>Eels, Edward,</i>	<i>Nathaniel,</i>
<i>Hands, John,</i>	<i>Samuel,</i>
<i>Hubbard, Jeremiah,</i>	<i>Smith, James,</i>
<i>Kirby, Joseph,</i>	<i>John,</i>
<i>Ranney, Ebenezer,</i>	<i>Joseph,</i>
<i>Sage, Elisha,</i>	<i>Stocking, Elisha,</i>
<i>Epaphras,</i>	<i>Samuel,</i>
<i>Giles,</i>	<i>William,</i>
<i>Solomon,</i>	<i>Thomas, Evan,</i>
<i>William,</i>	<i>White, Jacob,</i>
<i>Savage, Abijah, Capt.,</i>	<i>Wilcox, Amos,</i>
	<i>Wilcox, Eliphalet.</i>

DERBY.

IN THE COLONIAL (OLD TOWN) CEMETERY.

<i>Baldwin, Reuben,</i>	<i>Davis, John,</i>
<i>Silas, Dr.,</i>	<i>DeForest, David,</i>
<i>Thaddeus,</i>	<i>French, Charles,</i>
<i>Timothy, Capt.,</i>	<i>Francis,</i>
<i>Bassett, Amos,</i>	<i>Harger (Harjer), Jedediah,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Hawkins, Samuel,</i>
<i>Bradley, Enos,</i>	<i>Hitchcock, David,</i>
<i>Coe, John,</i>	<i>Jonathan,</i>

Hitchcock, Moses,	Pickett, Joseph,
Holbrook, Daniel, Col.,	Pierson, Nathan, Capt.,
Horsey, Thomas, Capt.,	Prindle, John,
Hotchkiss, Eliphalet, Dea.,	Riggs, Joseph, Capt.,
Levi,	Joseph, Jr., Capt.
Moses,	Sherwood, Samuel,
Hull, Joseph, Lieut. (4th),	Smith, Abraham,
Humphreys, Daniel, Rev.,	Isaac, Capt.,
Elijah, Maj.,	Josiah,
John,	Nathan, Major,
Johnson, David,	Tomlinson, Daniel,
Isaac,	John, Capt.,
Nathaniel, Capt.,	Tucker, Reuben, Capt.

DURHAM.

IN THE DURHAM CEMETERY.

Arnold, James, Col.,	Hart, Samuel, Lieut.,
Atwell, Jesse,	Hickok, Joseph,
Bates, Curtiss,	Hull, Eliakim, Joseph,
Bishop, James,	Johnson, John,
Camp, Israel,	Kelsey, Nathan,
Manoah,	Loveland, John,
Rejoice,	Newton, Abner,
Samuel, Col.,	Parmelee, Hezekiah,
Chalker, Jabez,	James,
Chauncey, Nathaniel W.,	Parsons, Joseph,
Coe, Charles,	Josiah,
Elijah,	Simon,
Curtiss, Abijah,	Robinson, James,
Nathan,	Scranton, Abraham,
Davis, Amos,	Smith, Joseph,
Francis, Ichabod,	Squires, Phineas,
Garnsey, Bridgeman,	Strong, Seth,
Hall, Nathan,	Wadsworth, James,
	John N.

IN THE DURHAM CENTRE CEMETERY.

Smith, David, Rev., D.D.

IN THE OLD DURHAM CEMETERY.

Newton, Burwell.

EAST HADDAM.

IN THE MILLINGTON CEMETERY.

Spencer, Joseph, Major-General.

IN THE MOODUS CEMETERY.

Kilbourn, Jonathan, Capt.

IN THE RIVER VIEW CEMETERY.

Champion, Epaphroditus, Gen.

EAST HARTFORD.

Baker, Heman, Jr.

EAST HAVEN.

IN THE EAST HAVEN CEMETERY.

Tuttle, Hezekiah.

EAST WINDSOR.

IN THE SCANTIC CEMETERY.

Lord, Jeremiah,

Lord, Joseph.

ELLINGTON.

Belknap, Francis.

FAIRFIELD.

IN THE OLD CEMETERY.

Gould, Abraham, Col.,

Silliman, Gold Selleck, Gen.

IN THE OAKLAWN CEMETERY.

Bulkley, Eleazer.

GOSHEN.

IN THE OLD GOSHEN CEMETERY.

Wadham, Jonathan.

GRISWOLD.

IN THE DEA. SMITH CEMETERY.

Brewster, Elias,

Brewster, Simon.

IN THE GEER CEMETERY.

Geer, John Wheeler.

IN THE GRISWOLD CEMETERY.

<i>Averill, James,</i>	<i>Coit, Oliver,</i>
<i>Avery, John,</i>	<i>Edmond, Andrew,</i>
<i>Belcher, Nathan,</i>	<i>Lester, Elijah,</i>
<i> William,</i>	<i> Moses,</i>
<i>Cogswell, John,</i>	<i>Lord, James,</i>
<i>Coit, John,</i>	<i>Stephens, Buel.</i>

IN THE HOPEVILLE CEMETERY.

Gates, John.

IN THE JEWETT CITY (LOWER) CEMETERY.

<i>Baker, Enoch,</i>	<i>Fanning, Charles,</i>
	<i>Fanning, Frederick.</i>

IN THE LEONARD CEMETERY.

<i>Prentice, Eleazer,</i>	<i>Prentice, Manassah</i>
	<i>Herrick, Ephraim.</i>

IN THE PACHAUG CEMETERY.

<i>Brown, Elias,</i>	<i>Tyler, John,</i>
<i>Huntington, Andrew,</i>	<i> Samuel,</i>
<i>Morgan, James,</i>	<i>Weathy, Elijah,</i>
<i>Tyler, Bishop,</i>	<i>Wetby, Lemuel,</i>
<i> James,</i>	<i>Woodward, Moses.</i>

IN THE RIXTOWN CEMETERY.

<i>Boardman, Joseph,</i>	<i>Hutchinson, Amos,</i>
	<i>Rea, Gideon.</i>

GROTON.

IN BURYING GROUND NEAR BURNET'S CORNERS.

Burrows, Hubbard, Capt.

IN THE LEDYARD CEMETERY.

<i>Avery, Ebenezer, Lieut.,</i>	<i>Latham, William, Capt.,</i>
<i>Billings, Andrew,</i>	<i>Ledyard, William, Col.,</i>
<i>Chefter, Daniel,</i>	<i>Youngs, Capt.,</i>
<i>Chester, Eldredge,</i>	<i>Williams, John, Capt.</i>

IN THE NOANK CEMETERY.

<i>Brown, Peter,</i>	<i>Potter, Thomas.</i>
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IN THE NORTH LANE CEMETERY.

Budington, Walter.

IN THE OLD PACKER BURYING GROUND.

Burrows, John.

IN THE OLD PALMER GROUND.

Palmer, David.

IN THE OLD GROUND AT POQUONOC.

<i>Avery, Caleb,</i>	<i>Avery, Park, Lieut., Jr.,</i>
<i>Daniel,</i>	<i>Peter, Capt.,</i>
<i>David,</i>	<i>Thomas,</i>
<i>Ebenezer, Col.,</i>	<i>Miner, Simeon,</i>
<i>Elder Park,</i>	<i>Morgan, Elisha, Dr.,</i>
<i>Elijah,</i>	<i>John,</i>
<i>Elisha,</i>	<i>Nicholas,</i>
<i>Jasper,</i>	<i>Youngs,</i>
<i>John, Capt.,</i>	<i>Ward, Patrick.</i>
<i>Solomon,</i>	

IN THE PACKER BURIAL GROUND, MYSTIC CEMETERY.

<i>Tift, Solomon,</i>	<i>Wolfe, Anthony.</i>
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IN THE PACKER FAMILY CEMETERY, WEST MYSTIC.

Packer, John, 2d.

IN THE SMITH LAKE CEMETERY.

<i>Avery, Simeon,</i>	<i>Edgcomb, Samuel,</i>
<i>Edgcomb, Jabez,</i>	<i>Smith, Oliver, Col.</i>

IN THE STARR CEMETERY (OR BURIAL GROUND).

<i>Bailey, Jonathan,</i>	<i>Perkins, Luke,</i>
<i>Lester, Wait,</i>	<i>Simeon,</i>
<i>Minard, Thomas,</i>	<i>Starr, Nicholas,</i>
<i>Perkins, Asia,</i>	<i>Thomas, Jr.</i>
<i>Elisha,</i>	<i>Woodbridge, Christopher,</i>
<i>Elnathan,</i>	<i>Henry.</i>

IN THE WOOD BURIAL GROUND.

Allyn, Samuel, Capt.

HADDAM.

IN THE OLD CENTRE CEMETERY.

Tyler, Abraham, Col.

HAMPTON.

IN THE GROW CEMETERY.

Grow, Ebenezer.

HARTFORD.

IN THE "NORTH" CEMETERY.

Savage, Luther.

HUNTINGTON.

IN OLD HUNTINGTON CEMETERY.

Curtis, Ephraim.

IN THE LOWER WHITE HILLS CEMETERY.

Birdseye, Joseph.

KILLINGWORTH.

IN THE STONE HOUSE DISTRICT CEMETERY.

Wright, Asher.

LEBANON.

IN THE CENTRE CEMETERY.

Avery, David,
*Dutton, Amasa,**Gay, Asahel,*
Gross, Simon.

IN THE EXETER CEMETERY.

*Abel, Eliphalet.**Loomis, Thomas,**Porter, Laten.*

IN THE GOSHEN CEMETERY.

Mason, Jeremiah.

IN LEBANON'S OLD CEMETERY.

Clark, James,
Fitch, Andrew,
Hyde, Walter,
Leech, Joseph,
Tilden, Ebenezer,
*Tisdale, Eliphalet,**Trumbull, David,*
Jonathan,
Jonathan, Jr.,
Joseph,
Williams, William, Hon.

LEDYARD.

IN THE GALLUP HILL CEMETERY.

*Gallup, Andrew,**Gallup, Henry, Jr.,*
Gallup, Nehemiah.

IN ALLYNS POINT CEMETERY.

Allyn, Belton.

IN OLD BURYING GROUND, GALES FERRY.

Stoddard, Ralph, Capt.

IN GALES FERRY.

Stoddard, Vine, Lieut.

IN THE STANTON CEMETERY.

Stanton, Amos, Capt.

MERIDEN.

IN THE BROAD STREET CEMETERY.

Allen, Archelus,
Atwater, Steven,
Baldwin, James,
Benham, Jared,
Berry, Divan, Capt.,
Cook, Ephraim, Capt.,
De Wolf, Seth,
Hall, David,
 Moses,
Hart, Benjamin,
*Hough, Ensign,**Hough, John, Lieut.,*
 Phineas,
Ives, Gideon,
Johnson, Israel,
Lyman, Phineas,
Merriam, Asaph,
Rice, Ezekiel, Capt.,
Twiss, Joseph,
Yale, Daniel,
 Jonathan,
 Nathaniel, Dr.

MIDDLETON.

IN THE INDIAN HILL CEMETERY.

Van Deursen, William.

IN THE MINER CEMETERY.

Treat, John.

IN THE MORTIMER CEMETERY.

*Sage, Comfort,**Ranney, Stephen.*

IN THE WASHINGTON STREET CEMETERY.

Starr, Nathan.

MIDDLETOWN (WESTFIELD SOCIETY).

IN THE THIRD SCHOOL DISTRICT CEMETERY.

Roberts, Ebenezer.

MILFORD.

IN THE MILFORD CEMETERY.

Buckingham, John, *Gillette, Benjamin.*

MONROE.

IN THE STEPNEY CEMETERY.

Corning, Allen, Capt., *Fayerweather, Sam'l,*
"Capt."

NAUGATUCK.

IN THE HILLSIDE CEMETERY.

Spencer, Ansel, *Stevens, Elisha,*
Elihu, *Smith, Anthony.*

NEW BRITAIN.

IN THE NEW BRITAIN CEMETERY.

Roberts, Aaron.

NEW HARTFORD.

IN THE TOWN HILL CEMETERY.

Seymour, Uriah, Capt.

NEW HAVEN.

IN THE EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Gilbert, John, Capt.

IN THE GROVE STREET CEMETERY.

<i>Allen, Ebenezer,</i>	<i>Augur, Hezekiah,</i>
<i>Alling, Stephen,</i>	<i>Austin, Elijah,</i>
<i>Thaddeus,</i>	<i>Jonathan,</i>
<i>Atwater, David,</i>	<i>Barney, Samuel,</i>
<i>Medad,</i>	<i>Hanover,</i>

IN THE GROVE STREET CEMETERY.

Bassett, Samuel,	Hotchkiss, Caleb, Capt.,
Beecher, Thaddeus,	John,
Beers, Nathan,	Joshua,
Nathan, Maj.,	Joseph Punders-
Bishop, Daniel,	son,
Israel,	Lent,
Samuel,	Stephen,
Bills, Thomas,	Huggins, Ebenezer,
Bradley, Abraham, Capt.,	Hull, Samuel,
Phineas,	Humphreys, David, Gen.,
Brown, Jabez,	Huntington, Asa,
Robert, Capt.,	Ives, Levi,
Bulford, John,	*Johnson, John,
Bunce, David,	Peter,
Burritt, Abel, Dea.,	Judson, David,
Colburn, Daniel,	Kimberly, Azel,
Collins, Luther,	Lines, Ezra,
Daggett, Henry,	Lyon, William,
Naphthali,	Mansfield, William,
Dana, James,	Marshall, Samuel B.,
Darling, Joseph,	McCleave, Miles,
Davis, John,	Merriman, Marcus,
Denslow, Eli,	James,
Doolittle, Amos,	Miles, John,
Dorman, David,	Miller, Caleb,
Dummer, Nathan,	Mix, John,
Dwight, Timothy,	Jonathan,
English, Benjamin,	Timothy,
Edwards, Pierpont,	Timothy,
Fitch, Jonathan,	Monson, Aeneas, Dr.,
Nathaniel,	Aeneas, Jr., Dr.,
Forbes, Elijah,	Joseph Kirk,
Ford, Ezra,	William,
Gilbert, Amos,	Mygatt, Eli,
Isaac, ♀	Northrop, Joel,
John,	Newhall, Joshua,
Green, Thomas,	Noyes, William,
Gorham, Joseph,	Osborn, Jonathan,
Samuel,	Elijah,
Hayes, Ezekiel,	Oaks, Nathan,
Hendrick, Coe,	Parmelee, Hezekiah,
Herrick, Stephen,	Jeremiah,
Hicks, Samuel,	Parrott, Mastin,
Hillhouse, James,	Peck, Ebenezer,

IN THE GROVE STREET CEMETERY.

Peck, John,	Stillwell, Elias,
Phipps, David,	Storer, William,
Prentice, Jonas,	Thompson, Agur,
Prescott, James,	Elijah,
Ramsdell, Hartham,	Townsend, Isaac,
Sabin, Hezekiah,	John,
Scott, John,	Timothy,
Sherman, Roger,	Trowbridge, John,
Gold,	Tuttle, Abraham,
Smith, Laban,	Webster, Noah,
Jabez,	White, Dyer,
Spalding, John, M.D.,	Wise, William,
Stiles, Ezra,	Wooster, David.

IN THE UNION CEMETERY (FAIR HAVEN).

Pierpont, Evelyn,	Sanford, Jairus.
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NEW LONDON.

IN THE ANCIENT CEMETERY.

Bliss, Abraham,	Shaw, Nathaniel,
	Shaw, Nathaniel.

IN THE CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY.

Ashcraft, William,	Hallam, Robert,
Bulkely, Charles, Capt.,	Harding, Jeremiah,
Burbeck, Henry, Gen.,	Hempstead, Joshua, Capt.,
Clark, Reuben,	Hinman, Elisha, Capt.,
Comstock, John,	Holt, Ebenezer,
Culver, Christopher,	Keeney, John, Jr.,
Cushing, Thomas H., Gen.,	Law, Richard,
Deshon, Daniel,	Mason, Henry,
Richard,	Prince, Kimball, 2d,
Douglas, Richard, Capt.,	Rainey, Stephen,
Edgar, Thomas,	Richards, Guy,
Hallam, Edward,	Peter, Capt.

IN THE FIRST BURYING GROUND.

Bishop, Nicholas,	Hurlbut, George, Capt.,
Chapman, Richard, Lieut.,	Juno, John Holt,
Clark John,	Saltonstall, Gurdon, Gen.,
Fox, Jonathan,	Shapley, Adam, Capt.
Holt, John,	

NORWALK.

IN THE EAST NORWALK CEMETERY.

<i>Comstock, David,</i>	<i>Lockwood, Stephen,</i>
<i>Eversley (Evrisley), Daniel,</i>	<i>Marvin, Samuel,</i>
<i>John,</i>	<i>Raymond, Josiah,</i>
<i>Fitch, James, 3d,</i>	<i>St. John, Stephen, Col.,</i>
<i>Hanford, Daniel,</i>	<i>William,</i>
<i>Hezekiah,</i>	<i>Smith, James.</i>

IN THE OLD FIVE MILE RIVER CEMETERY.

<i>Mather, John,</i>	<i>Reed, Jesse,</i>
<i>Moses, Rev., D.D.,</i>	<i>Richards, John,</i>
<i>Reed, Eli, Capt.,</i>	<i>Webb, Moses.</i>

IN THE PINE ISLAND CEMETERY.

<i>Hyatt, Stephen,</i>	<i>Seymour, James,</i>
	<i>Seymour, William.</i>

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY CEMETERY.

Raymond, Stephen.

IN THE RAYMOND CEMETERY.

<i>Raymond, Gershon,</i>	<i>Raymond, Paul.</i>
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IN THE ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

<i>Camp, Richard,</i>	<i>Lockwood, John,</i>
<i>Hoyt, Asa,</i>	<i>Street, John,</i>
<i>Stephen,</i>	<i>Whitlock, Hezekiah,</i>
<i>Keeler, Aaron,</i>	<i>Whitney, Hezekiah.</i>

IN THE TOWN HOUSE HILL CEMETERY.

<i>Bedient, Jesse,</i>	<i>Lockwood, Hezekiah,</i>
<i>Betts, Isaac,</i>	<i>St. John, Nathan,</i>
<i>John,</i>	<i>Stephen,</i>
<i>Gregory, Jabez,</i>	<i>Scribner, Enoch,</i>
<i>Kellogg, Jarvis,</i>	<i>Selleck, James.</i>

IN THE UNION CEMETERY.

<i>Betts, Hezekiah,</i>	<i>Betts, Silas,</i>
	<i>Knight, Jonathan, Dr.</i>

NORWICH.

IN THE CITY CEMETERY.

Bill, Ephraim, Capt., *Niles, Robert, Capt..*
Parker, Timothy.

IN THE OLD BURYING GROUND.

<i>Abel, Isaac, Capt.,</i>	<i>Huntington, Simeon, Lieut.,</i>
<i>Abel, Rufus Backus, Lieut.,</i>	<i>Hyde, Abiel,</i>
<i>Bliss, Zephaniah, Sergt.,</i>	<i>James, Capt.,</i>
<i>Carew, Eliphilet,</i>	<i>Jones, Parmenas,</i>
<i>Joseph, Capt.,</i>	<i>Lathrop, Darius,</i>
<i>Carpenter, Gardner, Pay-</i>	<i>Jedidiah,</i>
<i>master,</i>	<i>Zachariah,</i>
<i>Chaple, Nathan, Jr., Sergt.,</i>	<i>Leffingwell, Christopher, Col..</i>
<i>Coney, Edward,</i>	<i>Daniel, Lieut.,</i>
<i>Durkee, John, Col.,</i>	<i>Elisha, Ensign,</i>
<i>Fanning, John, Capt.,</i>	<i>Manning, Diah,</i>
<i>Thomas,</i>	<i>Peck, Bela, Capt.,</i>
<i>Goodell, Silas, Lieut.,</i>	<i>Pendleton, Joshua, Capt..</i>
<i>Griswold, Andrew, Lieut.,</i>	<i>Rogers, David, Dr.,</i>
<i>Huntington, Andrew, Judge,</i>	<i>Zabdiel, Col.,</i>
<i>Caleb, Sergt.,</i>	<i>Starr, Jonathan,</i>
<i>Ebenezer, Gen.,</i>	<i>Thomas, Simeon,</i>
<i>Jabez, Gen.,</i>	<i>Tracy, Frederick,</i>
<i>Jedidiah, Gen.,</i>	<i>Philemon, Dr.</i>
<i>John, Sergt.,</i>	<i>Uriah,</i>
<i>Joshua, Lieut.</i>	<i>Waterman, Asa, Capt.,</i>
<i>Col.,</i>	<i>Nehemiah, Capt..</i>
<i>Samuel,</i>	<i>Woodworth, Asa,</i>
<i>Yeomans, Joshua.</i>	

ORANGE.

IN THE OLD BURIAL GROUND ON WEST HAVEN GREEN.

Thompson, Jeduthan.

PLYMOUTH.

IN THE OLD CEMETERY.

<i>Allen, Ebenezer,</i>	<i>Bartholomew, Daniel.</i>
<i>John,</i>	<i>Beach, Thaddeus,</i>
<i>Atkins, David,</i>	<i>Blakeslee, Joel,</i>

IN THE OLD CEMETERY.

Bunell, Hezekiah,	Griggs, Solomon,
Bunnell, Titus, Capt.,	Ives, Elnathan,
Camp, Samuel,	Lewis, Samuel,
Conant, Roger, Dr.,	Markham, Jeremiah,
Cook, Arba, Lieut.,	Matthews, Aaron,
Curtis, Isaac,	Painter, Thomas W.,
Curtiss, Jothan, Capt.,	Potter, Eliakim,
Darrow, Ebenezer,	Lake,
Dunbar, Aaron,	Royce, Phineas,
Joseph,	Scovill, Sele,
Evans, Randal, Capt.,	Warner, James, Capt.,
Fenn, Aaron, Capt.,	John,
Eber,	Weed, Jesse,
Jacob, Capt.,	Wright, Jos. A., Major,
Jason,	Storrs, Andrew, Rev.,
	Tomlinson, Victory.

IN THE EAST CHURCH CEMETERY.

Atwater, Isaac,	Woodin, Aner.
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IN THE NEW CEMETERY.

Smith, Theophilus M.

POMFRET.

IN THE OLD BURYING GROUND CEMETERY.

Clark, Abel,	Ingals, Zebadiah, Jr.,
Dwight, Daniel,	Ingalls, Thomas,
Eaton, Ebenezer,	Osgood, Appleton,
Fisk, John Willis,	William,
Goodell, Edward,	Sharpe, Reuben,
Grosvenor, Joshua,	Robert,
Ingals, Zebadiah,	Trowbridge, William,
	White, Antipas.

IN THE OLD ABINGTON CEMETERY.

Sharpe, Robert, Ensign.

IN THE CENTER CEMETERY.

Copeland Amasa,	Pike, John,
Ingalls, Lemuel,	Wheaton, Jeremiah.

PORTLAND.

IN THE TRINITY CHURCH CEMETERY.

Bush, George.

PRESTON.

IN THE POQUETANUCK CEMETERY.

*Rose, Prosper, Dr., Thomas, Daniel,
Brown, Elias.*

PUTNAM.

IN THE OLD PUTNAM CEMETERY.

<i>Adams, Edward,</i>	<i>Larned, Samuel, Lieut.,</i>
<i> Joseph,</i>	<i>Leavens, Benjamin,</i>
<i>Alexander, Nell, Capt.,</i>	<i>Jediah,</i>
<i>Buck, David, Lieut.,</i>	<i>Lewis, Asa,</i>
<i> Samuel,</i>	<i>Mighill, Eleazer, Ensign,</i>
<i>Cady, Isaiah,</i>	<i>Moffitt, Eleazer,</i>
<i> Isaac,</i>	<i> Ishmael,</i>
<i> Joseph, Capt.,</i>	<i>Park, Isaac, Lieut.,</i>
<i>Carpenter, Oliver,</i>	<i>*Plank, Isatah,</i>
<i>Copp, David, Sergt.,</i>	<i>Richmond, Philip, Sergt.,</i>
<i>Dean, Seth, Rev.,</i>	<i>Talbot, Jared, Lieut.,</i>
<i>Fuller, John,</i>	<i>Torrey, Nehemiah,</i>
<i>Howe, Samson,</i>	<i> Samuel Holden,</i>
<i>Larned, Henry,</i>	<i> Sergt.,</i>
	<i>Whitmore, Daniel.</i>

REDDING (Fairfield County).

IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH (REDDING RIDGE) CEMETERY.

Couch, Thomas Nash.

IN THE SANFORD TOWN CEMETERY.

Gorham, Isaac, Thorp, Lyman.

RIDGEFIELD.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY CEMETERY.

Keeler, Jeremiah, Sergt.

IN THE RIDGEBURY CEMETERY.

<i>Allen, Stephen,</i>	<i>Brush, Eliphilet,</i>
<i>Benedict, Gamaliel,</i>	<i>Boughton, Thomas,</i>
<i>Jonas,</i>	<i>Coley, Daniel,</i>
<i>Bennett, Josiah,</i>	<i>Northrop, Matthew, Lieut.,</i>
	<i>Rockwell, Enos.</i>

IN THE RIDGEFIELD CEMETERY.

<i>Baker, Amos, Dr.,</i>	<i>Lobdell, Josiah,</i>
<i>Baldwin, John,</i>	<i>Mead, Ezra,</i>
<i>Benedict, Jesse,</i>	<i>Jeremiah,</i>
<i>John,</i>	<i>Thomas,</i>
<i>Bradley, Philip Burr, Col.,</i>	<i>Nash, Abraham,</i>
<i>Burritt, Wakeman,</i>	<i>Olmstead, Matthew,</i>
<i>Fairchild, Gilbert,</i>	<i>Olmsted, Jared,</i>
<i>Foster, Jonah, Capt.,</i>	<i>Ressequie, Alexander,</i>
<i>Gilbert, Abner,</i>	<i>James,</i>
<i>Hawley, Ebenezer,</i>	<i>Jacob,</i>
<i>Elisha,</i>	<i>Rockwell, James, Lieut.,</i>
<i>Talcott,</i>	<i>William,</i>
<i>Thomas,</i>	<i>Scribner, Asa,</i>
<i>Jones, John, Lieut.,</i>	<i>Scott, David,</i>
<i>Keeler, Levi,</i>	<i>James,</i>
<i>Philip,</i>	<i>Sherwood, Benjamin,</i>
<i>Thaddeus, Lieut.,</i>	<i>Smith, Azariah, Sergt.,</i>
<i>Timothy,</i>	<i>Benjamin, Lieut.,</i>
<i>Timothy, 2d,</i>	<i>Daniel,</i>
<i>King, Joshua, Gen.,</i>	<i>Jacob, Jr.,</i>
<i>Lee, Seth,</i>	<i>Job, Lieut.,</i>
<i>William, Jr.,</i>	<i>Whitlock, Thaddeus,</i>
	<i>Wilson, Ezekiel.</i>

SALISBURY.

IN THE CHAPINVILLE CEMETERY.

Whittlesey, John.

IN THE SALISBURY CENTER CEMETERY.

<i>Buell, Nathaniel,</i>	<i>Church, Nathaniel,</i>
	<i>Porter, Joshua, Col.</i>

IN THE TOWN HILL CEMETERY.

<i>Stoddard, Darius, Dr.,</i>	<i>Strong, Adonijah.</i>
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SALEM.

Dodge, Daniel.

SAYBROOK.

IN THE SAYBROOK CEMETERY.

Stow, Jabez, Lieut.

SOMERS.

IN THE OLD CEMETERY.

Root, Joseph.

STONINGTON.

IN THE BREED FAMILY CEMETERY.

Breed, Nathan.

IN THE ELM GROVE CEMETERY.

Avery, Stephen.

IN THE HALLAM BURYING GROUND.

Hallam, John.

IN THE MINER FAMILY CEMETERY.

Miner, William.

IN THE NOYES FAMILY BURIAL GROUND.

Noyes, Peleg, Col.

IN THE OLD FIELD CEMETERY.

Williams, Isaac.

IN THE ROAD CHURCH CEMETERY.

Collins, Daniel, *Russell, Giles, Col.,*
Leeds, Thomas, *Stanton, Samuel.*

IN THE STONINGTON BOROUGH CEMETERY.

Stanton, Zebulon.

IN THE WEQUETEQUOCK CEMETERY.

Palmer, Nathan, Capt.

STRATFORD.

IN THE CONGREGATIONAL CEMETERY.

Birdsey, Thaddeus, Sergt.,	Lewis, Stephen,
Booth, Agur, Sergt.,	Lovejoy, Phineas, Capt.,
Daniel,	Patterson, Samuel, Capt.,
James, Capt.,	Southworth, Sam'l Wells,
John,	Thompson, Abijah,
Coe, Ebenezer, Capt.,	David, Lieut.,
Curtis, Agur,	John,
Elihu, Sergt.,	William, Lieut.,
Joseph,	Tomlinson, Wm. Agur,
John, Lieut.,	Fifer,
Josiah, Corp.,	Jabez, H., En.,
Nehemiah,	Ufford, Benjamin,
Dayton, Andrew,	Samuel, Capt.
Fairchild, Robert, Capt.,	Walker, Joseph, Gen.,
Gorkam, Nehemiah, Capt.,	Robert, Capt.,
Hawley, Pierson, Sergt.,	Welles, James,
Judson, Aaron, Corp.,	Stephen, Lieut.,
Daniel, Capt.,	Wetmore, Izariah, Rev.,
Stiles, Capt.,	Wheeler, Elnathan,
Lewis, George,	Nathaniel, Capt.,
	Whiting, Samuel, Col.

IN THE EPISCOPAL CEMETERY.

Beardsley, Abraham,	Jackson, Daniel,
Benjamin, Aaron, Col.,	Lewis, Nath'l Sherman,
George, Capt.,	Philo, Col.,
John, Col.,	McEwen, John,
Fairchild, John Curtis,	Wells, Benjamin, Sergt.

IN THE PUTNEY CEMETERY.

Blakeman, James,	Blakeman, Zachariah,
	Vose, John Blake.

IN THE UNION CEMETERY.

Beers, Matthew,	Jones, Isaac,
Burritt, Joseph,	Peck, Josiah, Corp.,
Curtis, Joel,	Wells, Elias,
Gorham, Nathan,	Wilcoxson, Elnathan,
	Wilcoxson, Ephraim J., Col.

THOMASTON.

IN THE THOMASTON CEMETERY.

*Humiston, Jesse,**Sutliffe, John.*

IN THE NEW CEMETERY.

*Potter, Daniel,**Reynolds, Samuel,**Welton, Benjamin.*

IN THE OLD CEMETERY.

*Sanford, Daniel, Lieut.,**Sanford, Ezekiel.*

IN THE ALLENTOWN CEMETERY.

Tuttle, Lemuel.

THOMPSON.

IN THE EAST THOMPSON CEMETERY.

Greene, Joseph.

IN THE NICHOLS CEMETERY.

*Bates, Isacher,**Elliott, Thomas,**Brown, Bryant,**Gay, David,**Converse, Pain,**Theodore,**Crosby, Elijah,**Larned, Daniel,**Stephen, Capt.,**Thaddeus,**Day, Thomas,**Mills, Nathaniel,**Dresser, Jacob, Capt.,**Nichols, Jonathan, Capt.,**Elliott, Joseph, Capt.,**Sibley, Archelaus,**Willson, John,*

TRUMBULL.

IN THE LONG HILL CEMETERY.

Middlebrook, Stephen.

IN THE UNITY BURYING PLACE.

*Beach, Abel,**Beebe, James, Rev.*

WALLINGFORD.

IN THE CENTER STREET CEMETERY.

<i>Atwater, Caleb, Capt.,</i>	<i>Hall, Lyman, Hon.,</i>
<i>Avery, Edmond,</i>	<i>Peter,</i>
<i>Bartholomew, Andrew,</i>	<i>Street, Col.,</i>
<i>Beadle, John, Capt.,</i>	<i>Hopson, Samuel,</i>
<i>Beaumont, Deodate,</i>	<i>Hull, Jeremiah,</i>
<i>Cook, Ephraim,</i>	<i>Ives, Charles,</i>
<i>Couch, John, Capt.,</i>	<i>Ichabod,</i>
<i>Fields, John,</i>	<i>Joel,</i>
<i>Hall, Andrew,</i>	<i>Johnson, Daniel, Lieut.,</i>
<i>Benjamin,</i>	<i>Lewis, Jared,</i>
<i>Benjamin, 2d,</i>	<i>Mansfield, John, Capt.,</i>
<i>Brinton,</i>	<i>Merriam, George,</i>
<i>Eliakim, Jr.,</i>	<i>Potter, Jared,</i>
<i>Eliakim,</i>	<i>Rice, Joseph,</i>
<i>Elisha, Capt.,</i>	<i>Stanley, Abraham,</i>
<i>Jehiel,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Isaac,</i>	<i>Yale, Elihu, Capt.,</i>
	<i>Yale, Stephen, Capt.</i>

WATERBURY.

IN THE RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.

<i>Baldwin, Jonathan, Col.,</i>	<i>Peck, Ward,</i>
<i>Brockett, Giles,</i>	<i>Porter, Phineas, Col.</i>

WATERFORD.

IN MULLEN HILL CEMETERY.

<i>Darrow, Ebenezer,</i>	<i>Maynard, Ebenezer.</i>
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WATERTOWN.

IN THE OLD CEMETERY.

<i>Mattoon, Amasa.</i>

IN THE WATERTOWN CEMETERY.

<i>Baldwin, Theophilus, Ensign,</i>	<i>Garnsey, Joseph, Capt.,</i>
<i>Bradley, Aner, Col.,</i>	<i>Loveland, Ashbel,</i>
<i>Bryan, Benajah,</i>	<i>Mattoon, Amasa,</i>
<i>Buckingham, David,</i>	<i>Merriam, Isaac, Capt.,</i>
<i>Cole, Thomas,</i>	<i>Seymour, Joash,</i>
<i>Cutler, Younglove,</i>	<i>Josiah, Capt.,</i>
<i>Dayton, Samuel,</i>	<i>Stoddard, John, Ensign,</i>
<i>Elton, John, Dr.,</i>	<i>Warren, Edward.</i>

WEST HARTFORD.

IN THE "OLD" CEMETERY.

Seymour, Charles, Capt.

WESTPORT.

IN THE GREEN FARMS CEMETERY.

<i>Clift, Wills,</i>	<i>Elmore, Samuel,</i>
<i>Wills, Major,</i>	<i>Ripley, Hezekiah, Rev.,</i>
<i>Wood, Samuel.</i>	

IN THE OLD KING STREET CEMETERY.

<i>Adams, Aaron,</i>	<i>Hanford, Stephen,</i>
<i>Nathan, Lieut.,</i>	<i>Judah, David,</i>
<i>Peter,</i>	<i>Marvin, Ozias, Capt.,</i>
<i>Hanford, Phinehas, Corp.,</i>	<i>Taylor, Gamaliel, Lieut.,</i>
<i>Taylor, Josiah.</i>	

IN THE POPLAR PLAINS CEMETERY.

<i>Gregory, Josiah,</i>	<i>Taylor, Jonathan,</i>
	<i>Tuttle, Peter.</i>

WILTON.

IN THE COMSTOCK CEMETERY.

<i>Comstock, Samuel, Major,</i>	<i>Keeler, Thaddeus,</i>
<i>Dunning, David,</i>	<i>Olmstead, Samuel,</i>
<i>Whitlock, David.</i>	

IN THE EPISCOPAL CEMETERY.

Betts, Aaron.

IN THE HILLSIDE CEMETERY.

<i>Betts, Moses,</i>	<i>Middlebrook, Summers,</i>
<i>Burchard, Joseph,</i>	<i>Raymond, Asaekel,</i>
<i>Dudley, Ebene,</i>	<i>Ladock,</i>
<i>Gregory, Moses,</i>	<i>St. John, Phineas,</i>
<i>Grumman, John,</i>	<i>Sterling, Thaddeus,</i>
<i>Hurlbutt, Daniel,</i>	<i>Stuart (or Stewart), Isaac,</i>
<i>Mead, Thaddeus,</i>	<i>Westcott, Daniel.</i>

IN THE LION HILL CEMETERY.

Taylor, Levi.

IN THE ST. MATTHEWS CEMETERY.

Keeler, Justus.

IN THE SHARPS HILL CEMETERY.

<i>Belden, Azor,</i>	<i>Hubbell, Ladlock,</i>
<i>Gaylord, Diodate,</i>	<i>Nathan,</i>
<i>Gilbert, Nathan,</i>	<i>Hyatt, Alran,</i>
<i>Gregory, Abraham,</i>	<i>Marvin, Matthew,</i>
<i>Hawley, Ezekiel,</i>	<i>Westcott, David.</i>

WINCHESTER.

IN THE CENTRAL CEMETERY.

<i>Coe, Jonathan, Ensign,</i>	<i>Russell, Nathaniel,</i>
<i>Phelps, Elkanah,</i>	<i>Shattuck, William,</i>
	<i>Smith, Josiah, Capt.</i>

IN THE DANBURY QUARTER CEMETERY.

<i>Andrews, Abraham,</i>	<i>Benedict, Timothy,</i>
<i>Daniel,</i>	<i>Griswold, Phineas,</i>
	<i>Tucker, Reuben.</i>

IN THE OLD WINCHESTER CEMETERY.

<i>Alvord, Eliphas,</i>	<i>Cone, Daniel Hurlbut,</i>
	<i>Spencer, Thomas.</i>

IN THE SOUTH CEMETERY.

<i>Marsh, John,</i>	<i>Perkins, Abner.</i>
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IN THE WINCHESTER CENTER CEMETERY.

<i>Blake, Elijah,</i>	<i>Hoyt, Nathaniel,</i>
<i>Brownson (or Bronson), Ozias,</i>	<i>Hurlbut, Samuel,</i>
<i>Chase, Gedeliah,</i>	<i>Loomis, Epaphras,</i>
<i>Coe, Oliver,</i>	<i>Ichabod,</i>
<i>Coit, Richard,</i>	<i>Wait,</i>
<i>Dare (or Dear or Deer), John,</i>	<i>McEwen, Robert,</i>
<i>Everett (Avered), Josiah,</i>	<i>Roberts, Joel,</i>
<i>Grant, Roswell,</i>	<i>Wade, Stephen,</i>
<i>Hatch, Moses,</i>	<i>Whedon, Solomon.</i>

IN THE OLD WINSTED CEMETERY.

<i>Holmes, Joseph,</i>	<i>Smith, Zebina.</i>
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IN THE WINSTED CENTRAL CEMETERY.

Beckley, Richard,
Church, John,
Fyler, John,
Mallory, Amasa.

WINDSOR.

IN THE OLD WINDSOR CEMETERY.

Barber, Jerijah, Capt.,
Barker, Ethan,
Chandler, Isaac,
Drake, Augustine,
 Lemuel,
Ellsworth, Jonathan,
 Oliver,
Gaylord, Eleazur,
 Eliakim,
Gillett, Daniel, Dea.,
Green, Amasa,
Haskell, Jabez,
Hayden, Ezra,
Levi,
Nathaniel,
Thomas,
Loomis, George,
Moore, Elisha,
Munsell, Alpheus,
Newbury, Roger,
Phelps, Daniel, Jr.,
Sill, Elisha N., Dr.,
Thrall, William,
David.

WOLCOTT.

IN THE NORTH EASTERN DISTRICT CEMETERY.

Royce, Elijah.

WOODSTOCK.

IN THE WOODSTOCK CEMETERY.

Manning, William, Capt.

IN THE EAST WOODSTOCK CEMETERY.

Chaffee, Abial.

FOSTER, RHODE ISLAND.

IN THE HOWARD CEMETERY.

Howard, Daniel.

HUNTINGTON, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

IN SCOTT'S CEMETERY.

Sutliffe, Abel.

NORTH SALEM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Smith, David, Capt., Ridgefield.

PATTERSON, NEW YORK.

IN THE PATTERSON CEMETERY.

Griffith, Joshua.

SHEFFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

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Sage, Simeon.





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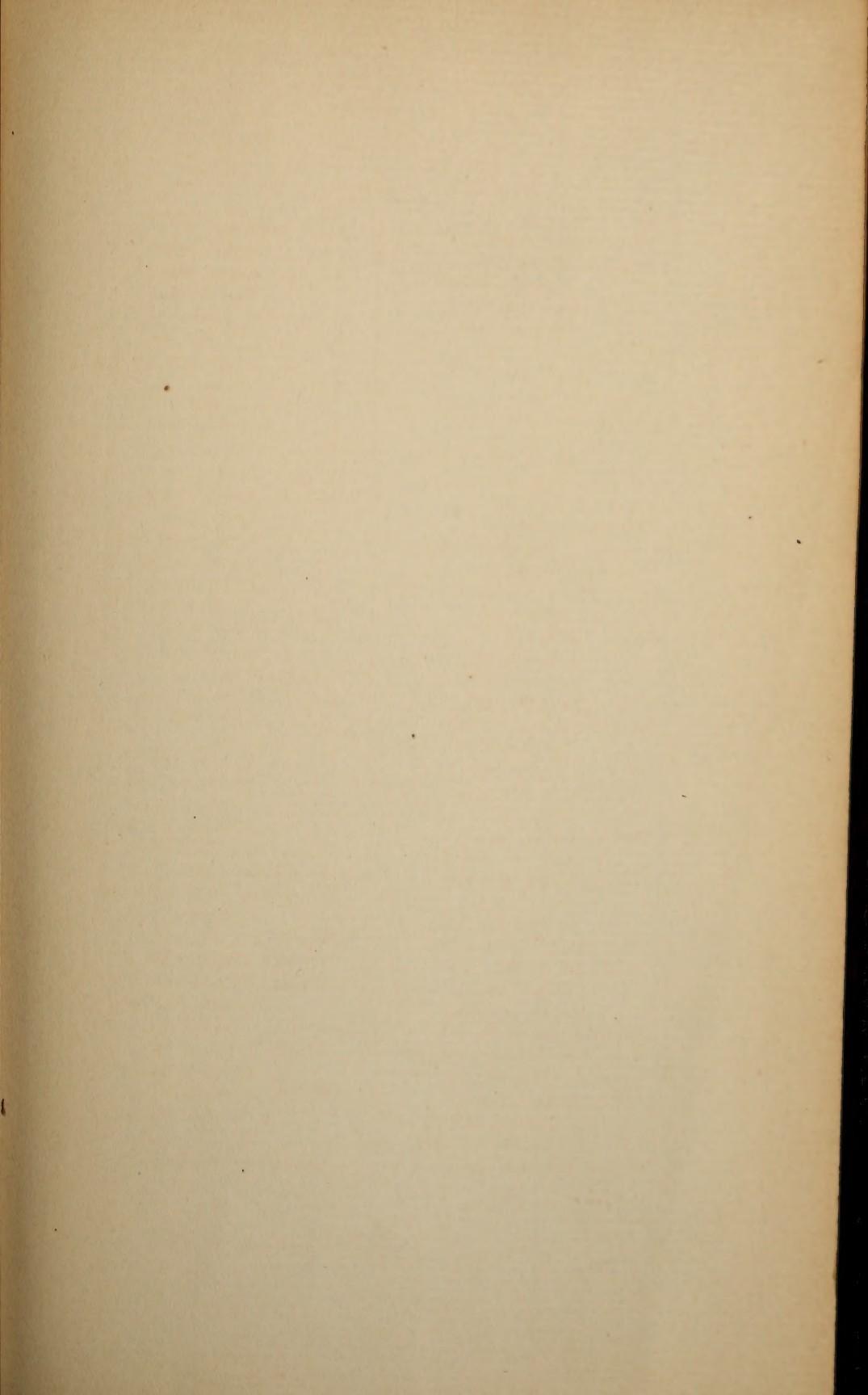
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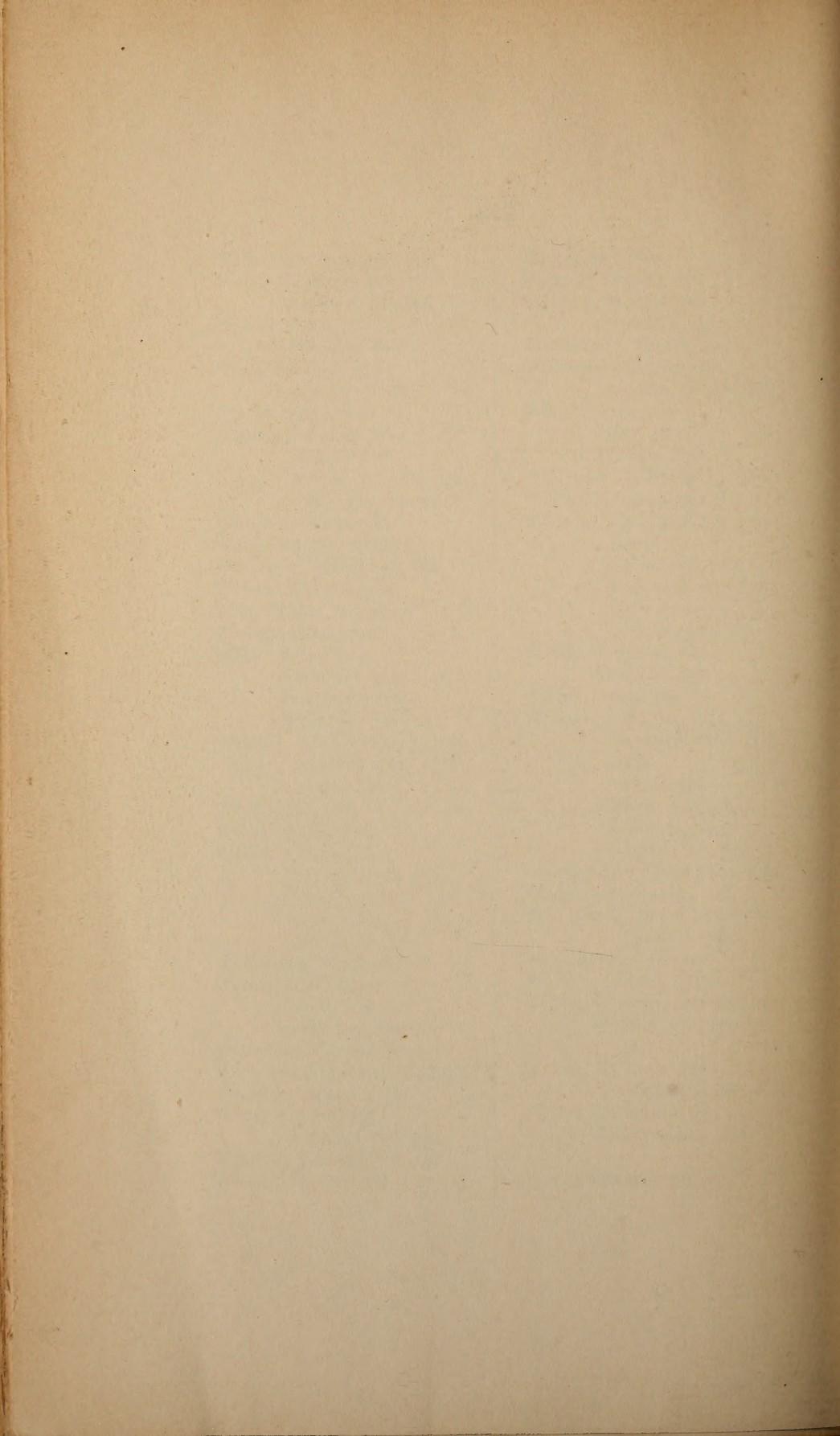
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